

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6610 13 September 2011	Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2011/497)		Liberia (Minister for Foreign Affairs)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
6619 16 September 2011	Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2011/497)	Draft resolution submitted by Gabon, India, Nigeria, South Africa, United States (S/2011/576)	Liberia (Minister for Foreign Affairs)		5 Council members (France, Germany, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States), Liberia	Resolution 2008 (2011) 15-0-0
6684 14 December 2011		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2011/769)	Liberia			Resolution 2025 (2011) 15-0-0

3. The situation in Somalia

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 28 meetings and adopted 11 resolutions and 4 presidential statements in connection with the situation in Somalia. The Council welcomed the steps taken by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to increase its presence in the country. In addition, the Council continued to act against the growing problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea by enhancing the legal framework for the prosecution of pirates. It also followed the progress in the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement of 19 August 2008 and the Kampala Accord of 9 June 2011. Finally, the Council continued to address the widespread humanitarian crisis in Somalia.

In May 2011, the Council visited Kenya to hold discussions on the future of Somalia as part of its mission to Africa.²⁸

The Council continued to assess the conditions for a possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council three times extended its authorization to the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM.²⁹ The Council met twice to extend for 12 months each time the mandate of the Monitoring Group supporting the Committee established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#).³⁰

²⁸ For more information on Security Council missions, see part I, sect. 36, and part VI, sect. II. A, with regard to investigation of disputes and fact-finding.

²⁹ Resolutions [1910 \(2010\)](#), [1964 \(2010\)](#) and [2010 \(2011\)](#).

³⁰ Resolutions [1916 \(2010\)](#) and [2002 \(2011\)](#). For more information on the Monitoring Group, see part IX, sect. I. B.1, with regard to the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#).

**14 January 2010 to 14 September 2011:
briefings by the Special Representative of the
Secretary-General**

From 14 January 2010 to 14 September 2011, the Council received several regular briefings from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of UNPOS, on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General which provided an assessment on the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation in Somalia.³¹

**14 January 2010 to 30 September 2011:
strengthening of AMISOM and relocation
of UNPOS**

From 14 January 2010 to 14 September 2011, a representative of the African Union regularly provided the Council with an update on the deployment of AMISOM and highlighted its role in bringing about a fundamental change in the political-security landscape in Somalia. The representative also reiterated the appeal of the African Union for the transformation of AMISOM into a United Nations peacekeeping operation and for providing AMISOM with the capacity to better fulfil its mandate and support the Transitional Federal Government.³²

On 28 January 2010, by resolution [1910 \(2010\)](#), the Council, inter alia, decided to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain AMISOM until 31 January 2011, requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM, and recalled its statement of intent regarding the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, as expressed in resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#).

On 16 September 2010, while commending AMISOM for its defence of the transitional federal institutions in Mogadishu and for preventing recurrent attacks by terrorist insurgents, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General called for scaled-up assistance from the international community for the force. He supported the decision of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union to deploy in Mogadishu 2,000 additional troops to enable AMISOM to reach its authorized strength of 8,000. He maintained that

³¹ See [S/PV.6259](#), [S/PV.6313](#), [S/PV.6386](#), [S/PV.6467](#), [S/PV.6494](#), [S/PV.6532](#), [S/PV.6599](#) and [S/PV.6614](#).

³² See [S/PV.6259](#), [S/PV.6313](#), [S/PV.6407](#) and [S/PV.6614](#).

AMISOM troop allowances should match those paid under United Nations peacekeeping operations, and that the Mission should be supplied with the proper equipment needed to identify, track, deter or respond to insurgent attacks in a populated urban setting.³³

On 21 October 2010, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union presented to the Council the proposals adopted at the African Union Peace and Security Council meeting on 15 October. He urged the Council to endorse an increase in the authorized troop strength of AMISOM from 8,000 to 20,000, as well as an expansion of its funding from United Nations assessed contributions. He also urged the Council to impose a naval blockade and a no-flight zone over Somalia and to consider requesting the naval operations off the coast of Somalia to provide more direct and tangible operational support to AMISOM.³⁴ The representative of Somalia welcomed the proposals of the African Union Peace and Security Council, particularly the call on the Security Council to endorse the proposed new force strength for AMISOM and to authorize an enhanced support package for that Mission, funded through United Nations assessed contributions, and for the payment of troop allowances at United Nations rates.³⁵

On 22 December 2010, by resolution [1964 \(2010\)](#), the Council extended its authorization of AMISOM until 30 September 2011, and requested the African Union to increase the Mission's force strength from the current mandated level of 8,000 to 12,000 troops.

On 14 September 2011, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General echoed the Secretary-General's support, in his report,³⁶ for the rapid deployment of a guard force as part of AMISOM to provide protection for AMISOM civilians and United Nations personnel and assets, which he deemed essential to enable UNPOS to facilitate the implementation of the road map. His office was ready to expedite the deployment of its staff to Somalia, especially to Mogadishu, as soon as accommodation and logistical support were made available.³⁷

³³ [S/PV.6386](#), pp. 3-4.

³⁴ [S/PV.6407](#), p. 5.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

³⁶ [S/2011/549](#).

³⁷ [S/PV.6614](#), p. 4.

On 30 September 2011, by resolution [2010 \(2011\)](#), the Council extended its authorization of AMISOM until 31 October 2012. Recalling the report of the Secretary-General,³⁸ the Council agreed that an increase in United Nations organizations and their staff and other official international visitors in Mogadishu was placing additional pressure on AMISOM, and encouraged the United Nations to work with the African Union to develop a guard force of an appropriate size, within the mandated troop levels of the Mission, to provide security, escort and protection services to personnel from the international community, including the United Nations. The Council welcomed the steps taken by UNPOS and other United Nations offices and agencies, including the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM, to increase the presence of the United Nations organizations and their staff in Somalia as an important element of the effective fulfilment of their mandate, and urged the establishment of a more permanent and increasing presence by the United Nations in Somalia, in particular in Mogadishu, consistent with the security conditions, as outlined in the reports of the Secretary-General.

19 March 2010 to 29 July 2011: modification of sanctions measures and extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group

On 19 March 2010, by resolution [1916 \(2010\)](#), the Council condemned the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia and Eritrea in violation of the arms embargoes, and extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia for 12 months, with the addition of three experts, in order to fulfil its expanded mandate. The tasks in the expanded mandate of the Monitoring Group included to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generated revenues used to commit violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes. The Council also decided that, for a period of 12 months, the obligations imposed on Member States in paragraph 3 of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) would not apply to the payment of funds or other financial assets necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

³⁸ [S/2011/549](#).

On 17 March 2011, by resolution [1972 \(2011\)](#), the Council decided, *inter alia*, that for a period of 16 months, and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the obligations imposed on Member States in paragraph 3 of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) would not apply to the payment of funds or other financial assets necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

On 29 July 2011, by resolution [2002 \(2011\)](#), the Council decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group for a period of 12 months. It also decided that the measures stipulated in resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) should apply to individuals and entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threatened the Djibouti Agreement. The Council considered, moreover, that all non-local commerce via Al-Shabaab-controlled ports posed a threat to the peace, stability and security of Somalia, and thereby individuals and entities engaged in such commerce could be designated by the Committee and made subject to targeted sanctions.

27 April 2010 to 22 November 2011: piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia

On 27 April 2010, by resolution [1918 \(2010\)](#), the Council called upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three months on possible options to further the aim of prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

From 25 August 2010 to 31 October 2011, the Council received several regular briefings from the Secretariat on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General which provided an assessment of the piracy situation and examined the political, legal and operational activities that had been undertaken by Member States, regional organizations and the United Nations and its partners in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea and off the coast of Somalia. It also considered the modalities for the establishment of

specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and in the region.³⁹

On 25 August 2010, the Secretary-General, as requested in resolution 1918 (2010), presented his report on possible options to further the aim of prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.⁴⁰ During the debate, the Secretary-General identified seven options which included the following: enhancing ongoing efforts to assist regional States to prosecute and imprison those responsible for piracy; locating a Somali court applying Somali law in a third State in the region; assisting a regional State or States to establish special chambers; active engagement by regional States and the African Union to establish a regional tribunal; an international tribunal analogous to existing hybrid tribunals; and a full international tribunal established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter. He pointed out that a host State would need to be identified, which in turn would require adequate arrangements for transferring those convicted to third States for their imprisonment. To further explore those issues, he intended to appoint a Special Adviser on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.⁴¹ Speakers welcomed the Secretary-General's options for strengthening judicial capacity against piracy as a good basis for further discussion, as well as his appointment of a Special Adviser. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed doubt about the viability of establishing new international or regional mechanisms for prosecuting pirates, stating that those risked being a waste of limited resources for solutions that would not be sustainable or offer long-term benefits.⁴² The representative of the Russian Federation said that regional States faced the pressing problem of limited judicial and correctional capacities, which prevented them from finding appropriate responses at the national level. He suggested establishing an international judicial mechanism at the regional level to complement national systems.⁴³ The representative of Kenya stated that the current prosecution arrangements that had seen pirates handed over and tried in Kenya and in neighbouring States placed a heavy burden on those

countries and were clearly untenable in the long run. He stressed the extreme importance of better processes and mechanisms for ensuring prosecution and imprisonment.⁴⁴

By a presidential statement adopted during the discussion, the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁵ and his intention to appoint a Special Adviser on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. It commended the ongoing efforts of States, including Kenya and Seychelles, to prosecute suspected pirates in their national courts, and stressed the need for all States to continue those efforts. The Council requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report observations on possible ways to enhance cooperation in prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.⁴⁶

On 23 November 2010, by resolution 1950 (2010), the Council renewed, for a further period of 12 months from the date of the resolution, the authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification had been provided by the Government to the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by resolution 1897 (2009).

On 25 January 2011, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. In his briefing, he stressed the urgency of addressing the worsening situation posed by the issue of piracy, with attacks becoming increasingly sophisticated and pirates becoming "the masters" of the Indian Ocean. Moreover, 9 out of 10 pirates captured by national navies had to be released because no existing jurisdiction was prepared to prosecute them. To rectify that, the Special Adviser proposed establishing in Puntland and Somaliland two specialized jurisdictions to try pirates and two prisons to hold them, as well as a Somali court to be based in Arusha during the transition period. Touching on the nascent links between piracy and terrorism in Somalia, he warned that, if piracy expanded south, it would exacerbate

³⁹ See S/PV.6374, S/PV.6417, S/PV.6473, S/PV.6560 and S/PV.6646.

⁴⁰ S/2010/394.

⁴¹ S/PV.6374, p. 3.

⁴² Ibid., p. 17.

⁴³ Ibid., pp. 24-25.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 30.

⁴⁵ S/2010/394.

⁴⁶ S/PRST/2010/16.

terrorism in the region. He called on the Council to adopt a clear, robust and resolute resolution to encourage anti-piracy initiatives and facilitate adequate funding.⁴⁷ The representative of Somalia, while stating that his country would study the Special Adviser's proposals and options, which were "very viable and to the point", asserted that the funds required to implement the proposals were minor compared to what had been spent on the high seas as a consequence of piracy.⁴⁸ Council members acknowledged with concern that piracy was greatly impacting the global economy, endangering the critical delivery of humanitarian aid, and fuelling the growth of organized crime and terrorism. They welcomed strengthening counter-piracy efforts in the economic, security and judicial spheres as essential elements of any anti-piracy initiative. Deploring the lack of mechanisms to prosecute pirates, several members welcomed the Special Adviser's proposal to tackle the issue of impunity, and supported his recommendations for specialized piracy courts in the region and more targeted cooperation with Somaliland and Puntland.⁴⁹

On 11 April 2011, by resolution [1976 \(2011\)](#), the Council, *inter alia*, requested States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNPOS and regional organizations to assist the Transitional Federal Government and regional authorities in Somalia in establishing a system of governance, rule of law and police control in lawless areas where land-based activities related to piracy were taking place. It also decided to urgently consider the establishment of specialized Somali courts to try suspected pirates both in Somalia and in the region, including an extraterritorial Somali specialized anti-piracy court.

⁴⁷ [S/PV.6473](#), pp. 2-6.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 8 (Russian Federation); p. 9 (United States); p. 14 (Brazil); p. 15 (Portugal); p. 17 (France); p. 22 (Gabon); and p. 23 (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

On 24 October 2011, by resolution [2015 \(2011\)](#), the Council called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDP and other international partners to further their efforts to support the development of domestic legislation, agreements and mechanisms that would allow the effective prosecution of suspected pirates and the transfer and imprisonment of convicted pirates. It urged States and international organizations to share evidence and information for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes with a view to ensuring effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates.

On 22 November 2011, by resolution [2020 \(2011\)](#), the Council renewed for 12 months the authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

24 June 2011: presidential statement concerning the Kampala Accord

On 24 June 2011, the Council adopted a presidential statement by which it welcomed the signing of the Kampala Accord on 9 June, and commended the leadership shown by the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Augustine P. Mahiga, in facilitating the agreement. It called on the signatories to the Kampala Accord to honour their obligations, and to ensure cohesion, unity and focus on the completion of the transitional tasks set out in the Djibouti Agreement and the Transitional Federal Charter. Taking note of the appointment of the new Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government and looking forward to the prompt appointment of a new Cabinet, the Council called upon the transitional federal institutions to build broad-based representative institutions through a political process inclusive of all.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ [S/PRST/2011/13](#).

Meetings: the situation in Somalia

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6259 14 January 2010	Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/684)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary- General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations	All invitees	
6266 28 January 2010	Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/684)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/49)	Somalia			Resolution 1910 (2010) 15-0-0
6289 19 March 2010		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2010/145) Letter from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia (S/2010/91)	Somalia			Resolution 1916 (2010) 15-0-0

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6301 27 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1846 (2008) (S/2009/590)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation (S/2010/206)	Somalia		2 Council members (Russian Federation, Uganda)	Resolution 1918 (2010) 15-0-0
6313 12 May 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2010/234)		Norway, Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	
6374 25 August 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1918 (2010) (S/2010/394)		13 Member States ^a	Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel, Chargé d'affaires of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2010/16
6386 16 September 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2010/447)		Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Norway, Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Permanent Observer of the African Union, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members and all invitees	
6407 21 October 2010			Somalia	Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	Secretary-General, all invitees	

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

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6408 (closed) 21 October 2010			Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia ^b	Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Council members, Burundi, Somalia, invitees under rule 39, Under- Secretary- General for Field Support, Force Commander of AMISOM	
6417 9 November 2010	Report of the Secretary- General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1897 (2009) (S/2010/556)		Somalia	Under-Secretary- General for Political Affairs, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	All invitees	
6429 23 November 2010	Report of the Secretary- General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1897 (2009) (S/2010/556)	Draft resolution submitted by 22 Member States ^c (S/2010/592)	Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Norway, Somalia, Ukraine			Resolution 1950 (2010) 15-0-0
6461 22 December 2010		Draft resolution submitted by France, Gabon, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/649)	Somalia		2 Council members (Japan, Uganda)	Resolution 1964 (2010) 15-0-0
6467 14 January 2011	Report of the Secretary- General on Somalia (S/2010/675)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary- General	All invitees	

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6473 25 January 2011	Letter dated 24 January 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/30)		Somalia	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs	All Council members and all invitees	
6494 10 March 2011	Comprehensive strategy for the realization of peace and security in Somalia Letter dated 3 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/114)		22 Member States ^d	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2011/6
6496 17 March 2011		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2011/140)	Somalia			Resolution 1972 (2011) 15-0-0
6512 11 April 2011		Draft resolution submitted by 12 Member States ^e (S/2011/228)	Italy, Somalia, Spain, Ukraine		1 Council member (Russian Federation)	Resolution 1976 (2011) 15-0-0
6532 11 May 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/277)		Ethiopia, Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All invitees	S/PRST/2011/10

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
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international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6560 21 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the modalities for the establishment of specialized Somali anti-piracy courts (S/2011/360)		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel	All Council members and all invitees	
6564 24 June 2011						S/PRST/2011/13
6596 29 July 2011	Letter dated 18 July 2011 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/433)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Gabon, Germany, United Kingdom (S/2011/470)				Resolution 2002 (2011) 15-0-0
6599 10 August 2011			Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	Invitees under rule 39	
6614 14 September 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/549)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members and all invitees	

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<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6626 30 September 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/549) Letter dated 21 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/591)	Letter from the President of the Security Council concerning the logistical support package for AMISOM (S/2011/602) Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Nigeria, Portugal, United Kingdom (S/2011/595)	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2010 (2011) 15-0-0
6635 24 October 2011		Draft resolution submitted by 16 Member States ^f (S/2011/650)	Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Ukraine			Resolution 2015 (2011) 15-0-0
6646 31 October 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters (S/2011/661) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1950 (2010) (S/2011/662)			Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	
6663 22 November 2011		Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, India, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2011/725)	Norway			Resolution 2020 (2011) 15-0-0

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6681 13 December 2011	Report of the Secretary- General on Somalia (S/2011/759)		Somalia		Secretary- General	

^a Denmark, India, Kenya, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania.

^b Somalia was represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Transitional Federal Government.

^c Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Russian Federation, Somalia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Tanzania.

^e Colombia, Denmark, France, Gabon, India, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain and Ukraine.

^f Denmark, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

4. The situation in Burundi

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held six meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with the situation in Burundi. The Council focused on the electoral process and post-conflict situation in Burundi. The United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) was scaled down and replaced by the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) effective from 1 January 2011, with a mandate, *inter alia*, to support the Government of Burundi in strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions.⁵¹ The Council extended the mandate of BNUB for a period of one year.⁵²

10 May 2010: electoral process

On 10 May 2010, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of BINUB briefed members on the preparations for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 28 June and 23 July 2010 respectively. While highlighting the positive developments in the preparation for the elections, including the issuance of

free identity cards, the submission of names of the candidates by the political parties for communal elections, the signing of the code of conduct for political parties, the media and the administration, and the significant progress in securing the budget for the elections, he noted the challenges ahead, particularly those relating to the tightness of the electoral calendar and the management of tensions that might arise on the day of elections.⁵³ Concurring with the positive assessment of the overall situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission pointed out that successful elections in Burundi would be key to solidifying the political foundation for peace and economic development in the country.⁵⁴ The representative of Burundi informed the Council that the National Independent Electoral Commission had been established and plans for election security had been developed. He expressed optimism about the successful holding of the elections, given the presence of a great number of regional and international observers, a higher standard of press freedom, and the existence of the legal and operational frameworks for free and transparent elections.⁵⁵

⁵¹ For more information on the mandates of BINUB and BNUB, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

⁵² Resolution 2027 (2011).

⁵³ S/PV.6309, pp. 2-4.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.