

that “institutional squabbling” was inappropriate given what was at stake.¹³

On the ways and means to address the issue of climate change, many speakers stressed that all Member States should meet their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. The need to support the development and use of clean energy and to reduce gas emissions was underlined, as well as the need to prevent the negative effects arising from natural disasters. A number of speakers called on the international community to cooperate in researching and developing renewable and alternative energy resources.

On specific measures to address the problem, speakers attached great importance to the holding of the forthcoming fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The representative of Switzerland invited all stakeholders to participate in the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva in June. This

¹³ Ibid., pp. 10-11.

high-level event was intended to raise awareness and to consider ways and means to move disaster risk reduction higher up on the international policy agenda.¹⁴

While the representative of Italy called for the establishment of a United Nations environmental organization,¹⁵ the representative of the Netherlands urged the Secretary-General to alert the Council regarding climate-related challenges.¹⁶ The representative of Japan proposed that the Secretary-General be requested by the General Assembly to swiftly issue a report with recommendations on how best the United Nations system as a whole could organize itself to strengthen its capacity so that it would be able to address climate change more effectively. He also underlined the overriding importance of controlling greenhouse gas emissions and creating an effective post-Kyoto framework.¹⁷

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 25-26.

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 4-5.

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 21-22.

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 29-31.

55. Security Council mission

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council completed 10 missions, which were discussed at 20 meetings under the item entitled “Security Council mission”. The missions’ destinations included several African countries,¹ as well as Afghanistan, Timor-Leste, Kosovo and Haiti, which was the first visit of a Security Council mission to Latin America and the Caribbean. The Council also held a follow-up meeting to its mission to Central Africa that had been conducted from 7 to 16 June 2003. In this study, the reports and meetings are discussed under headings corresponding to the missions, which are listed chronologically. A table at the end of the section lists all missions, including their destinations, composition and associated meetings.

¹ Burundi, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

1. Follow-up to mission to Central Africa, 7 to 16 June 2003

At its 4911th meeting, on 17 February 2004, the Security Council included in its agenda the progress report of the Secretary-General on the recommendations of the Security Council mission to Central Africa.² The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, following which statements were made by all Council members and the representatives of Burundi, Egypt, Ireland (on behalf of the European Union),³ Japan, Rwanda and the Syrian Arab Republic.

² S/2004/52.

³ The representative of Ireland spoke on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

The Assistant Secretary-General noted that substantial progress had been made in the peace processes in both Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo since the Security Council mission to the region in June 2003. He noted the progress in setting up the transitional Government in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the conclusion of a comprehensive ceasefire agreement in Burundi, as well as the progress towards convening an international conference on the Great Lakes region.⁴ In their responses, speakers welcomed the progress made in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but underlined that there remained substantial work to be done to solidify the gains in the peace process.

2. Mission to West Africa, 20 to 29 June 2004

The Security Council mission to West Africa from 20 to 29 June 2004, led by the representative of the United Kingdom, visited seven countries.⁵ The mission met with the key national and regional stakeholders, including the Chairman and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Heads of State and Government and senior officials of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, and representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Underlining the importance of a regional and collective approach to achieve sustainable peace and development in West Africa, the mission commended the work of ECOWAS in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding in the region. The mission also reported the need for the Security Council to monitor the commitments by the parties in Côte d'Ivoire to implementing the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, which had suffered a serious setback. It found Liberia on the right track towards free, fair and transparent elections in 2005 despite major challenges, saw the immediate priority for Sierra Leone as preparing to take full responsibility for its own security, and noted the considerable progress already

made by Guinea-Bissau towards democracy and good governance since the coup of September 2003.⁶

Deliberations of 30 June and 16 July 2004 (5000th and 5005th meetings)

At its 5000th meeting, on 30 June 2004, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to West Africa". In his briefing, the head of the mission, the representative of the United Kingdom, reported that the aims of the mission were to identify a coherent strategy to support the efforts of ECOWAS, to build on existing cooperation among United Nations missions and the United Nations bodies in the subregion and to assess overall progress towards the Council's objectives of furthering peace and regional security. Conveying the findings of the mission as reflected in its report, he underlined the need for more effective conflict-prevention policies as well as a better definition of the relationship between United Nations peacekeeping and regional efforts. The speakers in general agreed upon the utility of the mission, especially in delivering the message of the Council.⁷

At its 5005th meeting, on 16 July 2004, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to West Africa from 20 to 29 June 2004.⁸ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of the United Kingdom, who noted the need to support positive developments in West Africa and underlined the importance of a regional approach to tackle the issues which affected most of the countries in one way or the other.⁹ Many speakers commended the role of ECOWAS in maintaining security and promoting development in the region.¹⁰ Among many issues, a number of speakers discussed the political impasse in Côte d'Ivoire and the way forward to deal with the

⁶ See the report of the mission (S/2004/525).

⁷ S/PV.5000, pp. 5-6 (France); p. 7 (Angola); and p. 8 (Russian Federation).

⁸ S/2004/525.

⁹ S/PV.5005, pp. 2-3.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (Guinea); p. 10 (Nigeria); p. 14 (Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union); p. 16 (Japan); p. 18 (Algeria, Brazil); p. 20 (Philippines); p. 21 (China); p. 22 (United States); p. 23 (Pakistan); and p. 24 (Chile).

⁴ S/PV.4911, pp. 2-4.

⁵ Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The mission's visit to Guinea-Bissau was conducted jointly with the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau of the Economic and Social Council and the Group of Friends of Guinea-Bissau.

situation.¹¹ For his part, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire explained that not holding elections was a necessity as accepted by the people of Côte d'Ivoire when rebels were not disarmed and consequently its territorial integrity was in jeopardy.¹²

3. Mission to Central Africa, 21 to 25 November 2004

The Security Council mission to Central Africa from 21 to 25 November 2004 was led by the representative of France. The mission immediately followed the meetings of the Security Council held in Nairobi on 18 and 19 November, and visited Kigali, Kinshasa, Bukavu, Bujumbura and Entebbe. The mission met with the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame; the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila; the President of Burundi, Domitien Ndayizeye; and the President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni. It also met with a number of other government officials and was briefed in Kinshasa and Bukavu by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Bujumbura by the United Nations Operation in Burundi. The mission found that the primary challenges facing Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were strikingly similar: the need to accelerate the implementation of the outstanding aspects of the transitional agenda and conduct credible elections that would lead to durable peace and stability.¹³

Deliberations of 30 November and 8 December 2004 (5091st and 5096th meetings)

At its 5091st meeting, on 30 November 2004, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa". The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of France, who noted that the purpose of the mission had been to assess the progress of the Burundian and Congolese peace processes and the implications for the region and

to send a message aimed at pushing the process forward. He stated that the mission had come back encouraged because, compared to the previous mission in June 2003, they had seen how much progress had been achieved. However, he underlined that it was crucial that the elections scheduled for the following year were not jeopardized by new outbreaks of violence. He acknowledged that the peace remained fragile and called attention to the ongoing problems with armed groups that had been raised by all the Heads of State in the region, particularly in the Kivus in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹⁴

At its 5096th meeting, on 8 December 2004,¹⁵ the Security Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa, 21 to 25 November 2004.¹⁶ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of France, who reiterated the conclusions set out in the report and noted that the Council had followed some of the recommendations of the mission in adopting a presidential statement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo,¹⁷ and by renewing the mandate of ONUB and expressing its intention to review measures that could be taken with respect to the Forces nationales de libération against those who would compromise the peace and reconciliation process.¹⁸ Speakers welcomed the progress made in the region and endorsed the recommendations of the mission. They also underlined the need for the international community to continue to provide strong support to prevent any backsliding on commitments.

The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo complained that Rwanda continued to make threats towards his country in a deliberate attempt to prolong insecurity in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to disrupt the transition process under way and prevent the holding of elections. He emphasized that all incursions by foreign forces, including those of Rwanda, would require the Government to strictly implement Article 51 of the Charter and the right to self-defence.¹⁹ The

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7 (Ghana, on behalf of ECOWAS); p. 10 (Nigeria); pp. 13-14 (Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union); p. 15 (Japan); p. 18 (Algeria, Brazil); p. 19 (Russian Federation); p. 22 (Pakistan); and p. 24 (Chile).

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹³ See the report of the mission (S/2004/934).

¹⁴ S/PV.5091, pp. 2-4.

¹⁵ For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. XII, part I, sect. B, case 3, with regard to Article 2 (4) of the Charter.

¹⁶ S/2004/934.

¹⁷ S/PRST/2004/45.

¹⁸ S/PV.5096, pp. 2-3.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

representative of Rwanda denied the allegations pertaining to the presence of Rwandan army troops and stressed that it had deployed troops along the common border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to counter incursions perpetrated by former members of the Forces armées rwandaises interahamwe, which the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo had yet to fulfil its commitment to disarm.²⁰

4. Mission to Haiti, 13 to 16 April 2005

The Security Council mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 April 2005 was led by the representative of Brazil and was the first mission of the Security Council to Latin America or the Caribbean. The mission was undertaken in conjunction with the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti of the Economic and Social Council and visited Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Gonaïves. During the mission, the Council met with the interim President and Prime Minister, as well as various other political and religious figures. In their report,²¹ the members of the mission observed that national actors in Haiti had agreed that the country was in a deep political, social and economic crisis. The mission observed that State institutions were weak and in great need of reform and capacity-building. It said that there was no alternative to the holding of free, fair and inclusive elections and stressed the importance of the reform and professionalization of the Haitian National Police without delay. The mission requested the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to make a comprehensive review of the security situation in Haiti; formulate early recommendations on the need for additional police and military resources and how to improve the rules of engagement of the civilian police, in accordance with the mandate, in order to increase global security and protection during the electoral period. Finally it reaffirmed that a long-term United Nations presence in Haiti was required.

Deliberations of 20 April and 13 May 2005 (5164th and 5178th meetings)

At its 5164th meeting, on 20 April 2005, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission

to Haiti”. The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of Brazil, who reported that, despite the tragic loss of four peacekeepers to date, the mission had assessed the security situation in Haiti as gradually improving. Notwithstanding this progress, he said that the security situation remained fragile and that there had been discussions on possible additional measures to assist the Transitional Government in the constitutional and political process. He reported that mission members had condemned the violence and called on the Haitian authorities to implement a comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The mission members had stressed the importance of the nationwide dialogue for long-term stability in the country and encouraged the Transitional Government to persist in its firm commitment to holding free, honest and transparent elections in 2005 in accordance with the established timetable. They reaffirmed the importance of the respect of human rights and the end of impunity in Haiti and underlined the need for reform of the Haitian National Police and the judicial system. He also reported that mission members reiterated their intention to fully respect Haitian sovereignty, to contribute to the achievement of stabilization and development and to ensure a long-term United Nations presence in Haiti.²²

At its 5178th meeting, on 13 May 2005, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to Haiti.²¹ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of Brazil. He introduced the report of the mission, and said that there could be no genuine stability in Haiti without comparable advances in the creation of a safe and secure environment, in the political dialogue with a view to national reconciliation, in the observance of human rights, and in the promotion of social and economic development.²³

In their statements, most speakers welcomed the report of the mission and its main recommendations. They stressed the importance of holding free, fair and inclusive elections on schedule, but underlined that more would be needed to solve Haiti’s complex problems. Many speakers underlined the necessity of providing security for the upcoming elections and expressed their readiness to consider an increase in

²⁰ Ibid., pp. 10-11.

²¹ S/2005/302.

²² S/PV.5164, pp. 2-4.

²³ S/PV.5178, p. 3.

personnel, including civilian police, for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. The representative of Haiti endorsed the recommendations in the report of the mission and announced that the Government would take a set of measures to create a stable environment conducive to the elections. He reaffirmed that the Transitional Government resolutely intended to organize the elections by the end of the year and would definitely hand power over to the elected President.²⁴

5. Mission to Central Africa, 4 to 11 November 2005

The Security Council mission to Central Africa from 4 to 11 November 2005 was led by the representative of France and met with the Presidents of the visited countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania), as well as a wide variety of political figures. In its report,²⁵ the mission noted that in the Democratic Republic of the Congo preparations were under way for the holding of a constitutional referendum on 18 December, and for legislative and presidential elections to be completed before the end of the transitional period, on 30 June 2006. The installation in September 2005 of a democratically elected Government in Burundi had inaugurated the post-transitional phase. In addition to examining progress in the political transitions, the mission also addressed the issue of armed groups and violence in the Kivus, Ituri and other areas in the region and called on the countries visited to work together to eliminate the threat to peace and security through greater cooperation.

Deliberations of 15 November and 6 December 2005 (5305th and 5315th meetings)

At its 5305th meeting, on 15 November 2005, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa". In his briefing, the head of the mission, the representative of France, reviewed the outcomes of the mission, stating that the main challenges in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were the tight electoral timetable, integrating the police and the army, re-establishing State authority across the

country and dealing with armed groups in the east. In Burundi, the mission had met a young Government, which was resolved to fully implement the reforms begun during the transition period, and had discussed the gradual withdrawal of the United Nations presence there and the continued refusal of the Forces nationales de libération to join the peace process.²⁶

At its 5315th meeting, on 6 December 2005, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa, 4 to 11 November 2005,²⁵ and heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of France. He reiterated the main points of the report and the challenges facing the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi.²⁷ In their statements, most speakers welcomed the report of the mission and expressed support for its recommendations, while welcoming the progress made in the two countries during their political transitions and underlining the importance of the upcoming elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

6. Mission to the Sudan and Chad, 4 to 10 June 2006

The Security Council mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006 was headed jointly by the representatives of France and the United Kingdom. The mission visited Khartoum, Juba and El Fasher in the Sudan, the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa, and N'Djamena and Goz Beida in Chad, and met with the Presidents of the Sudan and Chad, senior officials of the Government of Southern Sudan, the leadership of the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS), other civil society figures in Darfur and members of the African Union Commission among others. In its report,²⁸ the mission observed, inter alia, widespread insecurity and a humanitarian crisis in the Sudan; increasing tensions and distrust between Chad and the Sudan; the opposition of Sudanese leaders to a United Nations force under Chapter VII in Darfur to replace AMIS, but support from the African Union for a transition to a United Nations operation; frequent rebel movement through, and recruitment within, camps of internally displaced persons in Chad, and the formal appeal by the President of Chad to the Council for the

²⁴ Ibid., pp. 23-25.

²⁵ S/2005/716.

²⁶ S/PV.5305, pp. 2-4.

²⁷ S/PV.5315, pp. 2-4.

²⁸ S/2006/433.

United Nations to provide security for the camps. It recommended, *inter alia*, obtaining further support from non-signatories of the Darfur Peace Agreement; strengthening AMIS; the need for the United Nations to work in partnership with the Government of the Sudan; regular dialogue between the Security Council and the Government of the Sudan; and a stronger partnership between the United Nations and the African Union.

Deliberations of 15 and 29 June 2006 (5462nd and 5478th meetings)

At its 5462nd meeting, on 15 June 2006,²⁹ the Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Briefing by the Security Council mission to the Sudan, Chad and the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa”. The briefing was delivered by the representative of the United Kingdom, in his capacity as head of the mission to the Sudan and Chad, the representative of France, in his capacity as joint head of the mission to Chad, and the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a member of the mission.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that the support by the Government of the Sudan for an African Union rather than a United Nations force was based on the belief that African States had a similar heritage to that of the people of Darfur. He, therefore, held that the Council needed to stress that any United Nations force in Darfur would have a strong African participation and character. He underlined that the mission had emphasized the Council’s respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and its hope of working in partnership with the Government of the Sudan. He underlined the importance of urgently selling the Darfur Peace Agreement to the people in the region to ensure its implementation. He noted that the Council mission and the African Union were in full agreement that the United Nations should take over the peacekeeping role in Darfur at the earliest opportunity. He recalled that a primary purpose of the Council’s visit to the Sudan had been to persuade the Government that a United Nations deployment would be the best option for Darfur and for the country, including by underlining that a Chapter VII mandate would be required for technical, not political purposes. He advocated, *inter alia*, securing the agreement of the Government of the Sudan on strengthening AMIS, and

identifying the arrangements for a gradual transition to a United Nations force. On the mission’s visit to Chad, he underlined the enormous scale of the camps in the area bordering Darfur, and deplored the fact that recruitment and intimidation were carried out regularly by rebel groups inside the camps.³⁰

The representative of France, in his capacity as joint head of the mission to Chad, underlined the impact of the conflict in Darfur on the situation in Chad. He pointed out that the relationship between the Sudan and Chad had greatly deteriorated. He believed that politicization in the camps was a serious problem. Finally, he deplored attacks on humanitarian workers, and noted that the President of Chad had said that his Government was unable to deal with that problem and would like the international community to take responsibility for protecting the camps and the humanitarian workers.³¹

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a member of the Council mission, noted that the unanimous adoption of resolution 1679 (2006), with its “necessary but perhaps premature reference to Chapter VII” had set a difficult stage for the mission, and had provided an excuse for the Sudan to take a harder line on the proposed transition from AMIS to a United Nations peacekeeping force. He said that the mission had tried to convince the authorities in the Sudan that the transition from AMIS to a United Nations force was not an option, but an obligation. He also indicated that the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was behind schedule and said that efforts needed to be made on, *inter alia*, demarcation of the boundaries of southern Sudan; resolution of the status of Abyei, where oil resources were at the centre of the controversy; and demobilization and redeployment of forces. He expressed concern about the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), and noted that while the leadership of the Government of Southern Sudan had been careful to make a distinction between the negotiations for peace and the indictment of the five LRA leaders indicted by the International Criminal Court, they had in principle agreed on the need to apprehend the indictees. On the visit to Addis Ababa, he recalled that the African Union had requested an expeditious transition to a United Nations operation in Darfur, and even asked the North

²⁹ For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. XII, part III, sect. A, with regard to Chapter VIII of the Charter.

³⁰ S/PV.5462, pp. 2-6.

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for logistical support to strengthen AMIS.³²

At its 5478th meeting, on 29 June 2006, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to the Sudan and Chad.²⁸ The Council heard briefings by the heads of the mission, the representatives of the United Kingdom and France. The representative of the United Kingdom, in his capacity as head of the mission to the Sudan and Chad, stressed the Council's support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan, but also underlined the need for progress in the political, humanitarian and security situation, and believed that it would be right for the United Nations to take over the peacekeeping operation in Darfur.³³ The representative of France, in his capacity as joint head of the mission to Chad, urged the Council to closely examine the effects of the conflict in Darfur on the situation in Chad, as the African Union had expressed concern about the destabilizing impact on the subregion. Expressing serious concern about the humanitarian situation in the camps, he urged the Council to study ways of addressing those problems.³⁴

In their statements, participants stressed, inter alia, the importance of implementing the Tripoli Agreement and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; the dissemination of the content of the Darfur Peace Agreement; dialogue with the Government of the Sudan; the question of international protection of the camps; the problem of LRA; the transition from AMIS to a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Darfur; the strengthening of the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union; and the need to address the humanitarian situation and to ensure protection of civilians.

The representative of the Sudan expressed appreciation that the members of the mission of the Security Council had been able to visit southern Sudan to follow the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on the ground, including the impact of the lack of resources from donors, as well as to see for themselves the realities and complexities of the situation in Darfur, including the external dimension relating to the situation between Chad and the Sudan. He stated that the priority of the Government of the

Sudan was successfully implementing both the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Darfur Peace Agreement. He hoped that the Council would exert pressure on those parties which had not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement and were hindering its implementation. He deplored the fact that Chad was at the time engaged in making false accusations against the Sudan and in supporting those groups that had refused to sign the Darfur Peace Agreement.³⁵

The representative of Chad welcomed the Council's visit to his country and noted that a response to the accusations and remarks by the representative of the Sudan would be forthcoming in due time.³⁶

7. Mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10 to 12 June 2006

The Security Council mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 10 to 12 June 2006 was led by the representative of France. According to its mandate, it was to emphasize that the transition in that country, which had entered its last phase, would not be complete until free elections open to all had taken place, and encourage the transitional authorities to increase their efforts to guarantee the democratic character of the electoral process.³⁷

Deliberations of 16 June and 6 July 2006 (5466th and 5482nd meetings)

At its 5466th meeting, on 16 June 2006, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo". In his briefing, the head of the mission, the representative of France, noted that the mission had taken place just a few weeks prior to the presidential and legislative elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to be held on 30 July, which marked the end of the transition, and said that the elections had been the first priority of the mission. He noted that, despite security incidents in Ituri and the east, the successful police training programme and the establishment of a European standby reserve force meant that security

³² Ibid., pp. 8-10.

³³ S/PV.5478, pp. 2-3.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

³⁵ Ibid., pp. 5-7.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 7.

³⁷ S/2006/344, annex.

was unlikely to be a major problem. The members of the mission had informed everyone they had spoken to of the importance of free and fair elections and that the blunders in the pre-election campaign, particularly in the media, which had conveyed messages of exclusion and division on the subject of “Congolese-ness”, needed to be avoided. Looking to the post-election period he stated that the mission had emphasized three priorities, namely, the swift completion of the effort to form an integrated and professional national army; resolving the problem of armed groups in the east; and improving the administration of the State.³⁸

At its 5482nd meeting, on 6 July 2006, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.³⁹ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of France, who reiterated his key points on the importance of free and fair elections and the elimination of restrictions on the press, and on the ongoing need for security sector reform.⁴⁰

The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while reaffirming the importance of fair access to the media, also stressed the importance of doing everything possible to ensure that messages of hate and exclusion were expunged from the electoral campaign. He stressed his Government’s commitment to holding the elections and ending the transitional period, and noted that once the elections were over his country would be requesting additional assistance from the United Nations in the area of the restructuring and reform of the army and the police as well with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.⁴¹

Most speakers stressed the importance of a free media for the successful holding of elections, while cautioning that the media needed to display a responsible attitude. Several speakers also stressed that the real test of the elections would be the way that the results and transition would be handled. They further underlined that many challenges remained ahead.

³⁸ S/PV.5466, pp. 2-4.

³⁹ S/2006/434.

⁴⁰ S/PV.5482, pp. 2-3.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

8. Mission to Afghanistan, 11 to 16 November 2006

The Security Council mission to Afghanistan from 11 to 16 November 2006 was led by the representative of Japan. The primary purpose of the mission was to reaffirm the continued commitment by the international community to the Afghan process and to affirm the Council’s support for the Afghan efforts for security, governance and development. The mission was directed to review progress on counter-narcotics, the disbandment of illegal armed groups, human rights protection, public sector reform, justice sector reform and rule of law issues. It was also tasked with reviewing the status of international assistance. The mission met with the President of Afghanistan and several senior government officials, as well as civil society, the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and United Nations agencies. In Pakistan, the mission met with the Foreign Secretary.⁴²

Deliberations of 22 November 2006 (5570th meeting)

At its 5570th meeting, on 22 November 2006, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan”. The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission to Afghanistan, the representative of Japan, who reported that the process of establishing democratic institutions was moving forward in Afghanistan, yet at the same time there was a sense of backsliding among the Afghan people as an increasing insurgency and other social ills challenged the weak and fragile State. He emphasized that security was the number one issue of concern in Afghanistan and that the insurgency had to be dealt with through robust military and law enforcement measures. He further said that the failure of the Government to provide either security or other economic and social services and the widespread corruption in the ranks of State and provincial institutions, including the influence of warlords, had contributed to the loss of faith by the Afghan people. Additional issues of concern were narcotics and the negative impact of the security situation on human rights conditions. He underlined that

⁴² See the report of the mission (S/2006/935).

the Afghan Compact⁴³ remained the best framework for cooperation and promise, but also that further regional cooperation could strengthen the reconstruction of Afghanistan and be of critical importance to peace and security in the region. Lastly he said that the Presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan stressed a desire for optimal relations between the two countries.⁴⁴

**Deliberations of 7 December 2006
(5581st meeting)**

At its 5581st meeting, on 7 December 2006, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan.⁴⁵ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of Japan, who emphasized the positive developments in Afghanistan, such as economic growth, infrastructure and developments in educational and rural programmes as well as in the security institutions. He reaffirmed the points of concern raised in his briefing at the previous meeting and presented the mission's recommendations for addressing those concerns, for instance by means of the Afghan Compact and increased international commitment to ISAF.⁴⁶

Most speakers welcomed the findings and recommendations of the mission and underlined the vital need for continued United Nations assistance in the stabilization and strengthening of Afghanistan, particularly in the area of security. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested providing international mentors for the counter-narcotics police of Afghanistan to support the Government in its national drug control strategy. Moreover he urged the Government to reconsider any suggestions for abolishing the Ministry of Women's Affairs, as the Ministry played an integral role in ensuring the full participation of women in all aspects of peace consolidation and peacebuilding in Afghanistan.⁴⁷ The representative of France reiterated his delegation's wish that the presence of UNAMA be extended to new provinces, subject to security conditions.⁴⁸ The representative of Afghanistan urged strict compliance of States with the Declaration on

Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism,⁴⁹ as well as resolution 1373 (2001), as this would contribute significantly to peace and stability in Afghanistan. He requested the provision of additional resources to Afghanistan's security institutions in order to increase their effectiveness. He further reiterated his country's need for sustained international support for the implementation of the Afghan Compact and Afghanistan's interim national development strategy.⁵⁰ The representative of Finland, speaking on behalf of the European Union and aligned countries, encouraged the Government of Afghanistan to reinforce its commitment to human rights and reconciliation. She highlighted the European Union's support for the plans to expand the presence of UNAMA if security permitted.⁵¹ The representative of Norway emphasized the importance of enhancing the coordination role of UNAMA, particularly strengthening civil-military coordination. Moreover he stressed the importance of making the empowerment of women a cross-cutting priority, in line with resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.⁵² The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran urged that contacts and talks with terrorists or criminals should be avoided if they could be wrongly interpreted as rewarding violence. He expressed his concern over the lack of serious discussion on refugees during the mission's visit and in its report.⁵³ The representative of Pakistan asked other countries to refrain from "exaggerations", "allegations", and rejected "insinuations of Pakistan's providing sanctuaries or of any training and recruitment in Pakistan". He emphasized Pakistan's belief that the Taliban were a common threat to Afghanistan and Pakistan. He stressed his country's demand for a matching effort by ISAF and the Afghan National Army to control the long and difficult border. He said that the international community had avoided seriously addressing the problem of Afghan refugees and that his country planned to return all 3 million refugees to Afghanistan in order to put an end to cross-border allegations.⁵⁴

⁴³ The Afghan Compact was a plan for cooperation between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan.

⁴⁴ S/PV.5570, pp. 3-5.

⁴⁵ S/2006/935.

⁴⁶ S/PV.5581, pp. 2-6.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution 49/60, annex.

⁵⁰ S/PV.5581, pp. 11-14.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 14-15.

⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 20-21.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 22-24.

9. Mission on the Kosovo issue, 25 to 28 April 2007

The Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue from 25 to 28 April 2007 was led by the representative of Belgium. The mission had three objectives, namely, to obtain first-hand information on progress made in Kosovo since the adoption of Council resolution 1244 (1999), including on the implementation of the agreed standards; to receive information directly from the leadership of Serbia and the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo and from representatives of Kosovo's ethnic minorities on the current political, social and economic situation in Kosovo, as well as on the regional situation; and to receive information directly from representatives of the international community, in Brussels and on the ground, on the current political, social and economic situation in Kosovo, as well as on the regional situation. The mission met with the Prime Minister and the President of Serbia, the President and Prime Minister of Kosovo, representatives of Kosovo Serbs, the Islamic community and the Catholic Church, as well as with representatives of non-Serb minorities in Kosovo. Before visiting the region, the mission visited Brussels on 25 April, where it had discussions with the Secretary-General of NATO; the Special Envoy of the European Union for Kosovo, and the European Enlargement Commissioner.⁵⁵

Deliberations of 2 and 10 May 2007 (5672nd and 5673rd meetings)

At its 5672nd meeting, on 2 May 2007, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue". The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of Belgium, who reported that, at the meetings in Brussels, representatives of NATO and the European Union believed that the status quo was untenable and a delay in the determination of Kosovo's status could put Kosovo and the region at risk. They stressed that the final decision on the status of Kosovo should be endorsed by a Security Council resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter. Whereas the representatives of Serbia, including the Prime Minister and the President, rejected any solution that would entail any form of independence for Kosovo, the representatives of

Kosovo, including the Prime Minister and the President, expressed their unanimous support for the Kosovo settlement proposal and status recommendation. Both sides also raised concerns about the return of internally displaced persons, which had been very limited thus far. Whereas most Kosovo representatives including the leaders of the minority communities expressed their commitment to an independent multi-ethnic State, the Kosovo Serb representatives did not view independence as an option. He reported that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General had underlined that the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo had achieved everything that was achievable. It had established Provisional Institutions of Self-Government, rule of law structures and institutions required for a market economy, but further progress was dependent on a resolution of Kosovo's status.⁵⁶

At its 5673rd meeting, on 10 May 2007, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue.⁵⁷ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of Belgium, who emphasized that the security situation in Kosovo was "calm but tense". He reiterated the positions of the parties, but said that, despite the strongly opposed positions, both parties had agreed that the status quo was not sustainable.⁵⁸

Most speakers welcomed the improvement in the security situation and the development of new institutions, but expressed concern at the ongoing stalemate over the status question, stressing that the situation needed careful consideration by the Council. The representative of the Russian Federation said that the status situation had to be resolved on the basis of a compromise between the two parties.⁵⁹ On the other hand, several speakers expressed support for the proposal of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Kosovo's future status,⁶⁰ who had recommended independence for Kosovo under international supervision, despite the lack of agreement between the parties.⁶¹ The representative of Panama proposed that the Council adopt the Special Envoy's proposal immediately, but that the decision not come into force

⁵⁶ S/PV.5672, pp. 2-3.

⁵⁷ S/2007/256.

⁵⁸ S/PV.5673, pp. 2-4.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁶⁰ S/2007/168/Add.1 and 2.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (Peru); p. 7 (Ghana); p. 9 (Panama); p. 12 (United Kingdom); and p. 13 (United States).

⁵⁵ See the report of the mission (S/2007/256).

until after a six-month waiting period, so that another attempt could be made to reach consensus.⁶² The representative of Peru added that returning Kosovo to Serbian sovereignty was not a realistic solution for this situation.⁶³ The representative of France referred to the “regrettable fact” that the positions of the parties were irreconcilable, which, he added, “would not change with time”. He underlined that it was necessary to give Kosovo a new status and that it was now up to the Security Council to take on its responsibility to guarantee the success of the process.⁶⁴

10. Mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Accra, Abidjan and Kinshasa, 14-21 June 2007

The Security Council mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Accra, Abidjan and Kinshasa, from 14 to 21 June 2007 was led by different members of the Council for different areas. The mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum and Accra was led by the representatives of South Africa and the United Kingdom. The mission met in Addis Ababa with the Chairperson and other members of the African Union Commission and the African Union Peace and Security Council. In Khartoum and Accra, the mission met with several high-level government officials, among them the President of the Sudan and the President of Ghana. The purpose of the mission to Addis Ababa and Accra was to exchange views with the leadership of the African Union on ways of optimizing the relationship between the Security Council and the African Union in the maintenance of peace and security in Africa. The purpose of the meeting with the President of the Sudan was to reaffirm the Council’s commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan. In Abidjan, the mission, led by the representative of Peru, met with the President of Côte d’Ivoire and other high-level officials for the purpose of supporting the Ouagadougou Political Agreement⁶⁵ and stressing the need for a final settlement as well as addressing the grave humanitarian and grave socioeconomic crises the country was facing. In Kinshasa, the mission, led by the representative of France, met with the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other

government officials. The purpose of the visit was to reaffirm the Council’s commitment to support national efforts to stabilize the east of the country.⁶⁶

Deliberations of 26 June and 16 July 2007 (5706th and 5717th meetings)

At its 5706th meeting, on 26 June 2007, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Briefings by the heads of the Security Council mission to Africa”. The Council heard a briefing by the four heads of the mission, the representatives of South Africa, the United Kingdom, Peru and France. The representatives of South Africa and the United Kingdom who jointly led the mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum, and Accra, emphasized the importance of cooperation with the African Union, particularly with its Peace and Security Council. Moreover the representative of South Africa underlined the need for resource assistance to the African Union in order to support its missions. In regard to the Sudan, the two heads of mission emphasized that Sudanese officials in Khartoum had indicated their positive acceptance of the hybrid force of United Nations and African Union peacekeepers in Darfur.⁶⁷

The representative of Peru, who led the mission to Abidjan, stressed the positive developments in Côte d’Ivoire in regard to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, such as the determination of the parties to apply the agreement and the overall improvement in security. He noted elements of concern, however, such as active militias in the western part of the country, a high rate of criminality, illegal control posts and little progress in the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the reform of the security forces.⁶⁸

The representative of France, who led the mission to Kinshasa, stressed the need for security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, identifying the role of the opposition after the latest successful elections. He expressed concern particularly over the situation in the Kivus, noting that the instability there was the most pressing concern of the Congolese authorities.⁶⁹

At its 5717th meeting, on 16 July 2007, the Council included in its agenda the report of the

⁶² Ibid., p. 9.

⁶³ Ibid., p. 5.

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 6.

⁶⁵ S/2007/144, annex.

⁶⁶ See the report of the mission (S/2007/421 and Corr.1).

⁶⁷ Ibid., pp. 2-3 (South Africa); and p. 4 (United Kingdom).

⁶⁸ Ibid., pp. 5-6.

⁶⁹ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

Security Council mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Accra, Abidjan and Kinshasa, 14 to 21 June 2007.⁷⁰ The Council heard a briefing by the four heads of the mission, the representatives of South Africa, the United Kingdom, Peru and France, who again emphasized the events and issues they had addressed in their previous briefing. The representatives of Ghana, Belgium and China supported the conclusions and recommendations of the mission.⁷¹ The representative of Ghana encouraged the use of the African Union framework for post-conflict reconstruction and development as well as the peace and security components of the New Partnership for Africa's Development for future proposals on African Union and United Nations cooperation.⁷² The representative of China stressed the importance of development and construction in the Darfur region of the Sudan.⁷³ The representative of Côte d'Ivoire expressed full support for the mission's recommendations for his country, including the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement, yet at the same time asked for a partial lifting of the arms embargo in order to equip the national police.⁷⁴ The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo conveyed his country's endorsement of the Security Council's recommendations while at the same time expressing concerns over the Kivus, particularly the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, mainly by militia and other foreign armed groups.⁷⁵ The representative of the African Union highlighted the need for coherent partnership between the two organizations, including systematic information-sharing and harmonization of decision-making procedures. She stressed the need for support in establishing the African Union's peace and security architecture, including an early warning system and a yet-to-be-established African force. Lastly she underlined the need for the hybrid operation for the Sudan to retain an African nature.⁷⁶

⁷⁰ S/2007/421 and Corr.1.

⁷¹ S/PV.5717, pp. 6-7 (Ghana); pp. 7-8 (Belgium); pp. 8-9 (China).

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 11-12.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

11. Mission to Timor-Leste, 24 to 30 November 2007

The Security Council mission to Timor-Leste from 24 to 30 November 2007 was led by the representative of South Africa. The primary purpose of the mission was to reaffirm the commitment of the Security Council to assist the Timorese people to consolidate peace, democratic governance and the rule of law in the post-electoral period in Timor-Leste, to express the Council's full support for the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), and to assess the progress made on the ground in the implementation of the mandate of UNMIT. The mission was also directed to discuss and exchange views with the Timorese authorities on ways and means to assist the country in developing capacities necessary to build on security and democratic and other gains achieved thus far. The mission met with the President of Timor-Leste and high-level government officials, as well as with Bishops of Dili and Baucau.⁷⁷

Deliberations of 6 and 13 December 2007 (5791st and 5801st meetings)

At its 5791st meeting, on 6 December 2007, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste". The Council heard a briefing by the head of mission, the representative of South Africa, who reported that the situation in Timor-Leste remained calm and stable but fragile. The challenges facing the country included differences regarding the country's political direction between the ruling party and the major opposition party, a large number of internally displaced persons, including the so-called "petitioners" who were former soldiers who had deserted; weak institutions, including the security and justice sectors; lack of capacities and difficulties in areas of governance; and also socioeconomic difficulties, which were associated with widespread unemployment and poverty. Regarding UNMIT, he noted that the Government had called for it to be continued. Overall, he stated that the mission had left Timor-Leste convinced that the country was on the right path towards stability, unity, peace and prosperity.⁷⁸ The representative of Timor-Leste stressed that continued United Nations engagement

⁷⁷ See the report of the mission (S/2007/711).

⁷⁸ S/PV.5791, pp. 2-4.

was important to further stabilize the situation, strengthen national institutions and consolidate peace and security.⁷⁹

At its 5801st meeting, on 13 December 2007, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste, 24 to 30 November 2007.⁸⁰ The Council heard a briefing by the head of the mission, the representative of South Africa. The representative of Timor-Leste again emphasized the positive developments in the country and stressed the areas of concern, such as unemployment and poverty, large numbers of internally displaced persons and political differences among leaders. She underlined the urgent need for resources and assistance for sustainable and long-term development in Timor-Leste, and asked for the UNMIT mandate to be extended by five years, two and a half years to strengthen the police and security sectors and two and a half years focusing on governance, police and security sector assistance and capacity-building. She said that Timor-Leste intended to create strong democratic institutions, rule of law and self-reliance rather than fostering a climate of dependency.⁸¹ Most speakers endorsed the findings and recommendations of the mission and stressed the vital need for continued United Nations assistance in the stabilization and

strengthening of Timor-Leste, particularly in the areas of security and justice and institution-building, and the socioeconomic and humanitarian challenges.

The representative of Portugal, speaking on behalf of the European Union and associated countries, reaffirmed the European Union's commitment to the consolidation of peace and democracy in Timor-Leste and called upon the Government of Timor-Leste to create conditions for the return, resettlement and reintegration of the internally displaced persons in their local communities.⁸² The representative of Slovakia expressed his country's wish to send a team of experts from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to assist and define ways to cope with outstanding issues in the area of training and giving responsibility to the Timorese police.⁸³ The representatives of Slovakia and Panama urged the implementation and compliance with the recommendations of the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry for Timor-Leste in order to strengthen justice.⁸⁴ The representative of Peru expressed his country's support for the proposal of the Special Representative for Timor-Leste that the Secretary-General should deploy a mission of experts to examine the relationship between UNMIT police and the armed forces and the Ministry of the Interior.⁸⁵

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 5.

⁸⁰ S/2007/711.

⁸¹ S/PV.5801, pp. 3-4.

⁸² Ibid., pp. 8-9.

⁸³ Ibid., p. 17.

⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 18 (Slovakia, Panama).

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 19.

Security Council missions 2004-2007

| <i>Destination</i> | <i>Duration</i> | <i>Composition</i> | <i>Reports and terms of reference</i> | <i>Meeting number and date</i> | <i>Sub-item</i> | <i>Invitations (rules 37 and 39)</i> | <i>Speakers</i> |
|---|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) ^a | 20 to 29 June 2004 | United Kingdom (head of mission), Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Spain, United States | S/2004/491 | 5000 30 June 2004 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to West Africa | Rule 39 Head of the Security Council mission to West Africa (United Kingdom) | Head of mission (United Kingdom), Angola, France, Russian Federation |
| | | | S/2004/525 | 5005 16 July 2004 | Report of the Security Council mission to West Africa from 20 to 29 June 2004 (S/2004/525) | Rule 37 Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Sierra Leone | Head of mission (United Kingdom), Benin, Brazil, Chairman of the Economic |

**Chapter VIII. Consideration of questions under the
responsibility of the Security Council for the
maintenance of international peace and security**

| <i>Destination</i> | <i>Duration</i> | <i>Composition</i> | <i>Reports and terms of reference</i> | <i>Meeting number and date</i> | <i>Sub-item</i> | <i>Invitations (rules 37 and 39)</i> | <i>Speakers</i> |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau (South Africa), Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana (on behalf of ECOWAS), Guinea, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union), Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, United States |
| Central Africa (Kigali, Kinshasa, Bukavu, Bujumbura and Entebbe) | 21 to 25 November 2004 | France (head of mission), Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Chile, China, Germany, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States | S/2004/891 | 5091 30 November 2004 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa | Rule 39 Head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa (France) | Head of mission (France) |
| | | | S/2004/934 | 5096 8 December 2004 | Report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa, 21-25 November 2004 (S/2004/934) | Rule 37 Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Netherlands, Rwanda, Uganda | Head of mission (France), Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Uganda, United Kingdom |

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2004-2007

| <i>Destination</i> | <i>Duration</i> | <i>Composition</i> | <i>Reports and terms of reference</i> | <i>Meeting number and date</i> | <i>Sub-item</i> | <i>Invitations (rules 37 and 39)</i> | <i>Speakers</i> |
|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Haiti ^b | 13 to 16 April 2005 | Brazil (head of mission), Algeria, Argentina, Benin, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States | S/2005/220 | 5164 20 April 2005 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Haiti | Rule 39 Head of the Security Council mission to Haiti | Head of mission (Brazil) |
| | | | S/2005/302 | 5178 13 May 2005 | Report of the Security Council mission to Haiti (S/2005/302) | Rule 37 Canada, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Luxembourg, Norway, Peru, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago Rule 39 Permanent Observer for the International Organization of la Francophonie to the United Nations | Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Luxembourg, Norway, Peru, Spain, Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, International Organization of la Francophonie |
| Central Africa (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania) | 4 to 11 November 2005 | France (head of mission), Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States | S/2005/682 | 5305 15 November 2005 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa | Rule 39 Head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa | Head of mission (France) |
| | | | S/2005/716 | 5315 6 December 2005 | Report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa, 4 to 11 November 2005 (S/2005/716) | Rule 37 Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda | Head of mission (France), Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania |
| Sudan and Chad ^c | 4 to 10 June 2006 | United Kingdom (head of mission), Argentina, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, | S/2006/341 | 5462 15 June 2006 | Briefing by the Security Council mission to the Sudan, Chad and the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa | | Head of mission to Sudan and Chad (United Kingdom), joint head of mission to Chad (France), United Republic of Tanzania |

**Chapter VIII. Consideration of questions under the
responsibility of the Security Council for the
maintenance of international peace and security**

| <i>Destination</i> | <i>Duration</i> | <i>Composition</i> | <i>Reports and terms of reference</i> | <i>Meeting number and date</i> | <i>Sub-item</i> | <i>Invitations (rules 37 and 39)</i> | <i>Speakers</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States | S/2006/433 | 5478 29 June 2006 | Report of the Security Council mission to the Sudan and Chad (S/2006/433) | Rule 37 Austria, Chad, Egypt, Norway and the Sudan | Head of mission to Sudan and Chad (United Kingdom), joint head of mission to Chad (France), Austria, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Norway, Qatar, Sudan |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 10 to 12 June 2006 | France (head of mission), Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Japan, Peru, Slovakia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States | S/2006/344 | 5466 16 June 2006 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo | | Head of mission (France) |
| | | | S/2006/434 | 5482 6 July 2006 | Report of the Security Council mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2006/434) | Rule 37 Belgium, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland | Head of mission (France), Belgium, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, United Republic of Tanzania |
| Afghanistan | 11 to 16 November 2006 | Japan (head of mission), Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom, United States | S/2006/875 | 5570 22 November 2006 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan | Rule 37 Afghanistan | Head of mission (Japan) |
| | | | S/2006/935 | 5581 7 December 2006 | Report of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan (S/2006/935) | Rule 37 Afghanistan, Canada, Finland, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, Pakistan | Head of mission (Japan), Afghanistan, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, United Kingdom |

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2004-2007

| <i>Destination</i> | <i>Duration</i> | <i>Composition</i> | <i>Reports and terms of reference</i> | <i>Meeting number and date</i> | <i>Sub-item</i> | <i>Invitations (rules 37 and 39)</i> | <i>Speakers</i> |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Kosovo | 25 to 28 April 2007 | Belgium (head of mission), China, Congo, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States | S/2007/220 | 5672 2 May 2007 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue | | Head of mission (Belgium) |
| | | | S/2007/256 | 5673 10 May 2007 | Report of the Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue (S/2007/256) | | Head of mission (Belgium), China, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom, United States |
| Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Accra, Abidjan, Kinshasa | 14 to 21 June 2007 | Belgium, China, Congo, France (head of mission to Kinshasa), Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Panama, Peru (head of mission to Abidjan), Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa (joint head of mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum and Accra), United Kingdom (joint head of mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum and Accra), United States | S/2007/347 | 5706 26 June 2007 | Briefings by heads of the Security Council mission to Africa | | Heads of mission (France, Peru, South Africa, United Kingdom) |
| | | | S/2007/421 and Corr.1 | 5717 16 July 2007 | Report of the Security Council mission to Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Accra, Abidjan and Kinshasa, 14 to 21 June 2007 (S/2007/421 and Corr.1) | Rule 37 Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo Rule 39 Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations | Heads of mission (France, Peru, South Africa, United Kingdom), Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Permanent Observer of the African Union |

| <i>Destination</i> | <i>Duration</i> | <i>Composition</i> | <i>Reports and terms of reference</i> | <i>Meeting number and date</i> | <i>Sub-item</i> | <i>Invitations (rules 37 and 39)</i> | <i>Speakers</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Timor-Leste | 24 to 30 November 2007 | South Africa (head of mission), China, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United States | S/2007/647 | 5791 6 December 2007 | Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste | Rule 37 Timor-Leste | Head of mission (South Africa), Italy, Timor-Leste |
| | | | S/2007/711 | 5801 13 December 2007 | Report of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste, 24-30 November 2007 (S/2007/711) | Rule 37 Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Timor-Leste | Head of mission (South Africa), Australia, Belgium, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, United States |

^a The mission's visit to Guinea-Bissau was made jointly with the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau of the Economic and Social Council and the Group of Friends of Guinea-Bissau (Brazil, Gambia, South Africa).

^b The mission to Haiti was undertaken in conjunction with the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti of the Economic and Social Council.

^c The mission also visited the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa.

56. Briefings

During the period under review, the Security Council heard a number of briefings on subjects not explicitly connected to items on the Council's agenda. Where appropriate, those briefings have been covered in the sections in the present chapter dealing with the different regions.¹ Briefings given at closed meetings and those that touch on issues cutting across regions are covered here.

The Council heard briefings at closed meetings from the President of the International Court of Justice² and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on human settlements issues in Zimbabwe.³

During this period, the Security Council held an increased number of meetings at which it heard directly from the Chairmen of its subsidiary bodies. At its 5106th meeting, on 22 December 2004, the Council heard briefings under the item entitled "Briefings by Chairmen of Security Council Committees and

¹ See, under Africa, sects. 18.A (Institutional relationship with the African Union) and 19 (Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda) and, under Europe, sect. 32 (Briefing by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) of the present chapter.

² 5557th and 5775th meetings, held on 27 October 2007, respectively.

³ 5237th meeting, held on 27 July 2005. For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. II, part II, sect. A, case 1.