

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6188th 15 September 2009	Nineteenth progress report of the Secretary- General on UNMIL (S/2009/411)	Draft resolution (S/2009/455)	Rule 37 Liberia		Resolution 1885 (2009) 15-0-0
6246th 17 December 2009	Letter dated 11 December 2009 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) (S/2009/640)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2009/648)	Rule 37 Liberia		Resolution 1903 (2009) 15-0-0

3. The situation in Somalia

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held 27 meetings, and adopted 13 resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter and five presidential statements in connection with the situation in Somalia. The Council assessed the conditions for a possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), followed the progress towards implementation of the Djibouti Agreement, strengthened sanctions measures and condemned the terrorist attacks in Somalia. In addition, the Council took action on the growing problem of piracy.

In June 2008, the Council visited Djibouti in connection with the situation in Somalia, as part of its mission to Africa.¹⁴

Furthermore, the Council successively renewed the authorization of the African Union to maintain a mission in Somalia and to use force.¹⁵ The Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group

supporting the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992).¹⁶

15 February 2008 to 30 November 2009: strengthening of AMISOM

During the period under consideration, the Council remained seized of the issue of strengthening AMISOM and its possible replacement by a United Nations peacekeeping force. While the Government of Somalia and some members supported the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation,¹⁷ others expressed the view that conditions, such as improvement in the security situation and progress in political reconciliation, did not yet exist for a United Nations peacekeeping force to take over from AMISOM.¹⁸ However, members were unanimous in

¹⁴ For more information, see the present part, sect. 40, and part VI, sect. II, with regard to Security Council missions.

¹⁵ The Council extended the authorization in resolutions 1801 (2008), 1831 (2008), 1863 (2009) and 1872 (2009).

¹⁶ Resolutions 1811 (2008) and 1853 (2008). For more information, see part IX, sect. I.B, with regard to the Monitoring Group.

¹⁷ For example, see S/PV.5987, p. 3 (South Africa); S/PV.6020, p. 18 (China); S/PV.6026, p. 3 (China); S/PV.6158, p. 12 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); p. 23 (Burkina Faso); and p. 24 (Uganda).

¹⁸ For example, see S/PV.6020, p. 12 (France); and p. 22 (Russian Federation); S/PV.6046, pp. 4-5 (United Kingdom); S/PV.6068, pp. 9-10 (France); and S/PV.6095, p. 16 (Russian Federation).

supporting and calling upon the international community to provide AMISOM with financial and logistical assistance.

From 15 February 2008 to 29 July 2009, the representative of the African Union regularly updated the Council on the deployment of AMISOM and appealed for urgent action to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia, to replace AMISOM and to ensure the long-term stabilization and post-conflict reconstruction of Somalia.¹⁹

Between 20 March 2008 and 30 November 2009, the Council also received regular briefings from the Secretariat on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, which provided an update on the humanitarian situation, political process, security situation on the ground and status of contingency planning for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from AMISOM, as requested by the Council in resolution 1772 (2007).²⁰

By resolution 1814 (2008) of 15 May 2008, the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its willingness to consider, at the appropriate time, a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from AMISOM, subject to progress in the political process and improvement in the security situation on the ground.

In a statement by the President dated 4 September 2008,²¹ the Council welcomed the signing of the Djibouti Agreement on the same day by the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia, in which the parties requested that the United Nations, within 120 days, authorize and deploy an international stabilization force.

By resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to AMISOM, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report for a United Nations peacekeeping operation by 15 April 2009, including recommendations on the

mandate of such a peacekeeping operation; provide a logistical support package to AMISOM until 1 June 2009; and establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a United Nations peacekeeping operation was deployed.

On 13 May 2009, senior officials of the Secretariat, introducing the report of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to resolution 1863 (2009),²² conveyed the Secretary-General's recommendations for a three-phased incremental approach to United Nations involvement, namely: (a) supporting the establishment of Somali security institutions and strengthening AMISOM while maintaining the current engagement; (b) establishing a United Nations "light footprint" in Mogadishu; and (c) deploying, at an appropriate time, a United Nations peacekeeping operation. They pointed out that movement from one phase to another should be on the basis of the evolution of prevailing conditions, not on a rigid timetable.²³

In resolution 1872 (2009) of 26 May 2009, welcoming the aforementioned recommendations, the Council authorized the member States of the African Union to maintain AMISOM until 31 January 2010, to carry out its existing mandate.

On 8 October 2009, the Director of the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM reported on progress in implementing the support package for AMISOM approved by the General Assembly in June 2009 (\$139 million), but noted that the security situation might slow its delivery.²⁴ Several members commended efforts by the Secretariat to implement the logistical support package, welcomed pledges in support of AMISOM and applauded Uganda and Burundi for their troop contributions. The representative of Uganda, echoed by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, underlined the need for transition to a United Nations peacekeeping operation at the earliest possible time.²⁵ However, the representative of the Russian Federation emphasized that the conditions on the ground were not yet right for a United Nations presence, adding that there was not

¹⁹ For more information, see S/2008/178 and Corr.1 and 2, annex I, regarding the appeal by the African Union. For more information on the briefings, see S/PV.5837, S/PV.5942, S/PV.6020, S/PV.6158 and S/PV.6173.

²⁰ See S/PV.5858, S/PV.5942, S/PV.6020, S/PV.6095, S/PV.6124, S/PV.6173 and S/PV.6197 and Corr.1.

²¹ S/PRST/2008/33.

²² S/2009/210.

²³ S/PV.6124, p. 5.

²⁴ S/PV.6197 and Corr.1, pp. 5-6.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19 (Uganda) and p. 20 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

yet any peace to keep in Somalia.²⁶ The representative of France noted that while the security conditions did not allow for the deployment of a United Nations force, the international community must act with greater resolve to assist Somalia.²⁷ The representative of Somalia expressed the hope that the international community would take the necessary steps to ensure further improvements in the security situation in his country.²⁸

**15 May 2008 and 17 November 2008:
relocation of the United Nations Political
Office for Somalia**

By resolution 1814 (2008) of 15 May 2008, the Council, inter alia, welcomed the Secretary-General's recommendation, as set out in his report of 14 March 2008,²⁹ to relocate the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the country team headquarters from Nairobi to Mogadishu or an interim location in Somalia in order to help deliver the comprehensive, integrated United Nations strategy in Somalia, and requested the Secretary-General to establish the necessary security arrangements for such a relocation. However, in his subsequent report, dated 17 November 2008, the Secretary-General reported that contingency plans for the relocation of the Office and the United Nations country team to Somalia were yet to be implemented, as none of the mitigating factors to reduce threats to security were at an acceptable level.³⁰

**2 June 2008 to 30 November 2009: piracy and
armed robbery off the coast of Somalia**

From 23 July 2008 to 30 November 2009, the Council received regular briefings from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of UNPOS on the basis of 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 off the coast of Somalia.

At the request of the Transitional Federal Government for international assistance to address the problem of piracy, and with its consent, in resolution 1816 (2008) of 2 June 2008 the Council authorized States cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government to enter the territorial waters of Somalia and use "all necessary means" to repress piracy and armed robbery at sea for six months. During the deliberations, speakers emphasized that measures in the resolution should be based on the consent of the national authority and should be strictly limited to the territorial waters of Somalia.³¹

By resolution 1838 (2008) of 7 October 2008, the Council, inter alia, called upon States whose naval vessels and military aircraft operated on the high seas and airspace off the coast of Somalia to use the "necessary means" for the repression of acts of piracy.

On 20 November 2008, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, while expressing concern at the escalating incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the waters off Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, called on the Council to expand authorizations for a swift, coordinated national and international response, and to urge States to establish an effective legal jurisdiction to bring offenders to justice.³² While condemning all acts of piracy and welcoming the efforts by certain States and organizations, particularly the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), several speakers called for the coordination of all regional and international initiatives in combating piracy, with the representatives of Panama and China expressing the view that the United Nations should play a leading role in that regard.³³ With regard to jurisdiction issues arising from the detention of perpetrators of acts of piracy, the representative of Belgium urged a pragmatic approach that took into consideration bilateral agreements and the views expressed in the relevant multilateral forums, in particular at the International Maritime Organization.³⁴ The representative of the Russian Federation added that attention should be paid to issues related to the detention of offenders and the determination of the jurisdiction for those

²⁶ Ibid., p. 11.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 17.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 22.

²⁹ S/2008/178.

³⁰ See S/2008/709, para. 28.

³¹ S/PV.5902.

³² S/PV.6020, pp. 6-7.

³³ Ibid., p. 12 (France); p. 13 (Italy); p. 14 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); p. 18 (Panama); p. 19 (China) and p. 22 (Russian Federation).

³⁴ Ibid., p. 20.

individuals.³⁵ The representative of Somalia stated that the greatest challenge to peace and stability in his country was not a lack of political will but a lack of security. He further stated that the Transitional Federal Government did not have the capacity to defend and control the entire country, as its security apparatus lacked adequate equipment and training and had no financial resources in place.³⁶

By resolution 1846 (2008) of 2 December 2008, the Council, *inter alia*, authorized States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government in fighting against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to enter the territorial waters of Somalia and use, within the territorial waters, “all necessary means” to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, for a period of 12 months. Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Indonesia said his delegation supported the resolution on the basis of, *inter alia*, the understanding that its provisions would not affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of Member States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and should not be considered as establishing customary international law.³⁷

By resolution 1851 (2008) of 16 December 2008, the Council authorized States and regional organizations to take “all necessary measures” that were appropriate in Somalia in the fight against piracy, pursuant to the request of the Transitional Federal Government. The Council also encouraged all States and regional organizations to establish an international cooperation mechanism to act as a common point of contact on all aspects of combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of the United States stated that pursuing pirates on land in Somalia would have a significant impact, as maritime operations alone were insufficient for combating piracy.³⁸ While supporting the resolution, several speakers expressed reservations regarding its implementation. The representatives of Indonesia, Burkina Faso and Costa Rica emphasized that any counter-piracy action should be taken in full compliance with international law, particularly the Convention on the Law of the Sea.³⁹

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

³⁷ S/PV.6026, pp. 3-4.

³⁸ S/PV.6046, p. 9.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (China); p. 6 (Indonesia); and p. 18 (Burkina Faso).

The representative of Belgium argued that provisions in the resolution must be seen as exceptional measures, required by the severity of the problem, and must be time-bound, strictly monitored and taken for only one specific purpose, namely, combating piracy, and only by countries cooperating with the Somali authorities, in compliance with humanitarian and human rights law.⁴⁰ The representative of Costa Rica argued that for any action against piracy, it was essential to obtain the express consent of the Government of Somalia.⁴¹

On 20 March 2009, a majority of speakers underscored the need to tackle the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia, recalling that it not only impeded the delivery of humanitarian aid but also interfered with international trade and raised shipping costs. In addition, it hindered economic development in the region. The representative of Somalia stated that defeating piracy in Somalia required the restoration of the rule of law. His Government was ready to integrate the required actions against piracy into the Government’s security development and stabilization programme.⁴²

On 18 November 2009, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reported that although international naval deployments and the self-protection measures of vessels had reduced the number of successful piracy incidents, attacks continued, with pirates using more sophisticated methods. Describing the various efforts of United Nations entities, he stressed that any long-term effort to address lawlessness at sea must be complementary to the political, security, recovery and development efforts being undertaken by the United Nations and AMISOM.⁴³ A majority of speakers lauded the unprecedented level of coordination of the international naval forces and efforts by the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Combined Task Force 151 to patrol the transit corridor and protect supplies for the World Food Programme (WFP) and AMISOM. Most delegates underlined the importance of combating impunity for acts of piracy and commended Kenya for its regional leadership in the detention and prosecution for such crimes. Many speakers called for the building of regional capacities to detain and prosecute suspected

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁴² S/PV.6095, p. 6.

⁴³ S/PV.6221, p. 3.

pirates, and some delegates encouraged all States to enact the necessary legislation to enable their national judiciaries to prosecute piracy as a crime.

In its resolution [1897 \(2009\)](#) of 30 November 2009, the Council decided to renew, for an additional period of 12 months, the authorization granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

**30 October 2008 and 3 December 2009:
presidential statements on terrorist attacks**

On 30 October 2008, in a presidential statement,⁴⁴ the Council condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist suicide attacks that had occurred in the towns of Hargeysa and Boosasso in Somalia on 29 October.

On 3 December 2009, in a presidential statement,⁴⁵ the Council condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack in Mogadishu on that date.

**20 November 2008 to 9 July 2009:
decisions concerning sanctions measures
and alleged violations**

By resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) of 20 November 2008, the Council, *inter alia*, decided that travel restrictions and a freeze on assets would be applied to individuals

⁴⁴ S/PRST/2008/41.

⁴⁵ S/PRST/2009/31.

and entities that engaged in activities that threatened the peace and the political processes and obstructed humanitarian assistance, and to those that breached the weapons ban, which was established by resolution 733 of 1992 and amended by subsequent resolutions. The mandates of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) and the Monitoring Group were expanded accordingly.⁴⁶

On 15 May 2009, in a presidential statement⁴⁷ the Council expressed concern over reports that Eritrea had supplied arms to those opposing the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, in breach of the United Nations arms embargo.

In a presidential statement dated 9 July 2009,⁴⁸ the Council took note of the decision of the African Union summit calling on the Council to impose sanctions against those, including Eritrea, providing support to the armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and regional stability.

⁴⁶ For more information on sanctions measures against Somalia including the work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group, see part VII, with regard to Article 41 of the Charter, and part IX, sect. I.B.

⁴⁷ S/PRST/2009/15.

⁴⁸ S/PRST/2009/19. By resolution 1907 (2009) of 23 December 2009, the Council imposed sanctions against Eritrea involving an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban and expanded the mandates of the Committee and the Monitoring Group as a result. For more information, see the study concerning Eritrea in the present part, sect. 17, and part VII, sect. III, with regard to Article 41 of the Charter.

Meetings: the situation in Somalia

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5837th 15 February 2008			Rule 37 Somalia	All invitees	
			Rule 39 Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations		

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5842nd 20 February 2008		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2008/113)	Rule 37 Somalia	South Africa	Resolution 1801 (2008) 15-0-0
5858th 20 March 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/178 and Corr.1 and 2)		Rule 37 Somalia, Uganda Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Political Office in Somalia, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees	
5879th 29 April 2008	Letter dated 24 April 2008 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/274)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2008/278)	Rule 37 Somalia		Resolution 1811 (2008) 15-0-0

**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>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5893rd 15 May 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/178 and Corr.1 and 2)	Letter from the Secretary-General to the Chairman of the African Union Commission in regard to providing support to AMISOM (S/2008/309, annex) Draft resolution (S/2008/327)	Rule 37 Somalia	None	Resolution 1814 (2008) 15-0-0
5902nd 2 June 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 16 Member States ^a (S/2008/351)	Rule 37 10 Member States ^b	5 Council members (China, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa, Viet Nam)	Resolution 1816 (2008) 15-0-0
5942nd 23 July 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/466)		Rule 37 Somalia (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	All invitees	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5957th 19 August 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/466)	Draft resolution (S/2008/556)	Rule 37 Somalia		Resolution 1831 (2008) 15-0-0
5970th 4 September 2008			Rule 37 Somalia		S/PRST/2008/33
5987th 7 October 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 19 Member States ^c (S/2008/633)	Rule 37 13 Member States ^d	4 Council members (France, Indonesia, Italy, South Africa)	Resolution 1838 (2008) 15-0-0
6009th 30 October 2008			Rule 37 Somalia		S/PRST/2008/41
6019th 20 November 2008		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2008/710)	Rule 37 Somalia		Resolution 1844 (2008) 15-0-0
6020th 20 November 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/709)		Rule 37 Somalia Rule 39 Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	
6026th		Draft resolution	Rule 37	4 Council	Resolution 1846

**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>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
2 December 2008		submitted by 19 Member States ^e (S/2008/748) Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/709)	14 Member States ^f	members (China, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Italy)	(2008) 15-0-0
6046th 16 December 2008		Draft resolution submitted by 9 Member States ^g (S/2008/789)	Rule 37 14 Member States ^h Rule 39 Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations (LAS), Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission	Secretary- General, all Council members ⁱ and all invitees	Resolution 1851 (2008) 15-0-0
6050th 19 December 2008	Letter dated 10 December 2008 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/769)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2008/796)	Rule 37 Somalia		Resolution 1853 (2008) 15-0-0

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6068th 16 January 2009	Letter dated 19 December 2008 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/804)	Draft resolution submitted by 7 Member States ^j (S/2009/37) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2008/709) Letter from the Secretary-General with regard to providing logistics support for AMISOM (S/2008/846)	Rule 37 Burundi, Italy, Somalia	10 Council members, ^k Somalia	Resolution 1863 (2009) 15-0-0
6095th 20 March 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/132) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1846 (2008) (S/2009/146)		Rule 37 Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Malaysia, Norway, Somalia (Minister for Foreign Affairs) Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Director of African Administration and African-Arab Cooperation of LAS	All Council members and 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>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6124th 13 May 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia pursuant to resolution 1863 (2009) (S/2009/210)		Rule 37 Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Somalia (Minister for Foreign Affairs) Rule 39 Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support	All invitees	
6125th 15 May 2009					S/PRST/2009/15
6127th 26 May 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia pursuant to resolution 1863 (2009) (S/2009/210)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2009/266)	Rule 37 Somalia	Uganda	Resolution 1872 (2009) 15-0-0
6158th 9 July 2009			Rule 37 Somalia, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union)	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2009/19

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
			<p>Rule 39 Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support</p>		
6173rd 29 July 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/373)		<p>Rule 37 Somalia (Minister for Foreign Affairs)</p> <p>Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union</p>	All Council members and all invitees	
6197th 8 October 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia pursuant to resolution 1872 (2009) (S/2009/503)		<p>Rule 37 Somalia</p> <p>Rule 39 Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Director of AMISOM</p>	All Council members and all invitees	
6221st 18 November 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia pursuant to resolution 1846 (2008) (S/2009/590)		<p>Rule 37 Norway, Philippines, Seychelles, Somalia, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Ukraine</p>	All Council members and 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>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
			Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary- General for Somalia		
6226th 30 November 2009	Report of the Secretary- General on Somalia pursuant to resolution 1846 (2008) (S/2009/590)	Draft resolution submitted by 29 Member States ^l (S/2009/607)	Rule 37 24 Member States ^m		Resolution 1897 (2009) 15-0-0
6229th 3 December 2009			Rule 37 Somalia		S/PRST/2009/31

^a Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Republic of Korea, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Somalia and Spain.

^c Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia and Spain.

^e Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^f Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Spain and Ukraine.

^g Belgium, Croatia, France, Greece, Liberia, Panama, Republic of Korea, Spain and United States.

^h Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Greece (Deputy Minister for Defence), India, Japan (Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), Liberia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Somalia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Yemen.

ⁱ China was represented by its Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Croatia by its Prime Minister, the Russian Federation by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, the United Kingdom by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and the United States by its Secretary of State.

^j Burkina Faso, Burundi, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Turkey, Uganda and United States.

^k Burkina Faso, France, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and United States.

^l Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^m Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine.