
Part VIII

Regional arrangements

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	589
I. General consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter	591
Note	591
A. Decisions on thematic issues relating to Chapter VIII of the Charter	591
B. Discussions on thematic issues concerning the interpretation and application of Chapter VIII of the Charter	600
II. Encouragement of or calls by the Security Council for action by regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes	607
Note	607
A. Decisions concerning encouragement of or calls for the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements	607
B. Discussions concerning efforts towards the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements	618
III. Regional peacekeeping operations	620
Note	620
A. Decisions concerning regional peacekeeping operations	620
B. Discussions concerning regional peacekeeping operations	644
IV. Authorization by the Security Council of enforcement action by regional arrangements	650
Note	650
A. Decisions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements	650
B. Discussions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements	656
V. Reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security	657
Note	657
A. Decisions relating to reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security	657
B. Discussions relating to reporting by regional arrangements	659

Introductory note

Article 52

1. *Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.*

2. *The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.*

3. *The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.*

4. *This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.*

Article 53

1. *The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.*

2. *The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.*

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations provides the constitutional basis for the involvement of regional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security.¹ While Article 52

encourages the involvement of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes prior to the Council's consideration, Article 53 allows the Council to utilize regional arrangements for enforcement action under its authority and with its explicit authorization. Article 54 stipulates that regional arrangements should inform the Council of their activities at all times.

During the period under review, while the Security Council did not hold any debates under the item entitled "The role of regional and subregional

¹ Chapter VIII of the Charter refers to "regional arrangements and agencies". The Repertoire follows the practice of the Council in its use of these terms synonymously with regional and subregional organizations, as well as other international organizations.

organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security”, it adopted a number of decisions citing Chapter VIII of the Charter under the items entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, “Peace and security in Africa”, “Peace consolidation in West Africa”, “Post-conflict peacebuilding” and “United Nations peacekeeping operations”.² The Council also held discussions, in the context of the above-mentioned and other country-specific items, on relations with regional and subregional organizations in connection with Chapter VIII of the Charter, with a particular focus on regional peacekeeping operations, especially those authorized by the African Union, and the issue of their funding.

In dealing with regional situations during the period under review, the Council encouraged and supported the mediation and negotiation efforts by regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Furthermore, the Council renewed its authorization of several peacekeeping operations carried out by regional and other international organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including their use of force, in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Chad and Somalia, and oversaw the transfer of authority from a European

Union military operation to a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Chad and the Central African Republic that took place in 2009. In addition to the authorization of enforcement actions relating to regional peacekeeping operations, for the first time the Council mandated regional organizations, along with Member States, to use force to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea within the territorial waters of Somalia and later on land. The Council also continued to request regional organizations to report to it on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security, relating mostly to their peacekeeping activities, and received such reports and briefings during the period under review.³

The practice of the Council under Chapter VIII (Articles 52 to 54) of the Charter, as reflected in its decisions and deliberations, is described in five sections. Section I sets out the relevant decisions and debates of the Council on general and thematic issues touching upon the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter. Section II illustrates various ways in which the Council, in dealing with specific situations under its consideration, encouraged and supported efforts by regional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter. Section III comprehensively sets out regional peacekeeping operations deployed in the areas of conflict which the Council supported and, in some cases, authorized under Chapter VII of the Charter to use force. Section IV depicts instances in which the Council authorized enforcement action by regional organizations under Chapter VII of the Charter other than in the context of regional peacekeeping operations. Section V sets out the modalities and mechanisms of reporting, briefings and consultations between the Council and regional organizations.

² In connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, see S/PRST/2008/43, ninth paragraph; in connection with the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa”, see resolution 1809 (2008), third preambular paragraph and paras. 1 and 4, S/PRST/2009/3, first paragraph, S/PRST/2009/11, second paragraph, and S/PRST/2009/26, second and tenth paragraphs; in connection with the item entitled “Peace consolidation in West Africa”, see S/PRST/2009/20, third paragraph; in connection with the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”, see S/PRST/2008/16, ninth paragraph, and S/PRST/2009/23, eleventh paragraph; in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, see S/PRST/2009/24, sixth paragraph.

³ For information on the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, see part X.

I. General consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter

Note

This section examines the practice of the Security Council in 2008 and 2009 in connection with its cooperation with regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter and in the context of the Council's deliberations on thematic issues. In particular, it covers deliberations regarding regional peacekeeping operations authorized by the Security Council and their financing.

The section is organized under two headings: (a) decisions on thematic issues relating to Chapter VIII of the Charter; and (b) discussions on thematic issues concerning the interpretation and application of Chapter VIII of the Charter.

A. Decisions on thematic issues relating to Chapter VIII of the Charter

During the period under review, the Security Council adopted a number of decisions which included provisions that could be considered as falling within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter under the following five items: (a) Maintenance of international peace and security; (b) Peace and security in Africa; (c) Peace consolidation in West Africa; (d) Post-conflict peacebuilding; and (e) United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Several decisions concerning the above-mentioned items included explicit references to Chapter VIII of the Charter and an acknowledgement of the role of and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security.⁴ In particular, by a presidential statement dated 26 October 2009, the Council recognized that, in deploying peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council, the African Union was contributing towards the maintenance of international peace and security "in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter VIII" of the Charter.⁵

In other decisions, without explicitly citing Chapter VIII of the Charter, the Council noted the important contribution of regional and subregional organizations to the pacific settlement of disputes, in particular through mediation, welcomed their efforts to enhance their mediation role and emphasized the need to ensure the coherence of the process of mediation by or under the auspices of the United Nations through improved coordination with regional organizations.⁶

With regard to the issue of financing of regional peacekeeping operations, while recognizing that securing predictable, sustainable and flexible resources was one of the major challenges in maintaining regional peace and security for some regional organizations, including when undertaking peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate, the Council reiterated that regional organizations had the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources.⁷ In a presidential statement dated 26 October 2009, the Council noted the assessment of the options for financing African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council outlined in the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 September 2009⁸ and expressed its intention to "keep all options under consideration".⁹ For more information on various provisions of Council decisions relating to Chapter VIII, see table 1 below.

In addition, during the period under review, when dealing with such thematic issues as arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament, children and armed conflict, counter-terrorism, protection of civilians in armed conflict, and women and peace and security, the Council in general recognized the role of regional organizations and encouraged them to strengthen their cooperation with the United Nations and international

⁶ Resolution 1809 (2008), para. 2; S/PRST/2008/36, sixth and tenth paragraphs; and S/PRST/2009/8, sixth paragraph.

⁷ In connection with the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", see resolution 1809 (2008), twelfth and thirteenth preambular paragraphs; S/PRST/2009/3, fourth and fifth paragraphs; and S/PRST/2009/26, fourth and fifth paragraphs.

⁸ S/2009/470.

⁹ In connection with the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", see S/PRST/2009/26, eleventh paragraph.

⁴ See footnote 2 above.

⁵ S/PRST/2009/26, tenth paragraph.

financial institutions, consider developing and implementing policies and activities on the relevant issues and allocate adequate resources and funding to support those activities.¹⁰ Also in several decisions on

thematic issues, the Council repeatedly called upon regional organizations to take into account the gender aspect during the selection of mediators and to increase the representation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.¹¹

¹⁰ In connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, see S/PRST/2008/43, eleventh paragraph; in connection with the item entitled “Children and armed conflict”, see S/PRST/2008/6, twenty-first paragraph; in connection with the item entitled “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”, see S/PRST/2008/18, fifth paragraph, and resolution 1894 (2009), para. 34; in connection with the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, see resolutions 1822 (2008), eighth and tenth preambular paragraphs, and 1904 (2009), sixth preambular paragraph; and, in connection with the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, see resolution 1820 (2008), para. 14.

¹¹ In connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, see S/PRST/2008//36, eighth paragraph, and S/PRST/2009/8, ninth paragraph; in connection with the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, see S/PRST/2008/39, third paragraph, and resolutions 1888 (2009), para. 16, and 1889 (2009), para. 1.

Table 1
Decisions on thematic issues containing explicit and implicit references to Chapter VIII of the Charter

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Maintenance of international peace and security: mediation and settlement of disputes	
<p>S/PRST/2008/36 23 September 2008</p>	<p>The Council notes the important contribution of regional and subregional organizations, civil society and other stakeholders to the pacific settlement of disputes, in particular through mediation, and commends them for their efforts. The Council is resolved to strengthen United Nations support to such mediation efforts through improved cooperation, in particular in Africa; the Council encourages other bilateral and multilateral partners to do likewise (sixth paragraph)</p> <p>The Council underlines the importance of engaging the potential and the existing capacities and capabilities of regional and subregional organizations in mediation efforts, and welcomes the promotion of regional approaches to the pacific settlement of disputes (seventh paragraph)</p> <p>The Council emphasizes the need to ensure the coherence of mediation processes by or under the auspices of the United Nations, through the improved coordination of efforts with other actors, including regional and subregional organizations, in order to enhance the effectiveness of international efforts (tenth paragraph)</p>
<p>S/PRST/2009/8 21 April 2009</p>	<p>The Council recalls the important contribution of Member States, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and other stakeholders to the pacific settlement of disputes. The Council welcomes the efforts made by regional and subregional organizations to enhance their mediation role, and appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General to continue to assist them in this regard (sixth paragraph)</p>

*Decision and date**Provision*

Maintenance of international peace and security: strengthening collective security through general regulation and reduction of armament

[S/PRST/2008/43](#)
19 November 2008

The Council reiterates that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter can improve collective security and therefore should be continuously strengthened. In this regard, it underlines the importance of strengthening the capacity of such organizations in conflict prevention, crisis management, armaments control and in supporting States recovering from conflict and laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development (ninth paragraph)

The Council calls upon Member States, regional and subregional organizations, the Secretariat and the competent United Nations funds and programmes, as appropriate, to make further efforts to preserve, facilitate, develop and strengthen international and regional cooperation in the areas of arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament, through, inter alia, further implementation, development and strengthening of relevant agreements and instruments (eleventh paragraph)

Peace and security in Africa: general issues

Resolution [1809 \(2008\)](#)
16 April 2008

Recalling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and recognizing that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations can improve collective security (third preambular paragraph)

Welcoming the role of the African Union in efforts to settle conflicts on the African continent, and expressing its support for the peace initiatives conducted by the African Union and through subregional organizations (fourth preambular paragraph)

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the prevention of armed conflicts, and stressing the utility of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in order to enable early responses to disputes and emerging crises in Africa, and in this regard noting with interest the proposal made by the Secretary-General of conducting joint reviews by the United Nations and regional organizations of the state of peace and security and of mediation endeavours, particularly in Africa, where joint mediation is being undertaken (fifth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing that regional organizations are well positioned to understand the root causes of armed conflicts owing to their knowledge of the region, which can be a benefit for their efforts to influence the prevention or resolution of these conflicts (sixth preambular paragraph)

Stressing the importance of further strengthening cooperation with the African Union in order to assist in building its capacity to deal with common collective security challenges in Africa, including through the commitment by the African Union of rapid and appropriate responses to emerging crisis situations and the development of effective strategies for conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding (seventh preambular paragraph)

Recalling the resolve of Heads of State and Government at the 2005 World Summit to expand, as appropriate, the involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council and to ensure that regional organizations that have a capacity for the prevention of armed conflict or peacekeeping consider the option of placing such capacity in the framework of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System (eighth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing the importance of strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional organizations in conflict prevention and crisis management and in post-conflict stabilization (ninth preambular paragraph)

Taking note of lessons learned from practical cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, in particular the transition from the African Mission in Burundi to the United Nations Operation in Burundi and from the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (tenth preambular paragraph)

Acknowledging the contribution of the United Nations Liaison Office at Addis Ababa in strengthening coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, as well as the need to consolidate it so as to enhance its performance (eleventh preambular paragraph)

Recognizing that regional organizations have the responsibility in securing human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through obtaining contributions from their members and soliciting contributions from donors to fund their operations, and recognizing the challenges in accessing United Nations assessed contributions for funding regional organizations (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing also that one major constraint facing some regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in effectively carrying out the mandates of maintaining regional peace and security is securing predictable, sustainable and flexible resources (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

Expresses its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations (para. 1)

Encourages the continuing involvement of regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through conflict prevention, confidence-building and mediation efforts (para. 2)

Welcomes and further encourages the ongoing efforts of the African Union and the subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and to undertake peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and to coordinate with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, response capacity such as the African Standby Force and enhanced mediation capacity, including through the Panel of the Wise of the African Union (para. 4)

Welcomes recent developments regarding cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union, including the contribution of the European Union to the enhancement of African Union capacities (para. 5)

Encourages regional and subregional organizations to strengthen and increase cooperation among them, in particular cooperation between the African Union, the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the European Union, including efforts to enhance their respective capacities, in the maintenance of international peace and security (para. 6)

Expresses its determination to strengthen and make more effective its cooperation with relevant organs of regional organizations, in particular the Peace and Security Council (para. 7)

Also expresses its determination to strengthen and enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in conflict prevention, resolution and management, including good offices, mediation support, effective use of sanctions as mandated by the Security Council, electoral assistance and preventive field presence; and in the case of Africa, focusing on the support to the Panel of the Wise, among others (para. 8)

Stresses that common and coordinated efforts undertaken by the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in matters of peace and security, should be based on their complementary capacities, making full use of their experience in accordance with the Charter and the relevant statutes of the regional organizations (para. 9)

Underlines the importance of the implementation of the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union mainly focusing on peace and security, in particular the operationalization of the African Union Standby Force (para. 10)

Encourages the increased engagement of the African Union Peacekeeping Support Team within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat as a coordinating point aimed at providing necessary expertise and transfer of technical knowledge to enhance the capacity of the Peace Support Operations Division of the African Union, including in mission planning and management, as well as the deployment of staff of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to work with the African Union on the operationalization of the Panel of the Wise and other mediation programmes (para. 11)

[S/PRST/2009/3](#)
18 March 2009

Calls upon the Secretariat, in coordination with the African Union Commission, to develop a list of needed capacities and recommendations on ways in which the African Union can further develop military, technical, logistical and administrative capabilities (para. 12)

Encourages closer cooperation between the Secretariat and the African Union Commission, including by supporting regular follow-up missions by Secretariat staff to African Union headquarters to provide further assistance and share experiences (para. 13)

The Security Council reiterates its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and recalls that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, can improve collective security (first paragraph)

The Council recalls its previous relevant resolutions and statements which underscore the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant statutes of the regional organizations, in particular the African Union (second paragraph)

The Council welcomes the continuing important efforts of the African Union to settle conflicts in the African continent, and expresses its support for peace initiatives conducted by the African Union (third paragraph)

The Council reaffirms its resolution [1809 \(2008\)](#), in which it recognizes the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing for regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate (fourth paragraph)

The Council recognizes that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations (fifth paragraph)

The Council underscores the importance of supporting and improving, in a sustained way, the capacity of the African Union, and welcomes recent developments regarding cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union and international partners, including the enhancement of the African Union capacities (sixth paragraph)

The Council underlines the importance of implementing the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union on peace and security, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force and the Continental Early Warning System. The Council stresses its support for ongoing efforts to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture and reiterates its call for the international community, particularly donors, to fulfil their commitments in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (tenth paragraph)

*Decision and date**Provision*

The Council emphasizes the importance of establishing more effective strategic relationships between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council and between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission, and encourages further joint efforts in this direction focusing on issues of mutual interest. The Security Council calls upon the Secretariat and the African Union Commission to further collaborate on issues of mutual interest, including by developing a list of the military, technical, logistic and administrative capacities that need developing, supporting regular follow-up missions, experience-sharing, staff exchanges, and in financial and logistical areas (eleventh paragraph)

[S/PRST/2009/11](#)
5 May 2009

The Council reiterates its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and recalls that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, can improve collective security (second paragraph)

The Council welcomes the continuing important efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations, consistent with Council resolutions and decisions, to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa (third paragraph)

The Council also welcomes the decision of the Assembly of the African Union at its twelfth ordinary session, held from 1 to 3 February 2009, in which it expressed the African Union's concern and condemnation of the resurgence of coups d'état, which it concluded not only constitute a dangerous political downturn and a serious setback to the democratic processes, but could also pose a threat to the peace, security and stability of the continent (fourth paragraph)

The Council further welcomes preventive measures undertaken by the African Union and subregional organizations against unconstitutional changes of government (fifth paragraph)

[S/PRST/2009/26](#)
26 October 2009

The Security Council recalls its previous relevant resolutions and the statements by its President which underscore the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant statutes of the regional organizations (first paragraph)

The Council reiterates its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, and recalls that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, can improve collective security (second paragraph)

The Council welcomes the continuing important efforts and enhanced peacekeeping role of the African Union and its subregional organizations, consistent with Council resolutions and decisions, to prevent, mediate and settle conflicts on the African continent (third paragraph)

The Council reaffirms its resolution [1809 \(2008\)](#), in which it recognizes the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under United Nations authorization (fourth paragraph)

The Council reiterates that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from donors. The Council commends the support extended by donors to the African Union Peace and Security Architecture through specific mechanisms, including the African Peace Facility (fifth paragraph)

The Council recalls the statement by its President of 18 March 2009,^a in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on practical ways to provide effective support for the African Union when it undertakes peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations, that includes a detailed assessment of the recommendations contained in the report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations,^b in particular those on financing, as well as on the establishment of a joint African Union-United Nations team. The Council notes that the aforementioned report is an important contribution to the overall efforts to enhance the capacity of the African Union in undertaking peacekeeping operations (sixth paragraph)

The Council reiterates the importance of establishing a more effective strategic relationship between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council and between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission. The Security Council encourages further enhancement of regular interaction, coordination and consultation between the United Nations and the African Union on matters of mutual interest. The Council notes the ongoing efforts of the Secretariat and the Commission in this regard (eighth paragraph)

The Council underlines the importance of expediting the implementation, in close consultation with other international partners, of the 2006 United Nations-African Union Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union focusing mainly on peace and security, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force and the Continental Early Warning System. The Council supports the ongoing efforts to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture and reiterates its call for the international community, particularly donors, to fulfil their commitments as endorsed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (ninth paragraph)

The Council recognizes that, in deploying peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council, the African Union is contributing towards the maintenance of international peace and security, in a manner consistent with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter (tenth paragraph)

*Decision and date**Provision*

The Council notes that the African Union needs to enhance its institutional capacity to enable it to effectively plan, manage and deploy peacekeeping operations. The Council, in this regard, calls upon the African Union, in the context of developing its Strategic Plan for 2009-2012, to develop a long-term, comprehensive capacity-building road map in consultation with the United Nations and other international partners (twelfth paragraph)

The Council underlines the need for the United Nations and the African Union to study the lessons learned from the light and heavy support packages for AMIS, the logistics package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as well as collaboration relating to UNAMID and the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM in close consultation with other international partners (thirteenth paragraph)

The Council welcomes the intention of the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission to set up a joint task force on peace and security to review immediate and long-term strategic and operational issues (fourteenth paragraph)

Peace consolidation in West Africa

[S/PRST/2009/20](#)
10 July 2009

The Council reiterates its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and recalls that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, can improve collective security (third paragraph)

The Council welcomes the continuing important efforts of the Economic Community of West African States, in synergy with the African Union, the United Nations and the wider international community, consistent with Council resolutions and decisions, to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in West Africa (fourth paragraph)

Post-conflict peacebuilding

[S/PRST/2008/16](#)
20 May 2008

The Council reaffirms the role of regional organizations in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the need to strengthen the capacity of regional organizations in helping countries to recover from conflict (ninth paragraph)

The Council encourages the Secretary-General, the Peacebuilding Commission, international and regional organizations and Member States to consider how to support national efforts in affected countries to secure a sustainable peace more rapidly and effectively, including in the areas of coordination, civilian deployment capabilities and financing. The Council invites the Secretary-General to provide advice within 12 months to the relevant United Nations organs on how best to take forward these issues within the United Nations system and, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission, how to coordinate peacebuilding activities and encourage the mobilization and most effective use of resources for urgent peacebuilding needs (tenth paragraph)

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
S/PRST/2009/23 22 July 2009	The Council reaffirms the role of regional and subregional organizations in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the need to strengthen their capacity in post-conflict peacebuilding (eleventh paragraph)

United Nations peacekeeping operations

S/PRST/2009/24 5 August 2009	The Council recognizes the urgent need to increase the pool of available troop and police contributors and welcomes efforts of Member States to coordinate bilateral assistance to them. The Council supports efforts to improve cooperation and coordination throughout the life of a mission with relevant regional and subregional organizations and other partners. The Council recognizes the priority of strengthening the capacity of the African Union, and the role of regional and subregional organizations, in maintaining international peace and security in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations (sixth paragraph)
---------------------------------	--

^a S/PRST/2009/3.

^b See S/2008/813.

B. Discussions on thematic issues concerning the interpretation and application of Chapter VIII of the Charter

During the period under review, the Security Council discussed the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter in the context of its deliberations on thematic issues. The most prominent discussions, featured as five case studies, were in connection with strengthening collective security through general regulation and reduction of armaments (case 1) and mediation and pacific settlement of disputes (case 2), both under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”; the role of regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, with a particular focus on regional peacekeeping operations, under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa” (case 3); the role of regional organizations, under the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding” (case 4); and the need for strengthened cooperation, coordination and partnership between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the context of peacekeeping as well as mediation, under the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations” (case 5).

Case 1 Maintenance of international peace and security: strengthening collective security through general regulation and reduction of armaments

In a concept paper prepared by the presidency (Costa Rica) for the discussion on strengthening collective security through general regulation and reduction of armaments at the 6017th meeting, it was argued that collective security depended on effective cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as underscored in Chapter VIII of the Charter and several Security Council decisions. It was proposed that constructive and proactive interactions between the Council and regional arrangements that went beyond mere recognition of the comparative advantage of the regional organizations in understanding the root causes of conflicts owing to their knowledge of the region be further developed.¹²

At the meeting, many speakers highlighted the role of regional organizations in supporting collective security.¹³ The representative of South Africa advocated

¹² S/2008/697.

¹³ S/PV.6017, p. 5 (Viet Nam); p. 12 (Italy); p. 16 (South Africa); pp. 16-19 (Croatia); p. 19 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); and p. 21 (Costa Rica); S/PV.6017 (Resumption 1), p. 3 (Nigeria); p. 8 (Spain); p. 11 (Colombia); p. 16 (Canada); p. 18 (United Republic of Tanzania); p. 18 (Qatar); and p. 21 (Benin).

for a more effective and efficient collective security system by building on synergies between the United Nations and regional arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.¹⁴ The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya argued that cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations should be strengthened in line with the provisions of Chapter VIII, given the latter's primary role in the area of preventive diplomacy and capacity to understand the genuine reasons for conflict in a given region.¹⁵ The representative of Qatar, referring to the Gulf Cooperation Council, the League of Arab States and the African Union, stated that Chapter VIII of the Charter enabled the regional organizations to actively legislate and implement disarmament in compliance with the United Nations approach, and successfully complement the role played by the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.¹⁶ The representative of Benin argued that the peacekeeping and conflict prevention mechanisms established in various parts of the world should be designed to build the architecture of the collective security system envisaged in Chapter VIII of the Charter. He held that the African Union had achieved considerable progress in this regard and stressed the importance of promoting effective cooperation among States in order to ensure international peace and security at a lower cost.¹⁷

By a presidential statement read out at the meeting, the Council reiterated that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, could improve collective security and therefore should be continuously strengthened. It underlined the importance of strengthening the capacity of such organizations in conflict prevention, crisis management and armaments control and in supporting States recovering from conflict and laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. It called upon regional and subregional organizations to make further efforts to preserve, facilitate, develop and strengthen international and regional cooperation in the areas of arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament, through, *inter alia*, further implementation,

development and strengthening of relevant agreements and instruments.¹⁸

Case 2

Maintenance of international peace and security: mediation and settlement of disputes

In his report dated 8 April 2009 on enhancing mediation and its support activities, the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations did not have a monopoly on mediation and underscored that Chapter VIII of the Charter required Member States to make every effort to resolve their local disputes through regional arrangements or agencies before referring them to the Security Council and enjoined the Council to encourage the settlement of local disputes by those means.¹⁹ He also observed that regional and subregional organizations were playing an increasingly active role in mediation and had been further developing their capacity. As a way to strengthen regional capacity for mediation, he referred to several types of partnership models that had been utilized, such as joint mediation, and recommended the development of closer partnerships with regional and subregional organizations.²⁰

At the 6108th meeting, on 21 April 2009, while considering the report of the Secretary-General,²¹ many speakers underscored the role and comparative advantages of regional organizations in conflict resolution and mediation and called for enhanced coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in mediation activities.²² The representative of the United

¹⁸ S/PRST/2008/43, ninth and eleventh paragraphs.

¹⁹ S/2009/189, para. 7.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 7, 49 and 62 (g).

²¹ S/2009/189.

²² S/PV.6108, p. 4 (Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs); p. 6 (Russian Federation); pp. 6-7 (Viet Nam); p. 8 (Costa Rica); pp. 10-11 (Austria); p. 12 (China); p. 14 (United States); p. 15 (Uganda); p. 16 (Croatia); p. 17 (Burkina Faso); p. 19 (France); p. 19 (Japan); p. 20 (Turkey); p. 23 (Mexico); p. 24 (Brazil); p. 25 (Canada); p. 26 (Egypt); and p. 29 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); S/PV.6108 (Resumption 1), pp. 2-3 (South Africa); p. 4 (Finland); p. 5 (Uruguay); p. 7 (Republic of Korea); p. 8 (Czech Republic); p. 10 (Nigeria); p. 12 (Norway); p. 14 (Qatar); p. 15 (Senegal); p. 17 (Pakistan); p. 19 (Indonesia); p. 20 (Azerbaijan); p. 21 (Armenia); p. 23 (United Republic of Tanzania); p. 24 (Benin); and p. 25 (Sudan).

¹⁴ S/PV.6017, p. 16.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹⁶ S/PV.6017 (Resumption 1), p. 18.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

States of America, referring to Chapter VIII of the Charter, opined that regional organizations were particularly important actors in mediation, as they were often more familiar with issues in their regions and able to deploy resources more quickly.²³ The representative of Qatar maintained that support from regional arrangements in resolving regional conflicts was embedded in Chapter VIII of the Charter and urged the Council to fulfil its pledge to enhance the support provided to such mediation efforts, given that regional arrangements understood best the specificities of each region.²⁴

On the other hand, the representative of Austria stated that in some cases the proximity and long-standing involvement of regional organizations could work to the detriment of potential mediators because they were not seen as impartial and therefore were not acceptable to parties.²⁵ The representative of South Africa pointed out that, when the Security Council had interfered by predetermining the outcome of the mediation efforts undertaken either by the Secretary-General or by regional organizations, the results had not always been positive, and therefore recommended that the Council support and facilitate the efforts of the mediators, rather than frustrate them.²⁶

The representative of Senegal argued that Chapter VIII of the Charter clearly outlined the modalities for cooperation between the Security Council and the regional organizations.²⁷ The representative of the Russian Federation, noting that the use of regional agencies and arrangements was an important mechanism provided for in Article 33, held that Chapter VIII of the Charter indicated to Member States the priority to be given to resolving local disputes using those agencies and arrangements before referring them to the Council. He maintained that a number of regional organizations had accumulated significant mediation experience and that the United Nations should utilize this in its activities and approach issues of mediation on the basis of the principle of a judicious division of labour with regional and subregional structures.²⁸ The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya highlighted the need for the Council not to

ignore the root causes of conflicts and to effectively prioritize the tools provided for in Chapters VI and VIII over those of Chapter VII of the Charter.²⁹ Preference for fully utilizing the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII for the peaceful settlement of disputes, instead of Chapter VII, was likewise expressed by the representative of Cuba, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.³⁰

By a presidential statement, the Council recalled the important contribution of regional and subregional organizations to the peaceful settlement of disputes and welcomed the efforts made by regional and subregional organizations to enhance their mediation role.³¹ The Council requested the Secretary-General to work in partnership with Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant partners in a coordinated and mutually complementary manner when cooperating in a mediation process.³²

Case 3 Peace and security in Africa

In his report dated 7 April 2008 on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Secretary-General observed that any endeavour to enhance the relationship under Chapter VIII of the Charter needed to be based on a clearer definition of the basis and processes of such cooperation. Acknowledging the role of regional organizations in peacekeeping, he pointed out that, although the Council had been supportive of regional peace and security initiatives, its responses to decisions made by regional organizations had been on an ad hoc basis. He raised such issues as support to regional peacekeeping operations under Chapter VIII and cooperation with regional organizations in conflict prevention and mediation. The Secretary-General also made concrete proposals, inter alia, on the nature and structure of partnership; on coordination and consultation mechanisms; and on improving the delivery of capacity-building for regional peacekeeping and peace support operations.³³

²³ S/PV.6108, p. 14.

²⁴ S/PV.6108 (Resumption 1), p. 14.

²⁵ S/PV.6108, pp. 10-11.

²⁶ S/PV.6108 (Resumption 1), p. 3.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

²⁸ S/PV.6108, p. 6.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

³⁰ S/PV.6108 (Resumption 1), p. 11.

³¹ S/PRST/2009/8, sixth paragraph.

³² *Ibid.*, eighth paragraph.

³³ S/2008/186, paras. 71-76.

At the 5868th meeting, on 16 April 2008, while considering the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, most speakers, explicitly citing Chapter VIII of the Charter, underscored the importance of cooperation with regional organizations, especially with regard to peacekeeping operations and the pacific settlement of disputes in Africa. In this regard, the representative of China held that the African Union and the United Nations should form a synergy based on each other's strengths and that the partnership should also be based on a predictable, sustainable and flexible framework. He expressed the view that, while maintaining its authority, the Council should give priority to supporting the key role of the African Union in resolving regional conflicts and give full consideration to the views of the African Union.³⁴ According to the representative of the African Union, it was important to explore and make proper use of everything that Chapter VIII of the Charter offered, and he considered it vital that the roles of the African Union and the United Nations be clearly defined.³⁵ The representative of Algeria proposed the adoption of a more ambitious interpretation of Chapter VIII of the Charter that could take account of local realities and favour responses adapted to specific contexts, with a clear view of each party's respective responsibilities and complementarities.³⁶

While recognizing that Chapter VIII provided for the role of regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the representative of France cautioned that cooperation between the two organizations was not always an easy situation to manage, as exemplified by the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the conduct of joint mediation in Darfur.³⁷ While admitting that it was too early to judge whether the cooperation had been successful, the representative of the United States opined that the early results suggested that UNAMID would not become a model to be followed in other places of shared United Nations-African Union concerns.³⁸

While highlighting the need to develop cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, the representative of the Russian Federation held

that the provisions of Chapter VIII provided a firm legal basis for the implementation of African peacekeeping operations sanctioned or supported by the Council.³⁹ The representative of Belgium argued that the authorization of a regional peacekeeping operation by the Council under Chapter VIII of the Charter was a validation of the international legality of the operation but did not imply that the United Nations was substituting itself for the regional organization or that it was automatically assuming political, logistical or financial responsibility.⁴⁰ The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and current Chairperson of the African Union stated that the United Nations held the overall mandate for regional organizations where military intervention and sanctions were involved.⁴¹

A number of speakers referred to the issues of limited resources and funding for regional peacekeeping operations and called for assistance in their capacity-building.⁴² In this context, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and current Chairperson of the African Union opined that the current funding regulations of the United Nations, which did not allow the funding of regional peacekeeping operations, even those authorized by the Council, impeded regional peacekeeping and peace support missions and affected the predictability and sustainability of such missions undertaken by the African Union and the regional economic communities in Africa.⁴³ A similar opinion was expressed by the representative of Algeria.⁴⁴ In that context, some proposed changing the funding regulations of the United Nations to allow regional peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council to be funded through the assessed contribution.⁴⁵

As to strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, the

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 5 (United Republic of Tanzania); pp. 11-12 (China); p. 15 (Democratic Republic of the Congo); pp. 17-18 (Viet Nam); p. 22, Ethiopia; p. 25 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); and p. 26 (Botswana); S/PV.5868 (Resumption 1), p. 4 (Gabon); p. 6 (Swaziland); p. 9 (Zambia); pp. 9-10 (Senegal); p. 10 (Rwanda); p. 14 (Egypt); and p. 23 (Ghana).

⁴³ S/PV.5868, p. 5.

⁴⁴ S/PV.5868 (Resumption 1), p. 3.

⁴⁵ S/PV.5868, p. 30 (Sudan); S/PV. 5868 (Resumption 1), p. 3 (Algeria); p. 9 (Zambia); and p. 11 (Rwanda).

³⁴ S/PV.5868, p. 11.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

³⁶ S/PV.5868 (Resumption 1), p. 3.

³⁷ S/PV.5868, p. 20.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 28.

representative of Belgium considered appropriate consultations between the organizations vital, especially in the initial decision-making phase, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.⁴⁶ The representative of the Russian Federation stated that it was essential to improve the practice of regular reporting by regional bodies to the Council, especially where their peacekeeping operations had a mandate from the Council.⁴⁷

By resolution 1809 (2008), adopted at the same meeting, the Council expressed its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, encouraged the continuing involvement of regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and welcomed and further encouraged the ongoing efforts of the African Union and the subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacities and to undertake peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII. Recognizing the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of funding for regional organizations when they undertook peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate, the Council welcomed the proposal made by the Secretary-General to set up an African Union-United Nations panel to consider the modalities to support such peacekeeping operations, including their start-up funding, equipment and logistics.⁴⁸

At the 6092nd meeting, on 18 March 2009, speakers continued the discussions on the modalities to support African Union peacekeeping operations established under a United Nations mandate, on the basis of the report of the African Union-United Nations panel.⁴⁹ In that context, several speakers supported the need to enhance the relations between the Security Council and regional organizations, particularly the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.⁵⁰

Several speakers underscored the Council's primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security and its authority to mandate the involvement of regional organizations.⁵¹ The representative of Cuba, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, expressed a strong belief that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rested with the United Nations and that the role of regional arrangements should be in strict accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter and should not in any way be a substitute for the role of the United Nations or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles for United Nations peacekeeping operations.⁵² Regarding peacekeeping operations, the representative of Benin shared the assessments in the report⁵³ as a realistic and promising approach to discard the concept of subcontracting peacekeeping operations to the African Union and adopt the principle of subsidiarity, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. He argued that such an approach would take full advantage of the rapid response capacities of the African Union and its comparative advantage in terms of knowledge of the realities on the ground.⁵⁴ The representative of Japan opined that, when peacekeeping operations that were initiated and led by regional organizations were considered for transfer to United Nations peacekeeping operations, the United Nations and the relevant regional organization must start early-stage consultations, coordination and information sharing.⁵⁵

By a presidential statement read out at the meeting, the Council recalled that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter could improve collective security.⁵⁶ It also welcomed the efforts of the African Union-United Nations panel in producing the report on modalities to support African Union peacekeeping operations.

⁴⁶ S/PV.5868, p. 21.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴⁸ Resolution 1809 (2008), paras. 1, 2, 4 and 16.

⁴⁹ S/2008/813.

⁵⁰ S/PV.6092, p. 10 (Russian Federation); pp. 11-12 (Uganda); p. 19 (Japan); p. 24 (United Kingdom); p. 29 (Brazil); S/PV.6092 (Resumption 1), p. 2 (Czech Republic); p. 6 (Italy); p. 7 (Egypt); p. 14 (Nigeria); and pp. 18-19 (Bangladesh).

⁵¹ S/PV.6092, p. 15 (Croatia); p. 19 (Japan); p. 24 (United Kingdom); and p. 28 (Cuba, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); S/PV.6092 (Resumption 1), p. 10 (Congo); p. 14 (Norway); and p. 14 (Nigeria).

⁵² S/PV.6902, p. 28.

⁵³ S/2008/813.

⁵⁴ S/PV.6092 (Resumption 1), pp. 15-16.

⁵⁵ S/PV.6092, p. 19.

⁵⁶ S/PRST/2009/3, first and seventh paragraphs.

Case 4 Post-conflict peacebuilding

At the 5895th meeting, held on 20 May 2008 in connection with post-conflict peacebuilding, many speakers, highlighting the important role that regional organizations played in all the phases of conflicts, particularly in post-conflict peacebuilding, stressed the need to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional organizations in view of the latter's comparative advantage and unique understanding of the region.⁵⁷ The representative of Viet Nam argued that, while the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security fell within the purview of the Security Council, regional and subregional organizations possessed comparative advantages, such as targeted expertise, local knowledge and geographical proximity, which, if used in conformity with Chapter VIII of the Charter, could contribute to helping countries recover from conflicts.⁵⁸ The representative of Argentina, referring to Chapter VIII of the Charter, underscored the need to strengthen the capacities of regional arrangements in helping countries to recover and rebuild after a conflict.⁵⁹ The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the modalities for United Nations post-conflict assistance, whether in the form of peacekeeping operations, special political missions or joint United Nations peacebuilding presences, should include a rational division of labour among regional organizations, international financial institutions and bilateral partners.⁶⁰

The representative of Serbia maintained that the role that regional organizations played in peacebuilding should not run counter to the role and the primary responsibility of the United Nations for safeguarding international peace and security. Furthermore, he stated that there should not be a modicum of doubt that a Security Council decision

must underpin each and every activity of regional organizations, citing his country's position on the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo as a case in point.⁶¹

The representative of Qatar expressed disappointment that the Council was still unable to make use of Chapter VIII of the Charter with regard to cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, especially in the adoption of Council resolutions. In this regard, he stressed the need to adopt such resolutions under Chapter VIII of the Charter so as not to sideline the role that the regional arrangements could play.⁶²

By a presidential statement read out at the meeting, the Council reaffirmed the role of regional organizations in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and the need to strengthen the capacity of regional organizations in helping countries to recover from conflict. The Council encouraged the Secretary-General, the Peacebuilding Commission, international and regional organizations and Member States to consider how to support national efforts in affected countries to secure sustainable peace more rapidly and effectively, including in the areas of coordination, civilian deployment capacities and financing.⁶³

Case 5 United Nations peacekeeping operations

At the 6075th meeting, on 23 January 2009, the representative of the Russian Federation argued that experience had shown that greater involvement of regional organizations was justified, provided that they acted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and when their relationship with the United Nations, especially with the Security Council, was regulated on the basis of Chapter VIII of the Charter.⁶⁴ The representative of India expressed support for greater cooperation on the part of the United Nations in peacekeeping efforts but stressed that such programmes must be in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. He recognized that it was a challenge for the Organization to strengthen peacekeeping without regionalizing it but emphasized that the United

⁵⁷ S/PV.5895, p. 6 (Sierra Leone); p. 18 (France); p. 19 (Burkina Faso); p. 23 (Viet Nam); p. 24 (Panama); pp. 24-25 (China); p. 26 (Italy); p. 27 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); and p. 28 (United States); S/PV.5895 (Resumption 1), p. 7 (Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union); p. 8 (Germany); pp. 11-12 (Ghana); p. 13 (Mexico); p. 19 (Peru); pp. 20-21 (Afghanistan); p. 25 (Thailand); p. 27 (Nigeria); p. 30 (Argentina); p. 33 (Republic of Korea); p. 34 (Serbia); and p. 40 (Benin).

⁵⁸ S/PV.5895, p. 23.

⁵⁹ S/PV.5895 (Resumption 1), p. 30.

⁶⁰ S/PV.5895, p. 20.

⁶¹ S/PV.5895 (Resumption 1), p. 34.

⁶² *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37.

⁶³ S/PRST/2008/16, ninth and tenth paragraphs.

⁶⁴ S/PV.6075, p. 21.

Nations could not absolve itself of its responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.⁶⁵ This view was echoed by the representative of Pakistan, who underlined that the potential for cooperation with regional organizations within the framework of the Charter should be exploited without substituting the primary role of the United Nations.⁶⁶ Furthermore, the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Non-Alignment Movement, argued that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rested with the United Nations and that the role played by regional arrangements should not only be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter but also avoid leading to the fragmentation of United Nations peacekeeping operations, the substitution of the role of the United Nations or the circumvention of the full application of the guiding principles of United Nations peacekeeping operations.⁶⁷

The representative of Mexico acknowledged the necessity of cooperation between the Council and regional and subregional organizations for collective security, provided that regional organizations had the needed legal and material capacity. He held that the experience of United Nations peace operations in Africa highlighted the importance of not only a common strategic vision between the African Union and the United Nations but also a broader strategy involving conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction.⁶⁸

While recognizing the crucial contributions of subregional and regional organizations to the success of the United Nations operations, the representative of Burkina Faso regretted that the demands of some conflicts were such that regional arrangements did not yet have the necessary resources, as evident on the African continent. He held that it was the case with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), whose current configuration did not allow it to address the challenges of the conflict, and therefore appealed to the international community to support the efforts of the

African Union in Somalia and elsewhere, as well as those of African subregional organizations.⁶⁹ The representative of Croatia raised the issue of lack of qualified personnel and resources in regional and subregional organizations, particularly the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), for peacekeeping activities and called for active cooperation and support in capacity-building, as those would provide long-term benefits.⁷⁰

The representative of Austria emphasized that, given the growth in peacekeeping operations and the fact that their mandates were becoming increasingly complex, cooperation with regional organizations would be more important than ever. As such, he opined that support for creating expertise and building capacity was necessary to allow those organizations to play a more important role. Furthermore, while acknowledging the primary responsibility of the Council to maintain international peace and security, he held that the United Nations had to strive to play a growing role “as a bridging force” until the regional organizations were able to take up the slack, which would also contribute to strengthening the regional ownership of crisis management.⁷¹

In connection with regional mediation efforts, at the 6178th meeting, on 5 August 2009, the representative of South Africa recognized the leading role that the African Union had played in recent years in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts on the continent, in line with Chapter VIII of the Charter. He drew attention to the various subregional and regional efforts, including in Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the African Union had shown how peacekeeping operations supported the political settlement of disputes in spite of its limited resources. He pointed to the crucial role played by regional and subregional organizations, which had a comparative advantage, mostly due to proximity, in mediation initiatives to address regional conflicts, such as that by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Madagascar and Zimbabwe.⁷²

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

⁷² S/PV.6178 (Resumption 1), pp. 16-17.

II. Encouragement of or calls by the Security Council for action by regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes

Note

This section features encouragement of or calls by the Security Council for efforts by regional and subregional organizations in the pacific settlement of local disputes, within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter, before referring them to the Council.

The section is organized under two headings: (a) decisions concerning encouragement of or calls for the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements; and (b) discussions concerning efforts towards the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements.

A. Decisions concerning encouragement of or calls for the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements

During the period under review, the Security Council frequently welcomed and supported the efforts by regional and subregional organizations in the pacific settlement of disputes, including mediation and facilitation of dialogue and negotiation, and called upon parties to engage in the political process led by regional organizations. Expressions of support were made in connection with the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Georgia, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Myanmar, Somalia, the Sudan, Zimbabwe and the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. In its decisions, the Council referred to regional organizations, including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ECOWAS, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

(OSCE) and SADC. For instance, concerning the situation in Darfur, the Council expressed its full support throughout the period under review for the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, appointed in 2008.⁷³ In connection with the issue of non-proliferation relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran, the European Union was encouraged to continue to communicate with the Government to find a negotiated solution (see table 2).

In particular, during the period under review, the Council referred in its decisions to the efforts made by the African Union to resolve the electoral disputes in Kenya and Zimbabwe. In this context, following the disputed elections of 27 December 2007 in Kenya, the Council commended the efforts of the African Union and expressed its full support for the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, led by Mr. Kofi Annan, in assisting the parties in finding a political solution by overseeing the negotiation between Mr. Mwai Kibaki and Mr. Raila Odinga.⁷⁴ Regarding Zimbabwe, ahead of the second round of the presidential election scheduled for 27 June 2008, which had resulted in the killing of scores of opposition activists, as well as the campaign of violence and restrictions on the political opposition, the Council welcomed the international efforts, including those of SADC.⁷⁵

In the case of Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Council recognized the important role played by regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, in the phases of peace consolidation and post-conflict peacebuilding.

⁷³ S/PRST/2008/27, fourth paragraph.

⁷⁴ S/PRST/2008/4, first paragraph.

⁷⁵ S/PRST/2008/23, second, third and fourth paragraphs.

Table 2

Decisions in which the Council recognized and encouraged the efforts of regional and subregional organizations in the pacific settlement of disputes

Decision and date

Provision

Non-proliferation

Resolution [1803 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
3 March 2008

Encourages the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union to continue communication with the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution, including relevant proposals by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with a view to creating necessary conditions for resuming talks (para. 16)

**Peace and security in Africa
Djibouti and Eritrea**

[S/PRST/2008/20](#)
12 June 2008

The Council welcomes the efforts of the African Union, the League of Arab States and those States that have offered their assistance and calls upon the parties, in particular Eritrea, to engage fully in efforts to resolve the crisis (fifth paragraph)

Resolution [1862 \(2009\)](#)
14 January 2009

Reiterating its serious concern at the absence of dialogue between the two parties and at the refusal of Eritrea so far to engage in dialogue, to accept bilateral contacts, mediation or facilitation efforts by subregional or regional organizations or to respond positively to the efforts of the Secretary-General (fifth preambular paragraph)

*Same provision in resolution [1907 \(2009\)](#) [adopted under Chapter VII],
fourteenth preambular paragraph*

Reiterates its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, the African Union and the League of Arab States to engage both parties, encourages them to strengthen their efforts in this regard, and also encourages regional and subregional organizations as well as Member States that are in a position to do so to provide their assistance to this end (para. 2)

**Peace and security in Africa
Kenya**

[S/PRST/2008/4](#)
6 February 2008

The Security Council welcomes the announcement of progress in the negotiations, overseen by Mr. Kofi Annan, between Mr. Mwai Kibaki and Mr. Raila Odinga on 1 February 2008, including the adoption of an agenda and a timetable for action to end the crisis in Kenya following the disputed elections of 27 December 2007. The Council welcomes the African Union communiqué of 21 January 2008, commends the efforts of the African Union, the President of Ghana, Mr. John Kufuor, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and emphasizes its full support for the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, led by Mr. Annan, in assisting the parties in finding a political solution. The Council deplores the widespread violence following the elections, which has resulted in extensive loss of life and serious humanitarian consequences (first paragraph)

*Decision and date**Provision*

**Peace and security in Africa
Mauritania**[S/PRST/2008/30](#)
19 August 2008

The Council recognizes the important role played by the African Union as well as the support of regional and international partners, including the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through his Special Representative for West Africa, Mr. Said Djinnit, and calls upon all to assist in restoring constitutional order in Mauritania (fifth paragraph)

**Peace and security in Africa
Zimbabwe**[S/PRST/2008/23](#)
23 June 2008

The Council expresses its concern over the impact of the situation in Zimbabwe on the wider region. The Council welcomes the recent international efforts, including those of the leaders of the Southern African Development Community and particularly President Mbeki. The Council calls upon the Zimbabwean authorities to cooperate fully with all efforts, including through the United Nations, aimed at finding a peaceful way forward, through dialogue between the parties, that allows a legitimate government to be formed that reflects the will of the Zimbabwean people (fourth paragraph)

Peace consolidation in West Africa[S/PRST/2009/27](#)
28 October 2009

The Council welcomes the public statements by the International Contact Group on Guinea, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union, in particular the communiqué issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its meeting held on 15 October 2009^a and the communiqué issued by ECOWAS at its summit held on 17 October 2009. It welcomes the mediation undertaken by President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, including his efforts to create a more conducive and secure environment in Guinea, and calls upon the international community to support his action (third paragraph)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan[S/PRST/2008/1](#)
11 January 2008

The Council reiterates that an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) are essential for re-establishing peace and stability in Darfur. The Council urges all parties, including rebel groups, to engage fully and constructively in the political process under the leadership of the United Nations Special Envoy for Darfur, Mr. Jan Eliasson, and the African Union Special Envoy for Darfur, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, who have the full support of the Council. The Council expresses its readiness to take action against any party that impedes the peace process, humanitarian aid or the deployment of UNAMID. The Council also recognizes that due process must take its course (fifth paragraph)

Decision and date

Provision

[S/PRST/2008/27](#)

16 July 2008

The Council calls upon all parties to agree to a cessation of hostilities, to engage fully and constructively in the political process under the leadership of the new Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, Mr. Djibrill Yipènè Bassolé, and to cooperate fully with the deployment of UNAMID and respect its security and freedom of movement (fourth paragraph)

[Resolution 1828 \(2008\)](#)

31 July 2008

Expressing its determination to promote and support the political process in Darfur, especially the new Chief Mediator, and deploring the fact that some groups refuse to join the political process (eleventh preambular paragraph)

Welcomes the appointment of Mr. Djibrill Yipènè Bassolé as the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, who has its full support, calls upon the Government of the Sudan and rebel groups to engage fully and constructively in the peace process, including by entering into talks under the mediation of Mr. Bassolé, demands that all the parties, in particular rebel groups, finalize their preparations for and join the talks, and underlines also the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders (para. 10)

[Resolution 1841 \(2008\)](#)

[adopted under Chapter VII]

15 October 2008

Reiterating the importance of promoting a political process to restore peace and stability in Darfur, and strongly urging those parties that have not yet agreed to participate in negotiations to do so immediately and all parties to the conflict to engage fully and constructively in the process and to cooperate with the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, Mr. Djibrill Yipènè Bassolé (fourth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1891 \(2009\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph

Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator, the United Nations Secretary-General, the League of Arab States and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur, looking forward to the full and rapid deployment of UNAMID, and expressing its strong support for the political process under the African Union-United Nations-led mediation (eighth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1891 \(2009\)](#), ninth preambular paragraph

[Resolution 1881 \(2009\)](#)

30 July 2009

Welcoming the important role of the African Union (fifth preambular paragraph)

Expressing its strong commitment and determination to promote and support the political process in Darfur and the efforts of the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, and deploring the fact that some groups continue to refuse to join the political process (tenth preambular paragraph)

Decision and date

Provision

Reiterates that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of UNAMID are essential to re-establishing peace; reaffirms its full support for the African Union-United Nations-led political process for Darfur and the work of the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, Mr. Djibrill Yipènè Bassolé; demands that all parties to the conflict, including all rebel groups, immediately engage fully and constructively in the peace process without preconditions, including by entering into talks under the mediation of Mr. Bassolé with a view to finalizing a framework agreement; welcomes the work of Qatar and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in this regard and the support of other countries in the region; calls upon UNAMID to support the Joint Chief Mediator and the African Union-United Nations Joint Mediation Support Team; and underlines the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders, in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue (para. 8)

The question concerning Haiti

Resolution [1840 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
14 October 2008

Emphasizing the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction in Haiti, and calling upon the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to continue to work closely with the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community, taking note of the joint communiqué issued by the 2 x 9 Mechanism on Haiti on 29 August 2008^b (fourteenth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1892 \(2009\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution [1856 \(2008\)](#)
22 December 2008

Taking note of the final declaration of the Nairobi summit organized on 7 November 2008 by President Mwai Kibaki, acting Chairman of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and President Jakaya Kikwete, President-in-office of the African Union, and the communiqué of the extraordinary summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community, held in Sandton, South Africa, on 9 November 2008, welcoming the appointment of facilitators, including the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, the former President of Nigeria, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, and the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, inviting these facilitators to keep the Security Council informed of their activities, and encouraging the countries of the region to maintain this high level of commitment on the crisis in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to act to assist efforts to resolve the conflict (sixth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Resolution [1845 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
20 November 2008

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force), the Senior Military Representative and personnel of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters Sarajevo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement (seventh preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1895 \(2009\)](#), seventh preambular paragraph

The situation in Burundi

Resolution [1858 \(2008\)](#)
22 December 2008

Paying tribute to the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the South African Facilitation, the African Union and the Political Directorate for their sustained engagement in support of Burundi's peace consolidation efforts to promote the full implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement signed on 7 September 2006 at Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, by the Government of Burundi and the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération (fourth preambular paragraph)

Encourages the leaders of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the African Union, the South African Facilitation, the Political Directorate and other international partners to sustain their efforts in order to assist the parties in the implementation of the Declaration of 4 December 2008 and to remain actively engaged on the ground to monitor the process and to ensure its sustainability (para. 4)

Resolution [1902 \(2009\)](#)
17 December 2009

Paying tribute to the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the South African Facilitation, the Partnership for Peace in Burundi, the African Union and the Political Directorate for their sustained engagement in support of Burundi's peace consolidation efforts (fourth preambular paragraph)

Acknowledges the contribution brought to peacebuilding in Burundi by the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the South African Facilitation, the Political Directorate and the Partnership for Peace in Burundi until 2009, and encourages the Regional Peace Initiative leaders, the African Union, and other international partners to remain actively engaged on the ground to ensure that the implementation of the Declaration of 4 December 2008 is irreversible and to consolidate the peace process (para. 3)

The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

[S/PRST/2008/3](#)
4 February 2008

The Council welcomes in particular the decision of the African Union to mandate the Leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, and President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Republic of the Congo to engage the Chadian parties with a view to ending the fighting and to initiate efforts aimed at seeking a lasting solution to the crisis (third paragraph)

*Decision and date**Provision*

Resolution [1834 \(2008\)](#)

24 September 2008

Reiterating its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and of the African Union, through the joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, Mr. Djibril Yipéné Bassolé, to revive the peace process begun by the Darfur Peace Agreement, consolidate the ceasefire and reinforce the peacekeeping presence in Darfur (sixth preambular paragraph)

Encourages the respective Governments of the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to ensure that their territories are not used to undermine the sovereignty of others, to cooperate actively with a view to implementing the Dakar Agreement of 13 March 2008 and previous agreements, and to cooperate with a view to putting an end to the activities of armed groups in the region and their attempts to seize power by force, looks forward to the implementation of the commitment of the Sudan and Chad to restore diplomatic ties with a view to fully normalizing their relations, and welcomes the role played in particular by the regional contact group, the Governments of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of the Congo as African co-mediators, as well as the African Union and the United Nations, including through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Chad and Head of the Mission, in support of the Dakar process (para. 11)

Resolution [1861 \(2009\)](#)

14 January 2009

Welcoming the recent resumption of diplomatic relations between the Governments of Chad and the Sudan and the efforts of the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to promote it, and stressing that a further improvement of relations between the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic will contribute to long-term peace and stability in the region (fifth preambular paragraph)

Reiterating its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General, the African Union and regional actors to find solutions to the armed conflicts in the region (seventh preambular paragraph)

Encourages the respective Governments of the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to ensure that their territories are not used to undermine the sovereignty of others, to cooperate actively with a view to implementing the Dakar Agreement of 13 March 2008 and previous agreements, and to cooperate with a view to putting an end to the activities of armed groups in the region and their attempts to seize power by force, and welcomes the role played in particular by the Dakar Agreement Contact Group, the Governments of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of the Congo as African Union mediators, as well as the African Union and the United Nations, including through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Chad and Head of the Mission, in support of the Dakar process (para. 19)

Decision and date

Provision

[S/PRST/2009/13](#)

8 May 2009

The Council calls upon the Sudan and Chad to respect and fully implement their mutual commitments, in particular in the Doha Agreement of 3 May 2009 and the Dakar Agreement of 13 March 2008, and to engage constructively with the Dakar Agreement Contact Group and the good offices of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Qatar, to normalize their relations, to cooperate to put an end to cross-border activities of armed groups and to strengthen actions to combat illicit arms trafficking in the region, including through the establishment of an effective joint border monitoring. The Council expresses its concern at the external support received by Chadian armed groups, as reported by the Secretary-General (third paragraph)

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution [1795 \(2008\)](#)

[adopted under Chapter VII]

15 January 2008

Expressing again its appreciation to the Chairperson of ECOWAS, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso (“the Facilitator”), for his continued efforts to facilitate the inter-Ivorian direct dialogue that led, in particular, to the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, commending and encouraging the continued efforts of the African Union and ECOWAS to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterating its full support for them (fourth preambular paragraph)

Welcomes the second and third agreements supplementary to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (“the supplementary agreements”) signed by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Soro at Ouagadougou on 28 November 2007 under the facilitation of President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso (para. 1)

Takes note of the recommendations of the African Union in this regard, endorses the supplementary agreements, calls upon the Ivorian parties to implement the supplementary agreements and the Ouagadougou Political Agreement^c fully, in good faith and within the amended time frame set out in the agreements, which will require the Ivorian parties to redouble their efforts, and encourages the international community to bring continued support to this effect (para. 2)

Commends the Facilitator for his continued efforts to support the peace process, and encourages the Ivorian parties to make further concrete progress, in particular in the identification of the Ivorian population and the registration of voters, the disarmament and dismantling of militias, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the unification and restructuring of the defence and security forces and the restoration of State authority throughout the country (para. 3)

Recalls the importance of the provisions of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and of the supplementary agreements, including paragraph 8.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and paragraphs 8 and 9 of the third supplementary agreement, and urges the Ivorian political forces to rely on the mediation by the Facilitator for any major difficulty concerning the electoral process (para. 12)

Same provision in resolution [1826 \(2008\)](#), para. 16

Decision and date

Provision

Encourages the Facilitator to continue to support the process to settle the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, and requests the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to continue to assist him and his Special Representative in Abidjan, Mr. Boureima Badini, in the conduct of the facilitation, including by helping the Facilitator, as appropriate and upon his request, to carry out his arbitration role in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and paragraphs 8 and 9 of the third supplementary agreement (para. 13)

[S/PRST/2008/11](#)
29 April 2008

The Council commends the Facilitator, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, for his continued efforts to support the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular through the Ouagadougou Political Agreement follow-up and consultation mechanisms. This support to the actions of President Laurent Gbagbo and Prime Minister Guillaume Soro, with the active engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Choi Young-Jin, has been instrumental towards achieving the establishment of a consensus among all political parties to hold presidential elections in 2008 (third paragraph)

Resolution [1826 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
29 July 2008

Expressing again its appreciation to President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso ("the Facilitator") for his continued efforts to support the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular through the Ouagadougou Political Agreement follow-up mechanisms, commending and encouraging the continued efforts of the African Union and ECOWAS to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterating its full support for them (fifth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolutions [1865 \(2009\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph, and [1880 \(2009\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph

Resolution [1826 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
29 July 2008

Commends the Facilitator for continuing to support the process to settle the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, and requests the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to continue to assist him and his Special Representative in Abidjan, Mr. Boureima Badini, in the conduct of the facilitation, including by helping the Facilitator, as appropriate and upon his request, to carry out his arbitration role according to the provisions of paragraph 8.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and paragraphs 8 and 9 of the third supplementary agreement (para. 17)

Same provision in resolutions [1865 \(2009\)](#), para. 22, and [1880 \(2009\)](#), para. 23

[S/PRST/2008/42](#)
7 November 2008

The Council commends the Facilitator for convening a meeting of the Permanent Consultative Framework of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement on 10 November 2008, in order for the Ivorian political actors to address all the main difficulties of the electoral process, and, in particular, with a view to finding an agreement on the new electoral time frame. It urges all the Ivorian political actors to cooperate fully with the Facilitator, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and to demonstrate their political determination to fulfil the commitments made in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and within the framework of its follow-up mechanisms (second paragraph)

Decision and date

Provision

[S/PRST/2009/16](#)

29 May 2009

The Council reiterates its full support for the Facilitator, and calls upon the Ivorian political actors to continue to cooperate fully with him, in particular in this critical phase of the peace process (fifth paragraph)

[S/PRST/2009/25](#)

29 September 2009

The Security Council reiterates its full support for the Ouagadougou political process and the electoral timeline endorsed by all the main Ivorian political actors, leading to the first round of open, free, fair and transparent presidential elections on 29 November 2009. It commends the Facilitator, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, for his continued efforts to support the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire (first paragraph)

Same provision in [S/PRST/2009/33](#), second paragraph

The situation in Georgia

Resolution [1808 \(2008\)](#)

15 April 2008

Supporting the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Representative for Georgia, with the assistance of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia, as well as the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, underlining the increased importance of the meetings in the Geneva format as the forum for meaningful political dialogue, and welcoming the Georgian and Abkhaz renewed commitment to this process (fourth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

[S/PRST/2009/2](#)

3 March 2009

The Council welcomes in this regard the statements condemning the incidents by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the African Union, ECOWAS, the European Union and other members of the international community, and calls upon all to assist in preserving the constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau and to continue to support peacebuilding efforts in the country (third paragraph)

[S/PRST/2009/6](#)

9 April 2009

The Security Council takes note of the final communiqué of the 26th meeting of the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council expressing the need to deploy military and police contingents to ensure the protection of the republican institutions and the authorities, as well as the electoral process in Guinea-Bissau. In this regard, the Security Council invites ECOWAS to work in coordination with the Government of Guinea-Bissau (fourth paragraph)

The Council reiterates the importance of the regional dimension in the resolution of the problems faced by Guinea-Bissau and, in this regard, welcomes the role of the African Union, ECOWAS, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the European Union in the peacebuilding process (tenth paragraph)

Same provision in [S/PRST/2009/29](#), ninth paragraph

Resolution [1876 \(2009\)](#)

26 June 2009

Takes note of the initiatives undertaken by regional organizations for ensuring the protection of the national institutions and the authorities (para. 12)

Decision and date

Provision

The situation in Liberia

Resolution [1836 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
29 September 2008

Expressing its appreciation for the continuing support of the international community, ECOWAS and the African Union (eighth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1885 \(2009\)](#), ninth preambular paragraph

The situation in Myanmar

[S/PRST/2008/13](#)
2 May 2008

The Council welcomes the important role that the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations continue to play in supporting the United Nations good offices mission (fourth paragraph)

The situation in Sierra Leone

Resolution [1829 \(2008\)](#)
4 August 2008

Welcoming the role played by ECOWAS, and encouraging the member States of the Mano River Union and other organizations to continue their efforts aimed at building regional and subregional peace and security (tenth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1886 \(2009\)](#), tenth preambular paragraph

The situation in Somalia

Resolution [1801 \(2008\)](#)
[adopted under Chapter VII]
20 February 2008

Reiterating its appreciation of the efforts of the international community, in particular the African Union, as well as the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the European Union, to promote peace, stability and reconciliation in Somalia, and welcoming their continued engagement (ninth preambular paragraph)

Recalling that cooperation between the United Nations and the regional arrangements in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, as are appropriate for regional action, is an integral part of collective security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations (tenth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [1831 \(2008\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph

The situation in the Middle East

[S/PRST/2008/17](#)
22 May 2008

The Security Council congratulates the leaders and the people of Lebanon and welcomes and strongly supports the agreement reached in Doha on 21 May 2008 under the auspices of the League of Arab States, which constitutes an essential step towards the resolution of the current crisis, the return to the normal functioning of Lebanese democratic institutions, and the complete restoration of Lebanon's unity and stability (first paragraph)

The Council commends the efforts of the League of Arab States, in particular of the committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, under the leadership of the Emir of the State of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al-Thani, and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Mr. Amre Moussa, in helping Lebanese leaders to reach an agreement (second paragraph)

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Resolution 1860 (2009)
8 January 2009

Encourages tangible steps towards intra-Palestinian reconciliation, including in support of mediation efforts of Egypt and the League of Arab States as expressed in the resolution of 26 November 2008, and consistent with Security Council resolution 1850 (2008) and other relevant resolutions (para. 7)

^a S/2009/541, annex I.

^b S/2008/640, annex.

^c S/2007/144, annex.

In addition to the provisions reflected in table 2, during the period under consideration the Council welcomed the support provided by regional organizations on election-related issues, such as voter registration in Haiti by the Organization of American States,⁷⁶ electoral observance in Afghanistan by the European Union and OSCE⁷⁷ and technical and financial support provided by ECOWAS and the European Union in Guinea-Bissau for legislative elections.⁷⁸

B. Discussions concerning efforts towards the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements

In 2008 and 2009, during the deliberations on the electoral disputes in Zimbabwe and the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, speakers discussed the role of regional and subregional organizations in resolving those crises and the implication of involvement by the Council, including the imposition of sanctions measures against Zimbabwe and Eritrea (see cases 6 and 7, respectively).

⁷⁶ Resolutions 1840 (2008), nineteenth preambular paragraph, and 1892 (2009), twelfth preambular paragraph.

⁷⁷ S/PRST/2009/21, first paragraph.

⁷⁸ S/PRST/2008/37, second paragraph.

Case 6 Peace and security in Africa (Zimbabwe)

At the 5933rd meeting, on 11 July 2008, the Security Council failed to adopt the draft resolution by which it intended to reaffirm its support for SADC and African Union efforts to resolve the crisis in Zimbabwe in a way that reflected the will of the Zimbabwean people as expressed in the 29 March elections, and to call upon the Government of Zimbabwe to cooperate with those efforts. In addition, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, would have demanded that the Government of Zimbabwe accept the good offices offered by the African Union, SADC and the Secretary-General, while imposing the targeted sanctions against Zimbabwe.⁷⁹

At the same meeting, the Council had before it the African Union resolution on Zimbabwe, forwarded to it pursuant to Article 54 of the Charter. In that resolution, the African Union, expressing its appreciation to SADC, the Facilitator of the intra-Zimbabwe dialogue, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Jean Ping, for the ongoing work aimed at reconciling the political parties, decided to support the facilitation by SADC and recommended that SADC mediation efforts be continued.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ S/2008/447.

⁸⁰ S/2008/452, annex.

During the meeting, a number of speakers commended the mediation efforts by President Mbeki as mandated by SADC and supported by the African Union in order to resolve the electoral dispute in Zimbabwe.⁸¹ In that context, the representative of Zimbabwe held that any other separate initiative would be counterproductive and would serve to undermine the role of SADC and President Mbeki. He argued that, given that Zimbabwe was not a threat to regional peace and security as expressed by African leaders at the summit of the Group of Eight, the Council should “yield” to the mediation efforts of SADC and the African Union and opined that the adoption of the draft resolution would have been in disregard of Africa’s own position.⁸² The representative of South Africa held that the Council “must give space” for the African Union summit decision to be implemented.⁸³ He stated that, when considering the matter of Zimbabwe, the African Union summit did not call for sanctions against that country.⁸⁴

According to the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the draft resolution was “in conflict with Article 52 of the Charter”, which stated that the Council should encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements. Furthermore, he held that the imposition of sanctions would hinder African efforts to resolve the crisis in Zimbabwe through SADC.⁸⁵ Similar opinions were voiced by other speakers, including the representative of China, who called for more time for the good offices efforts of SADC and the African Union.⁸⁶

On the other hand, the representative of the United States maintained that the draft resolution would have supported, not undercut, regional and international mediation efforts and further empowered regional and international mediators by giving Mr. Mugabe an incentive to negotiate seriously.⁸⁷

Case 7 Peace and security in Africa (Djibouti and Eritrea)

At its 6254th meeting, held on 23 December 2009 in connection with the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, the Security Council adopted resolution 1907 (2009), in which it noted the decision adopted by the African Union at its summit held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in which the African Union called upon the Council to impose sanctions against foreign actors, both within and outside the region, especially Eritrea, providing support to the armed groups engaged in destabilization activities in Somalia and undermining the peace and reconciliation efforts as well as regional stability, and reiterated its serious concern at the refusal of Eritrea to engage in dialogue with Djibouti, accept bilateral contacts, mediation or facilitation efforts by subregional or regional organizations or respond positively to the efforts of the Secretary-General.⁸⁸ By the same resolution, the Council imposed sanctions measures, including an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze on Eritrea.⁸⁹

During the meeting, a number of speakers supported the mediation and good offices efforts of the African Union in addressing the conflict.⁹⁰ In that context, some speakers supported the adoption of resolution 1907 (2009) and the imposition of sanctions in response to the decision taken at the African Union summit.⁹¹ The representative of Uganda held the view, echoed by the representative of Djibouti,⁹² that the positive response of the Council to the call by the African Union was a clear manifestation of the existing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in efforts to resolve conflicts and maintain peace and security in Africa.⁹³

On the other hand, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who had voted against the resolution, believed that resolution 1907 (2009) took

⁸¹ S/PV.5933, p. 5 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); p. 6 (Indonesia); p. 7 (Viet Nam); p. 9 (Russian Federation); p. 10 (France); p. 12 (China); p. 13 (Belgium); p. 15 (Angola); and p. 16 (United Republic of Tanzania).

⁸² *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (Indonesia); p. 13 (China); and p. 16 (United Republic of Tanzania).

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

⁸⁸ Resolution 1907 (2009), fifth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 5-16. For more information on sanctions against Eritrea, see part VII, sect. III.

⁹⁰ S/PV.6254, p. 2 (Uganda); p. 3 (Viet Nam); p. 3 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); p. 4 (China); p. 4 (Japan); p. 5 (Turkey); and p. 9 (Somalia).

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 2 (Uganda); p. 4 (United Kingdom); p. 5 (Burkina Faso); and p. 6 (Djibouti).

⁹² *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

an “unrealistic and excessively hasty approach”, creating an obstacle to the peaceful solution to be attained in the framework of the good offices of the African Union and the Secretary-General.⁹⁴ The representative of China, who had abstained from voting, opined that sanctions against Eritrea should not

⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

replace diplomatic efforts to resolve disputes through dialogue and negotiation, while recognizing the constructive role played by the African Union in addressing hotspot issues in Africa, including its mediation and good offices efforts in general.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 4.

III. Regional peacekeeping operations

Note

This section describes the practice of the Security Council in connection with cooperation with regional organizations in the area of peacekeeping, which can be considered as relevant to all Articles of Chapter VIII of the Charter, namely Articles 52 to 54.

The section is organized under two headings: (a) decisions concerning regional peacekeeping operations; and (b) discussions concerning regional peacekeeping operations.

A. Decisions concerning regional peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, while the Council did not authorize new peacekeeping operations by regional or other international organizations, it renewed its authorization, under Chapter VII of the Charter, including the use of force, of the following regional peacekeeping operations: the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, led by NATO; the European Union military mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR) and the NATO presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Union operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic); and AMISOM. The Council also acknowledged the contributions and efforts by peacekeeping operations deployed by regional and other international organizations and, with regard to ISAF, EUFOR, NATO and AMISOM, requested those relevant bodies to report their activities to the Council on a regular basis.⁹⁶

The period under review also witnessed the authorization and operationalization of regional

⁹⁶ For more information, see part X.

peacekeeping operations and discussions on the transition of regional peacekeeping operations to United Nations peacekeeping operations or hybrid missions jointly led by a regional organization, such as the African Union, and the United Nations. By a presidential statement dated 11 January 2008,⁹⁷ the Council welcomed the transition of authority from the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) to UNAMID, which took place on 31 December 2007 pursuant to resolution 1769 (2007).⁹⁸

Pursuant to resolution 1778 (2007), by which the Council had authorized the deployment of a European Union operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) under Chapter VII of the Charter in support of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), on 15 March 2009 EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic transferred its authority to a newly established military component of MINURCAT. In his report on MINURCAT dated 14 April 2009, the Secretary-General reported the success of the transfer of authority from EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic to MINURCAT, which reflected the collective efforts of the United Nations, the European Union and the two Governments. He observed that the deployment of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic was the first time that the European Union had provided “a bridging military arrangement pending the deployment of a United Nations force” and stressed that the rehatting of a significant part of the EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic troops, accounting for approximately 90 per cent of the military component of MINURCAT troops on the first day of its existence, had provided the United Nations with strong continuity, which proved fundamental to a smooth transition of

⁹⁷ S/PRST/2008/1, second paragraph.

⁹⁸ For more information on UNAMID, see part X.

authority and the initial effectiveness of the United Nations force.⁹⁹

In the case of AMISOM, the Council explicitly expressed its willingness and intention to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from AMISOM, “subject to progress of the political process and improvement in the security situation on the ground”, in resolution 1814 (2008) of 15 May 2008 and subsequent decisions.¹⁰⁰ While such transformation did not take place during the period under review and the Council continued to renew the mandate of AMISOM, the Council also decided to provide technical, financial and logistical support to AMISOM, including the transfer of assets from a United Nations peacekeeping operation that had been liquidated.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ S/2009/199, paras. 54-55.

¹⁰⁰ Resolutions 1814 (2008), para. 8, 1831 (2008), tenth preambular paragraph, and 1863 (2009), para. 4; and S/PRST/2008/33, seventh paragraph.

¹⁰¹ Resolutions 1814 (2008), para. 9, 1863 (2009), paras. 8 and 10, and 1872 (2009), para. 17.

During the period under review, the Council (a) acknowledged the efforts by regional peacekeeping operations in performing their various mandates, such as in the areas of implementation of peace agreements, security, security sector training, elections, counter-narcotics, counter-terrorism and protection of civilians; (b) commended the troop-contributing countries; and (c) called for further contribution of troops, equipment and other resources, including financing.

A number of peacekeeping, policing and training operations deployed by regional and other organizations were also acknowledged and supported by the Council during the period under review, such as the European Union Police Mission and the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Georgia (see table 3).

Table 3
Decisions concerning regional peacekeeping operations

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Peace and security in Africa		
Djibouti/Eritrea		
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: AMISOM	Resolution 1907 (2009) 23 December 2009	Expressing its appreciation of the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to the stability of Somalia, and further expressing its appreciation for the continued commitment to the Mission by the Governments of Burundi and Uganda (eleventh preambular paragraph)
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan		
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: AMIS	S/PRST/2008/1 11 January 2008	The Council welcomes the transition of authority from the African Union peacekeeping operation, the African Union Mission in the Sudan, to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, which occurred on 31 December 2007. The Council commends the Mission for its prompt action to begin to re-establish peace and security in Darfur (second paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in Afghanistan		
Mandate: Extension of ISAF	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Decides to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), as defined in resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003) , for a period of 12 months beyond 13 October 2008 (para. 1) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), para. 1</i>
Mandate: Reauthorization of the use of force by ISAF	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Authorizes the Member States participating in the Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate (para. 2) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), para. 2</i>
Mandate: Reiteration of the ISAF mandate in training security forces	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Stresses the importance of increasing, within a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector, encourages the Force and other partners to sustain their efforts, as resources permit, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan national security forces in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, welcomes in this context the progress achieved by the Afghan authorities in assuming lead security responsibility for Kabul, and stresses the importance of supporting the planned expansion of the Afghan National Army (para. 4) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), para. 4</i>
Mandate: Reiteration of the ISAF mandate to work with other actors	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Calls upon the Force to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition in the implementation of the mandate of the Force (para. 5) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), para. 5</i>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Call for contribution to ISAF	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Recognizes the need to further strengthen the Force to meet all its operational requirements, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Force and to make contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 1386 (2001) (para. 3)
	Resolution 1890 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 8 October 2009	Recognizes the need to further strengthen ISAF to meet all its operational requirements, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Force (para. 3)
Cooperation with the United Nations	Resolution 1806 (2008) 20 March 2008	Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach in addressing the challenges in Afghanistan, noting in this context the synergies in the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and of ISAF, and stressing the need for strengthened cooperation, coordination and mutual support, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities (eighth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolutions 1833 (2008), seventh preambular paragraph, 1868 (2009), eleventh preambular paragraph, and 1890 (2009), eighth preambular paragraph</i>
Coordination among regional peacekeeping operations: ISAF and the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Welcoming the continued coordination between the Force and the coalition, and the cooperation established between the Force and the European Union presence in Afghanistan, in particular the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (twentieth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), twenty-second preambular paragraph</i>
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, in training police	Resolution 1806 (2008) 20 March 2008	Calls for further efforts to enhance the capabilities of the Afghan National Police in order to reinforce the authority of the Government of Afghanistan throughout the country, welcomes the increasing role played by the International Police Coordination Board in policy setting and coordination, and stresses the importance, in this context, of the contribution of the European Union through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (para. 17)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	Resolution 1868 (2009) 23 March 2009	Takes note with appreciation of the recent serious efforts of the Afghan authorities to enhance the capabilities of the Afghan National Police, calls for further efforts towards that goal, including through the Focused District Development programme, and stresses the importance, in this context, of international assistance through financial support and the provision of trainers and mentors, including the contribution of the European Union through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (para. 19)
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations and regional organizations: European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan and NATO, in training police	Resolution 1890 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 8 October 2009	Acknowledging the progress made in security sector reform, welcoming the support provided by the international partners in this regard, in particular the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Training Mission in Afghanistan, the planned European Gendarmerie Force contribution to this mission and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police, including through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, and stressing the need for Afghanistan, together with international donors, to further strengthen the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police and increase its efforts in the disbandment of illegal armed groups and counter-narcotics (seventeenth preambular paragraph)
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: ISAF, in elections	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Recalling the leading role that the Afghan authorities will play in the organization of the next presidential elections, with the assistance of the United Nations, and stressing the importance of the assistance to be provided to the Afghan authorities by the Force in ensuring a secure environment conducive to the elections (eighteenth preambular paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	S/PRST/2009/21 15 July 2009	<p>The Security Council welcomes the Afghan-led preparations for the upcoming presidential and provincial council elections and stresses the importance that the elections be free, fair, transparent, credible, secure and inclusive. The Council also calls upon the people of Afghanistan to exercise their vote in this historic opportunity for all Afghans to make their voices heard. The Council calls upon all parties concerned to adhere to the fundamental principles laid down in the electoral law and all other relevant regulations, the presidential decree on non-interference in election affairs, and the guidelines issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan to ensure a credible electoral process. It reaffirms the primary responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan Independent Electoral Commission to set the necessary conditions for elections, with the active support of the international community. The Council welcomes the intention of international partners, including the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to send electoral observation missions and support teams at the request of the Government of Afghanistan. The Council stresses the importance of a secure environment for conducting elections, condemns those who resort to violence to obstruct the electoral process, and, while recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Government, encourages its additional efforts, with the assistance of ISAF, to ensure security during the electoral period (first paragraph)</p>
	Resolution 1890 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 8 October 2009	<p>Noting the leading role played by the Afghan authorities in organizing the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections, and the support of the United Nations and ISAF, and recognizing the need for timely and orderly preparations for the 2010 elections and for international support in this regard (twentieth preambular paragraph)</p>

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

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: ISAF, in dealing with narcotics	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Encouraging the Force to further effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts to address, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, the threat posed by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs (ninth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), tenth preambular paragraph</i>
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: ISAF, in improving security	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghan authorities, stressing the role of ISAF in assisting the Government of Afghanistan to improve the security situation, and welcoming the cooperation of the Government with the Force (fifth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), fifth preambular paragraph</i>
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: ISAF, in improving security and counter-terrorism	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Reiterating its support for the continuing endeavours of the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, to improve the security situation and to continue to address the threat posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, and stressing in this context the need for sustained international efforts, including those of the Force and the coalition (eleventh preambular paragraph)
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: ISAF, in minimizing civilian casualties	Resolution 1806 (2008) 20 March 2008	Reiterates its concern about all civilian casualties, calls for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate steps to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and recognizes in this context the robust efforts taken by ISAF and other international forces to minimize the risk of civilian casualties, notably the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have reportedly occurred (para. 13)

Category	Decision and date	Provision
	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Recognizing the efforts made by the Force and other international forces to minimize the risk of civilian casualties, and calling upon them to make additional robust efforts in this regard, notably by the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate (fourteenth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1868 (2009), para. 14</i>
	Resolution 1890 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 8 October 2009	Recognizing additional efforts made by ISAF and other international forces to minimize the risk of civilian casualties, welcoming their intention to undertake continued enhanced efforts in this regard, including the increased focus on protecting the Afghan population as a central element of the mission, and noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government of Afghanistan finds these joint investigations appropriate (sixteenth preambular paragraph)
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations and regional organizations: ISAF/NATO	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Expressing its appreciation for the leadership provided by NATO and for the contributions of many nations to the Force and to the coalition, including its maritime interdiction component, which operates within the framework of the counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and in accordance with the applicable rules of international law (twenty-first preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), twenty-third preambular paragraph</i>
Determination to implement the mandate of ISAF	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the Force, in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan (twenty-third preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), twenty-fifth preambular paragraph</i>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Reporting	Resolution 1833 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 22 September 2008	Requests the leadership of the Force to keep the Security Council regularly informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the provision of quarterly reports (para. 6) <i>Same provision in resolution 1890 (2009), para. 6</i>
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Background	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	Taking note of the conclusions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Defence of the European Union at their joint meeting, held on 14 May 2007, in which they reiterate that the European Union would retain a military presence in the country as long as necessary, in order to continue contributing to the maintenance of a safe and secure environment, and the conclusions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Defence of the European Union at their joint meeting, held on 10 November 2008 (sixteenth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), sixteenth preambular paragraph</i> Recalling the letters between the European Union and NATO sent to the Security Council on 19 November 2004 on how those organizations will cooperate together in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which both organizations recognize that EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement (seventeenth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), seventeenth preambular paragraph</i> Recalling also the confirmation by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its constituent entities, of the arrangements for EUFOR and the NATO Headquarters presence (eighteenth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), eighteenth preambular paragraph</i>

Category	Decision and date	Provision
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: EUFOR and NATO	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	<p>Recalls the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for EUFOR and the continued NATO presence and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to the Stabilization Force for the fulfilment of their missions for the purposes of the Peace Agreement, its annexes and appendices and relevant Security Council resolutions and can take such actions as are required, including the use of force, to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement and relevant Council resolutions (para. 7)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 7</i></p> <p>Reaffirms that the Peace Agreement and the provisions of its previous relevant resolutions shall apply to and in respect of both EUFOR and the NATO presence as they have applied to and in respect of the Stabilization Force and that, therefore, references in the Peace Agreement, in particular in annex 1-A and the appendices thereto, and in relevant resolutions to the Implementation Force and/or the Stabilization Force, NATO and the North Atlantic Council shall be read as applying, as appropriate, to the NATO presence, EUFOR, the European Union and the Political and Security Committee and Council of the European Union respectively (para. 12)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 12</i></p> <p>Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR), the Senior Military Representative and personnel of NATO Headquarters Sarajevo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement (seventh preambular paragraph)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), seventh preambular paragraph</i></p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
		Pays tribute to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR), and in the continued NATO presence, established in accordance with its resolution 1575 (2004) and extended by its resolutions 1639 (2005) , 1722 (2006) and 1785 (2007) , and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) and by maintaining a continued NATO presence (para. 8)
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 8</i>
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	Reiterates its appreciation for the deployment by the European Union of its Police Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1 January 2003 (para. 20)
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 20</i>
Recognition of the efforts of regional organizations: European Union and NATO	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	Welcoming the increased engagement of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continued engagement of NATO (nineteenth preambular paragraph)
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), nineteenth preambular paragraph</i>
Acknowledgement of the intention of regional organizations to maintain peacekeeping operations: European Union	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	Welcomes the intention of the European Union to maintain a European Union military operation to Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2008 (para. 9)
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 9</i>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Acknowledgement of the intention of regional organizations to maintain peacekeeping operations: NATO	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	<p>Welcomes the decision of NATO to continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a NATO Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with EUFOR, and authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with NATO to continue to maintain a NATO Headquarters as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with EUFOR in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement (para. 11)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 11</i></p>
Reauthorization of regional peacekeeping operations under Chapter VII: EUFOR	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	<p>Authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union to establish for a further period of 12 months, starting from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the NATO Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement (para. 10)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 10</i></p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Reauthorization to EUFOR and the NATO presence to use force	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	<p>Authorizes the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with those annexes and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure the implementation of those annexes and the protection of EUFOR and the NATO presence (para. 14)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 14</i></p> <p>Authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR or the NATO Headquarters, in defence of EUFOR or the NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack (para. 15)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 15</i></p> <p>Authorizes the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic (para. 16)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 16</i></p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Reporting	Resolution 1845 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 November 2008	Requests the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union and the Member States acting through or in cooperation with NATO to report to the Security Council on the activity of EUFOR and the NATO Headquarters presence respectively, through the appropriate channels and at least at three-monthly intervals (para. 18) <i>Same provision in resolution 1895 (2009), para. 18</i>
The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion		
Background	Resolution 1834 (2008) 24 September 2008	Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 12 September 2008 and the recommendations contained therein on the arrangements for following up EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic at the end of its mandate (fifteenth preambular paragraph) [Expresses its intention to extend beyond the date referred to in paragraph 1 [of the resolution] the multidimensional presence established in Chad and the Central African Republic to help to create the security conditions conducive to a voluntary, secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons, and to this end] expresses its intention to authorize the deployment of a United Nations military component to follow up EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic in both Chad and the Central African Republic, taking fully into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 8 [of the resolution] and in consultation with the Governments of those countries (para. 4)
	Resolution 1861 (2009) 14 January 2009	Commending the deployment by the European Union of an operation (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) to support MINURCAT, and recalling that the mandate of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic runs until 15 March 2009 (fifteenth preambular paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
		<p>Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 2008 (hereinafter referred to as “the report of the Secretary-General”) and the recommendations contained therein on the arrangements for following up EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic at the end of its mandate (seventeenth preambular paragraph)</p> <p>Welcoming the letter dated 6 January 2009 from the President of Chad and the letter dated 5 December 2008 from the President of the Central African Republic regarding the deployment of a military component of the Mission in both countries to follow up EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic at the end of its mandate (eighteenth preambular paragraph)</p>
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic	<p>S/PRST/2008/3 4 February 2008</p>	<p>The Council reaffirms its full support for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) and the European Union operation (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic), whose deployment in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic was authorized by resolution 1778 (2007), to contribute to the protection of vulnerable civilian populations and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance (ninth paragraph)</p>
	<p>S/PRST/2008/22 16 June 2008</p>	<p>The Council expresses its full support for MINURCAT and the European operation (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) deployed in Chad and the Central African Republic to contribute to the protection of vulnerable civilian populations and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, and calls upon all parties to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and associated personnel (fifth paragraph)</p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	Resolution 1834 (2008) 24 September 2008	Welcoming the deployment by the European Union of its operation in eastern Chad and Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic), noting that the European Union declared the initial operational capacity of its operation on 15 March 2008, and recalling that, according to resolution 1778 (2007) , the mandate of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic therefore runs until 15 March 2009 (thirteenth preambular paragraph)
	Resolution 1861 (2009) 14 January 2009	See the fifteenth preambular paragraph of the resolution, under “Background” above
Transfer of authority from EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic to MINURCAT	Resolution 1861 (2009) 14 January 2009	Authorizes the deployment of a military component of the Mission to follow up EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic in both Chad and the Central African Republic at the end of its mandate, welcomes the concept of operations proposed in paragraphs 57 to 61 and in option 2 of paragraph 62 of the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 2008, and decides that the transfer of authority between EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic and the military component of the Mission shall take place on 15 March 2009 (para. 3)
Reauthorization to EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic to use force	Resolution 1861 (2009) 14 January 2009	Recalls that it authorized the European Union operation, after 15 March 2009, to take all appropriate measures to achieve an orderly disengagement, by means including the fulfilment of the functions indicated in paragraph 6 (a) of resolution 1778 (2007) , within the limits of its residual capacity (para. 9)
Mandate: Cooperation with the United Nations	Resolution 1861 (2009) 14 January 2009	Requests the European Union and the Secretary-General to continue to cooperate closely throughout the period of deployment of the European Union operation, until its complete disengagement (para. 10)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in Georgia		
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: Peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States	Resolution 1808 (2008) 15 April 2008	Stressing the importance of close and effective cooperation between the Mission and the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as they currently play an important stabilizing role in the conflict zone, and recalling that a lasting and comprehensive settlement of the conflict will require appropriate security guarantees (seventh preambular paragraph)
The situation in Somalia		
Background: Decisions of the African Union	Resolution 1801 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 February 2008	Welcoming the communiqué of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union of 18 January 2008, which states that the African Union will extend the mandate of its mission to Somalia for an additional six months (eleventh preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1831 (2008), sixth preambular paragraph</i>
	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Noting that the communiqué of the Peace and Security Council of 18 January 2008 calls for the United Nations to deploy a peacekeeping operation to Somalia that will support the long-term stabilization and post-conflict restoration in the country (sixteenth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1831 (2008), ninth preambular paragraph</i> Noting the statement and five-point communiqué of the African Union of 10 and 22 December 2008 respectively, whereby the Peace and Security Council of the African Union calls for an interim stabilization force in anticipation of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia in order to take over from the Mission and support the long-term stabilization and reconstruction of that country (eleventh preambular paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	S/PRST/2009/19 9 July 2009	The Council commends the contribution of AMISOM to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, expresses its continued appreciation for the commitment of troops to the Mission by the Governments of Uganda and Burundi, and condemns any hostilities towards the Mission. In this context the Council welcomes the decision of the African Union at its summit held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009, to increase the strength of the Mission to its mandated troop levels and its call for member States of the African Union to provide the necessary military and police personnel (sixth paragraph)
Background: Importance of full deployment	Resolution 1801 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 February 2008	Underlining that the full deployment of the Mission will help to facilitate the full withdrawal of other foreign forces from Somalia and help to create the conditions for lasting peace and stability there (fifteenth preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolutions 1814 (2008), thirteenth preambular paragraph, and 1831 (2008), eleventh preambular paragraph</i>
Background: Financing of and support to AMISOM	Resolution 1814 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 15 May 2008	Taking note of the letter dated 20 February 2008 from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the Secretary-General, annexed to the report of the Secretary-General, and of the reply from the Secretary-General dated 23 April 2008 (fourteenth preambular paragraph)
Background: Intention to take over AMISOM by a United Nations peacekeeping operation	Resolution 1814 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 15 May 2008	Requests the Secretary-General to continue his contingency planning for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia to succeed the Mission, including of possible additional scenarios, in close contact with the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, the United Nations country team and other United Nations stakeholders, taking account of all relevant conditions on the ground, and considering additional options for the size, configuration, responsibility and proposed area of operations of the mission, depending on different conditions on the ground, requests the Secretary-General to provide an update on progress in his planning in the

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
		report referred to in paragraph 5 [of the resolution], and expresses its willingness to consider, at an appropriate time, a peacekeeping operation to take over from the Mission, subject to progress in the political process and improvement in the security situation on the ground (para. 8)
	Resolution 1831 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 19 August 2008	Recalling its willingness to consider, at an appropriate time, a peacekeeping operation to take over from the Mission, subject to progress in the political process and improvement in the security situation on the ground (tenth preambular paragraph)
	S/PRST/2008/33 4 September 2008	The Security Council, acknowledging recent positive political developments in the wake of the Djibouti Agreement as confirmed by Mr. Ould-Abdallah, reaffirms its willingness, as set out in its resolution 1814 (2008) , to consider, at an 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 (seventh paragraph)
	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Expresses its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the Mission, subject to a further decision of the Security Council by 1 June 2009 (para. 4)
Recognition of the efforts of regional peacekeeping operations: AMISOM and its troop-contributing countries	Resolution 1801 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 February 2008	Emphasizing the contribution that AMISOM and its Ugandan and Burundian contingents are making to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, including the important work that the Ugandan forces have carried out in providing medical care for Somali citizens, condemning any hostility towards them, and urging all parties in Somalia and the region to support and cooperate with the Mission (twelfth preambular paragraph) Welcoming the sustained commitment of the Government of Uganda to supporting the efforts of the Mission over the last year and to the Government of Burundi for its recent deployment (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	Resolution 1846 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 2 December 2008	Commending the key role played by AMISOM in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia through the port of Mogadishu and the contribution that the Mission has made towards the goal of establishing lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and recognizing specifically the important contributions of the Governments of Uganda and Burundi to Somalia (twelfth preambular paragraph)
	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Welcoming the contribution of AMISOM to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, expressing its appreciation for the continued commitment of the Governments of Uganda and Burundi in Somalia, condemning any hostilities towards the Mission, and stressing the importance of re-establishment, training and retention of Somali security forces (seventh preambular paragraph) <i>Same provision in resolution 1872 (2009), seventh preambular paragraph</i>
	S/PRST/2009/15 15 May 2009	The Council urges the international community to provide its full support to the Transitional Federal Government in order to strengthen the National Security Force and the Somalia Police Force, reiterates its support for AMISOM, expresses its appreciation for the contribution of troops by the Governments of Burundi and Uganda, and condemns any hostilities towards the Mission (third paragraph)
	S/PRST/2009/19 9 July 2009	See the sixth paragraph of the presidential statement, under “Background: Decisions of the African Union” above
	S/PRST/2009/31 3 December 2009	The Council welcomes the work of the Mission in supporting the casualties of the attack and their relatives. It reiterates its strong support for the Mission and expresses its continued appreciation for the commitment of troops by the Governments of Uganda and Burundi (sixth paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Reauthorization of regional peacekeeping operations under Chapter VII, including the use of force: AMISOM	Resolution 1801 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 February 2008	Decides to renew the authorization of member States of the African Union to maintain a mission in Somalia for a further period of six months, which shall be authorized to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007) , and underlines, in particular, that AMISOM is authorized to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, to provide security for key infrastructure and to contribute, as may be requested and within its capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance (para. 1) <i>Same provision in resolutions 1831 (2008), para. 1, and 1863 (2009), para. 2</i>
	Resolution 1872 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 26 May 2009	Decides to authorize the member States of the African Union to maintain the Mission until 31 January 2010 to carry out its existing mandate (para. 16)
Call for contributions to AMISOM	Resolution 1801 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 20 February 2008	Urges member States of the African Union to contribute to the Mission in order to help to facilitate the full withdrawal of other foreign forces from Somalia and help to create the conditions for lasting peace and stability there (para. 3) <i>Same provision in resolution 1831 (2008), para. 3</i> Urges Member States to provide financial resources, personnel, equipment and services for the full deployment of the Mission (para. 4) <i>Same provision in resolution 1831 (2008), para. 4</i>
	Resolution 1814 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 15 May 2008	Reiterates its call upon Member States to provide financial resources, personnel, equipment and services for the full deployment of the Mission, and upon States members of the African Union to contribute to the Mission in order to facilitate the withdrawal of other foreign forces from Somalia and help to create the conditions for lasting peace and stability there, urges those Member States which have offered to contribute to the Mission to fulfil such

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
		commitments, recognizes that more needs to be done to harness increased support for the Mission, and takes note of the proposals of the Secretary-General for harnessing such support, as set out in his letter dated 23 April 2008 (para. 10)
	S/PRST/2008/33 4 September 2008	The Council reiterates its strong support for AMISOM and again urges the international community to provide financial resources, personnel, equipment and services for the full deployment of the Mission (fifth paragraph)
	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Mission, and encourages Member States to cooperate closely with the African Union, the United Nations, troop-contributing countries and other donors to this end (para. 14)
Support to AMISOM: Provision of technical support; call for contributions	Resolution 1814 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 15 May 2008	Welcomes the undertaking by the Secretary-General, as set out in his letter dated 23 April 2008 to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, to provide additional United Nations technical advisers to the African Union Strategic Planning and Management Unit in Addis Ababa, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to explore with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, in coordination with donors, ways and means to strengthen United Nations logistical, political and technical support for the African Union, to build the institutional capacity of the African Union to carry out its commitments in addressing the challenges it faces in supporting the Mission, and to assist the full deployment of the Mission, to the extent possible and as appropriate, with the goal of achieving United Nations standards, and to update the Council in the report referred to in paragraph 5 [of the resolution] (para. 9)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Support to AMISOM: Establishment of a trust fund; call for contributions	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Requests the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to the Mission until a United Nations peacekeeping operation is deployed and to assist in the re-establishment, training and retention of all-inclusive Somali security forces as provided for in paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 1744 (2007) ; also requests the Secretary-General to hold a donors conference to solicit contributions to this trust fund as soon as possible; requests the African Union, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit budgetary requests to this trust fund; and calls upon Member States to contribute to the trust fund, while noting that the existence of the trust fund does not preclude the conclusion of direct bilateral arrangements in support of the Mission (para. 8)
Support to AMISOM: Call for contributions	Resolution 1872 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 26 May 2009	Urges Member States and regional and international organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations trust fund for the Mission, while noting that the existence of the trust fund does not preclude the conclusion of direct bilateral arrangements in support of the Mission (para. 20)
Support to the African Union: Transfer of United Nations assets and provision of logistical support	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Welcomes the recommendations on strengthening the Mission contained in the letter dated 19 December 2008 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council; recalls that the Council bears primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations can improve collective security; further recalls that in resolution 1772 (2007) it called for planning for possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation replacing the Mission and that in resolution 1744 (2007) it noted that the Mission was intended to contribute to an initial stabilization phase evolving into a possible United Nations operation; welcomes in this regard the proposal of the Secretary-General for immediate in-kind enhancement of the Mission through the transfer of assets following the liquidation of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea; and requests the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated

Category	Decision and date	Provision
Mandate: Piracy	Resolution 1872 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 26 May 2009	<p>into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services, as described in paragraphs 7 and 8 of his proposal, but not including transfer of funds to the Mission, until 1 June 2009 or until the decision referred to in paragraph 4 [of the resolution], whichever is earlier (para. 10)</p> <p>Requests the Mission to ensure that all equipment and services provided by the United Nations pursuant to the present resolution are used in a transparent and effective manner for the purposes intended, and further requests the Mission to report to the Secretary-General on the usage of such equipment and services in a manner to be detailed in a memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the African Union based on appropriate internal control procedures (para. 12)</p> <p>Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for the Mission comprising equipment and services but not including the transfer of funds, as described in his letter dated 30 January 2009 to the President of the Security Council, to the Mission, until 31 January 2010; and further requests the Secretary-General to include in the reports requested in paragraph 13 [of the resolution] an update on the deployment of this package (para. 17)</p>
	Resolution 1814 (2008) [adopted under Chapter VII] 15 May 2008	<p>Reiterates its support for the contribution made by some States to protect the World Food Programme maritime convoys, calls upon States and regional organizations, in close coordination with each other and as notified in advance to the Secretary-General, and at the request of the Transitional Federal Government, to take action to protect shipping involved with the transportation and delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and United Nations-authorized activities, calls upon troop-contributing countries to the Mission, as appropriate, to provide support to this end, and requests the Secretary-General to provide his support to this effect (para. 11)</p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Mandate: Reinforcement of troops	Resolution 1863 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 16 January 2009	Welcomes the decision of the African Union that AMISOM will remain in Somalia until 16 March 2009, and requests the African Union to maintain the deployment of the Mission in Somalia and to reinforce that deployment to help to achieve the Mission's originally mandated troop strength of 8,000 troops, thereby enhancing the capability of the Mission to carry out its mandate and protect key installations in Mogadishu, including the airport, the seaport and other strategic areas (para. 1)
	Resolution 1872 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 26 May 2009	Requests the African Union to maintain and enhance the deployment of AMISOM in order to carry out its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007) , welcomes its efforts to protect the airport, seaport and other strategic areas in Mogadishu, and encourages it to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in the establishment of the National Security Force and the Somalia Police Force (para. 15)
Reporting	Resolution 1872 (2009) [adopted under Chapter VII] 26 May 2009	Requests the Mission to ensure that all equipment and services provided under the support package are used in a transparent and effective manner for their designated purposes, and further requests the African Union to report to the Secretary-General on the usage of such equipment and services in accordance with the memorandum of understanding to be established between the United Nations and the African Union based on appropriate internal control procedures (para. 18)

B. Discussions concerning regional peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Council held a series of debates regarding regional peacekeeping operations, particularly in connection with (a) the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo; (b) AMIS; and (c) AMISOM. Case 8 covers discussions relating to the deployment of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, with the necessary authorization of the Council and in conformity with

resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), in which the Council had defined the international civil presence in Kosovo. Case 9 features discussions that took place soon after UNAMID, the hybrid operation of the United Nations and the African Union, took over from AMIS. Case 10 covers debates on the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia to take over from AMISOM or of a multinational/stabilization force, in addition to a United Nations peacekeeping operation, as well as the provision of technical, logistical and financial support to AMISOM.

Case 8
Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

In his letter dated 18 February 2008, the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union informed the Secretary-General of the decision made by the European Union on 4 February 2008 to deploy the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo within the framework provided by resolution 1244 (1999).¹⁰²

At the 5839th meeting, held on the same date, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo had been deployed “without the necessary decision of the Security Council” and that its parameters were not in conformity with the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) and subsequent Council decisions on functions and compositions, including modalities on the distribution of contributions among United Nations partners, most importantly on the mandate of the international civil presence in Kosovo.¹⁰³ The representative of China, while expressing appreciation for the intention of the European Union to play an active role on the Kosovo issue, held that it needed to pay attention to and uphold the authority and role of the Council in resolving the issue.¹⁰⁴

On the other hand, a number of speakers welcomed the decision by the European Union to deploy the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and contribute to long-term regional stability and considered it in full conformity with resolution 1244 (1999).¹⁰⁵ Furthermore, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland disagreed with the opinion that the European Union mission could deploy only with the express agreement of the Council, given the fact that the European Union had been part of the international civilian presence in Kosovo from the outset. In addition, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) had evolved since its inception, adapting to changing circumstances within its original broad mandate without requiring any new Council decisions.¹⁰⁶

At the 5850th meeting, on 11 March 2008, the representative of Serbia underscored that both the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and the affiliated International Steering Group operated outside the parameters set forth by resolution 1244 (1999) and that their activities were inconsistent with the principles of the Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. While arguing that the European Union was not “unwelcome” in their southern province, he stated that there had to be a clear legal mandate for such a commitment, which could be achieved only by getting the approval of the Security Council.¹⁰⁷

In his report dated 12 June 2008, the Secretary-General considered that the offer of the European Union to play a greater operational role would allow the United Nations to share responsibilities and draw upon the expertise and resources of this regional organization. He assessed that the objectives of the United Nations would be best obtained through an enhanced operational role of the European Union in the area of rule of law performed under the framework of resolution 1244 (1999) and the overall authority of the United Nations. He thus expressed his intention, pending guidance from the Council, to reconfigure the international civil presence in Kosovo so as to be better suited to address current and emerging operational requirements on the ground, and to move forward with practical arrangements to enable the European Union to enhance its operational role in the area of rule of law.¹⁰⁸

At the 5917th meeting, on 20 June 2008, during the discussion concerning the reconfiguration of UNMIK, many speakers supported the reconfiguration and stated that it could be implemented at the discretion of the Secretary-General within the framework of resolution 1244 (1999).¹⁰⁹ The representative of Italy held that the work of the European Union, including through the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, would complement the work of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.¹¹⁰ The representative of Indonesia argued that the efforts made by the European Union to play a greater operational role within the status-neutral framework

¹⁰² S/2008/106, annex.

¹⁰³ S/PV.5839, p. 7.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Belgium); p. 10 (Italy); p. 17 (Croatia); and p. 20 (France).

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹⁰⁷ S/PV.5850, p. 4.

¹⁰⁸ S/2008/354, paras. 15, 16 and 19.

¹⁰⁹ S/PV.5917, pp. 8-9 (Italy); pp. 9-10 (Panama); p. 11 (France); p. 14 (Belgium); p. 15 (Burkina Faso); p. 17 (United Kingdom); p. 19 (United States); and p. 21 (Mr. Fatmir Sejdiu).

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

should be encouraged and supported by the Council, and maintained that that role would put into effect the recent and often discussed theme of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as envisioned in Chapter VIII of the Charter. He opined that regional organizations could provide meaningful and constructive contributions to address regional issues, as was the case in Africa, the Americas and Asia, and that this should apply equally to Europe. He added that, for such synergy of efforts between regional organizations and the United Nations, it was important that the Council stay abreast of the activities of the European Union and the international civil operation on the ground.¹¹¹ In addition, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that reconfiguration in Kosovo would allow the European Union to play a greater role, in accordance with the spirit of resolution 1809 (2009), and free up the United Nations to take on activities elsewhere.¹¹²

On the other hand, the representative of the Russian Federation considered “unlawful” both the deployment of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, without the appropriate approval of the Security Council, and the establishment of the International Steering Group, and maintained that any actions aimed at the transfer of functions or property from UNMIK to the European Union mission or the international civilian representative, who had no legitimate status, were “unacceptable”. Regarding the UNMIK reconfiguration, he held that any steps to bypass the Council would be a violation of the Charter, regardless of its timing, and that the Secretary-General was expected to refrain from any independent action not sanctioned by the Council.¹¹³

In his report dated 24 November 2008, the Secretary-General observed that the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo would fully respect resolution 1244 (1999) and operate under the overall authority and within the status-neutral framework of the United Nations and would submit reports to the United Nations on a regular basis. He also reported that the deployment of the European Union Mission throughout Kosovo would be carried out in close consultation with

relevant stakeholders and in coordination with UNMIK.¹¹⁴

At the 6025th meeting, on 26 November 2008, many speakers concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General on the reconfiguration of UNMIK, which would allow the deployment of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo.¹¹⁵ Some welcomed the consent given by Serbia¹¹⁶ to the reconfiguration of the international presence and the deployment of the European Union Mission.¹¹⁷ While reiterating his country’s position regarding the need for the consent of all parties, including Belgrade, to reconfigure the international presence, the representative of the Russian Federation held that all moves to circumvent the Council were a direct violation of the Charter.¹¹⁸

The representative of the United Kingdom clarified that the European Union Rule of Law Mission derived its mandate from the European Union and would implement its mandate as set out in the relevant European Union joint actions while operating under the overall authority of the United Nations.¹¹⁹

By a presidential statement read out at the meeting, the Council welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and other international actors within the framework of resolution 1244 (1999) and the continuing efforts of the European Union to advance the European perspective for the whole of the Western Balkans, thereby making a decisive contribution to regional stability and prosperity.¹²⁰

As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 March 2009, the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo assumed full operational responsibility in the area of rule of law on 9 December

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

¹¹⁴ S/2008/692, para. 50.

¹¹⁵ S/PV.6025, pp. 6 and 21 (Serbia); pp. 9-10 (France); p. 10 (United States); pp. 11-12 (Italy); p. 12 (South Africa); p. 17 (Viet Nam); and p. 17 (China).

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 10 (France); p. 10 (United States); p. 11 (Italy); p. 13 (Belgium); p. 18 (Panama); and p. 20 (United Kingdom).

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹²⁰ S/PRST/2008/44, second paragraph.

2008,¹²¹ and the first report on its activities was attached to the above-mentioned report.¹²²

Case 9 Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

At the 5832nd meeting, on 8 February 2008, a number of speakers commented positively on the transfer of authority from AMIS to UNAMID on 31 December 2007.¹²³ In that context, the Permanent Observer of the African Union stated that UNAMID represented a concrete testimony of the new and emerging partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations, such as the African Union, in the continued quest for international peace and security. She encouraged the Council to continue to strengthen support for the efforts deployed by regional organizations on behalf of the Council, which remained the primary custodian of international peace and security under the Charter.¹²⁴

The representative of Panama considered resolution 1769 (2007), by which the Council had authorized the deployment of UNAMID, a historic decision in which the political determination of two organizations to share responsibilities in achieving a common objective was emphasized, and confirmed the commitment of the Council to Chapter VIII of the Charter regarding cooperation with regional organizations in the pacific settlement of conflicts. He encouraged this innovative spirit in resolving other conflicts.¹²⁵

Case 10 The situation in Somalia

In his report dated 14 March 2008, the Secretary-General provided the status of the contingency planning for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia to take over from AMISOM. Referring to the letter from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission dated 20 February 2008 in which the Chairperson requested that the United Nations put in place a financial, logistical and technical support package for AMISOM,¹²⁶ the Secretary-General

called upon Member States to favourably consider the request. He reiterated other options outlined in an earlier report,¹²⁷ including the deployment of a robust multinational force or “coalition of willing partners” for a specific period of time and with the limited objective of securing a specific area which could pave the way for the withdrawal of foreign forces.¹²⁸

At the 5858th meeting, on 20 March 2008, the representative of Uganda noted that, while the maintenance of international peace and security was the primary responsibility of the Council, it could, under Chapter VIII of the Charter, authorize a regional organization to undertake that task on its behalf as it had done with AMISOM. However, he argued that delegating authority did not amount to abdication and reminded the Council of its responsibility to take a proactive lead in mobilizing financial and logistical resources required for the full deployment of AMISOM. He underscored the need to move quickly towards the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission to take over from AMISOM without preconditions. He stressed that security conditions should not constitute a prerequisite and that the full deployment of AMISOM, serving as a stabilization force, should be the nucleus for the planned United Nations force.¹²⁹

By resolution 1814 (2008) of 15 May 2008, the Council expressed its willingness to consider, at an appropriate time, a peacekeeping operation to take over from AMISOM, subject to progress in the political process and improvement in the security situation on the ground.¹³⁰

Subsequently, by a presidential statement dated 4 September 2008, the Council took note of the request of the parties to the Djibouti Agreement that the United Nations, within a period of 120 days, authorize and deploy an international stabilization force. It requested the Secretary-General to elaborate on his contingency plans and provide a detailed and consolidated description of a feasible multinational force and a detailed concept of operations for a feasible United Nations peacekeeping mission.¹³¹

At the 6020th meeting, on 20 November 2008, the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of

¹²¹ S/2009/149, para. 5.

¹²² *Ibid.*, annex I.

¹²³ S/PV.5832, p. 8 (African Union); p. 10 (China); p. 14 (South Africa); and pp. 18-19 (United Kingdom).

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

¹²⁶ S/2008/178, annex I.

¹²⁷ S/2007/658.

¹²⁸ S/2008/178, paras. 85 and 88.

¹²⁹ S/PV.5858, pp. 8-9.

¹³⁰ Resolution 1814 (2008), para. 8.

¹³¹ S/PRST/2008/33, sixth and ninth paragraphs.

Peacekeeping Operations noted that, despite the efforts of the Secretary-General to mobilize potential lead nations and troop contributors to a multinational force, the level of commitment of Member States to support the deployment of the force remained low and no lead nation had been identified. He stressed that, in the 1990s, a multinational force, the Unified Task Force, had succeeded in stabilizing Mogadishu, while a United Nations peacekeeping force with lesser capacities had failed. Noting that the multinational force proposed by the Secretary-General was a “limited, targeted operation” specifically aimed at supporting the Djibouti Agreement and preparing the ground for the deployment of a follow-on United Nations peacekeeping operation, he appealed to Member States to commit the same level of military capabilities engaged in the fight against piracy for the deployment of such a multinational force.¹³²

In the course of the debate, several speakers strongly supported the deployment of a stabilization force, as provided for under the Djibouti Agreement, as a first step towards the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation.¹³³ In this respect, the Permanent Observer of the African Union reaffirmed the readiness of her organization to work towards the integration of AMISOM into a multinational stabilization force, with a view to preparing the ground for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia.¹³⁴

In supporting the deployment of a multinational force, a number of speakers reiterated their calls for enhanced support to AMISOM, including financial and logistical support.¹³⁵ The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya argued that the United Nations had gained a great deal of experience in the deployment of peacekeeping and multinational forces in conditions of instability and should therefore begin immediately, in collaboration with the African Union, to deploy a stabilization force.¹³⁶

The representative of France fully supported the idea of the authorization by the Council of a robust, well-equipped multinational force to be deployed in Mogadishu in order to create the conditions for the future deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, while noting that more technical discussions would be necessary.¹³⁷ The representative of Belgium held that the envisaged international stabilization force was “basically an expansion” of the current AMISOM, albeit clearly strengthened. Stressing that increased support for AMISOM was necessary while waiting for certain States to indicate their readiness to lead such a force, he asserted that any positive response to finding additional resources for AMISOM was intrinsically linked to the demonstrated abilities of parties to implement their commitments under the Djibouti Agreement.¹³⁸ The representative of the Russian Federation added that the fully fledged implementation of the Djibouti Agreement and the resulting improvement of the security conditions could encourage Member States to contribute troops in support of a multinational force.¹³⁹

Several speakers were more cautious in considering the deployment of a multinational force. The representative of the United States opined that the admirable performance of AMISOM proved that peacekeeping forces could play an invaluable role in the country, even in the absence of a multinational force, and therefore considered it critical for the international community to be prepared to support AMISOM with all the tools at its disposal. She held that all options should be considered, especially in the event that a multinational force could not be generated.¹⁴⁰ The representative of the United Kingdom held that it was hard to envisage a traditional United Nations peacekeeping force having the “capabilities” or the mandate required to deal with the challenges that Somalia currently posed and, therefore, the Council should not mandate a force which was not up to the task, given the past experiences when it had sent an underequipped force into a theatre where conflict persisted. He encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify States willing to

¹³² S/PV.6020, pp. 5-6.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Somalia); p. 10 (Permanent Observer of the African Union); p. 14 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); p. 15 (Burkina Faso); p. 17 (Viet Nam); pp. 17-18 (Panama); and p. 21 (Croatia).

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 10 (Burkina Faso); p. 14 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); pp. 17-18 (Panama); and p. 18 (China).

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

contribute to a multinational force as soon as possible.¹⁴¹

At the 6046th meeting, on 16 December 2008, the Secretary-General, reiterating his position that the most appropriate response to the complex security challenges in Somalia was a multinational force rather than a typical peacekeeping operation, noted the absence of adequate pledges for a multinational force following his appeal to Member States and international organizations. He then expressed his intention to propose to the Security Council concrete measures that would provide the necessary security arrangements in support of the Djibouti peace process and to pave the way for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including the provision of substantial and credible resources to the African Union to reinforce AMISOM and the redirection of all resources pledged for a multinational force to AMISOM, should the former not materialize.¹⁴²

The representative of the United States maintained that the time had come for the United Nations to consider and authorize the peacekeeping operation, in view of the conditions on the ground. While expressing the commitment of the United States to supporting the existing African Union mission, she pointed out that the history of support for such forces had indicated the inability of the international community to sustain voluntary contributions and training, as well as mechanisms to ensure a smooth workflow. That was why the United Nations had a peacekeeping operation component that drew on the full resources of the Member States in a way that was compulsory, not voluntary, to do the work of the Council.¹⁴³ Noting that a conventional peacekeeping operation would not be realistic, the representative of France endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to provide decisive support to AMISOM, and recommended the creation of a trust fund dedicated to AMISOM.¹⁴⁴ However, the representative of South Africa disagreed with the proposal to establish a trust fund, on the grounds that AMISOM needed predictable and reliable resources, which could not be achieved through voluntary contributions.¹⁴⁵ Among other speakers reiterating their position regarding support for AMISOM and the

deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation or a multinational force,¹⁴⁶ the representative of the African Union stated that one of the pressing requirements in support of AMISOM at this juncture was to build on an enhanced AMISOM, providing the urgent support needed to strengthen the force to reach the authorized level of 8,000 troops and to reinforce it with air and naval capacities.¹⁴⁷

At its 6068th meeting, on 16 January 2009, the Council adopted resolution 1863 (2009), by which it extended the mandate of AMISOM under Chapter VII of the Charter, including its authorization to take all necessary measures. It also 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 Security Council by 1 June 2009. Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide support to AMISOM until the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission, and welcomed the proposal¹⁴⁸ made by the Secretary-General to provide a logistical support package to AMISOM which included the transfer of assets following the liquidation of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.¹⁴⁹

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom emphasized that the funding arrangement provided in resolution 1863 (2009) was “workable” but required close monitoring and should not conflict with the prerogatives of the General Assembly.¹⁵⁰ In a similar vein, stressing that it was important to respect the competence of the Assembly on the financial and administrative aspects of the United Nations and other activities such as AMISOM, which were authorized by the Organization but implemented by non-United Nations entities, the representative of Japan expressed his country’s serious reservations about compromising the principle of financing through mandatory assessment. He called for a careful review by the Assembly of the package, which should be implemented in a transparent and accountable manner.¹⁵¹

¹⁴¹ Ibid. p. 24.

¹⁴² S/PV.6046, p. 8.

¹⁴³ Ibid., p. 10.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 12.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 15.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 6 (China); p. 11 (Italy); p. 14 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); pp. 17-18 (Costa Rica); p. 18 (Burkina Faso); and p. 20 (Panama).

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 35.

¹⁴⁸ S/2008/804, paras. 7-8.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 1863 (2009), paras. 2, 4, 8 and 10.

¹⁵⁰ S/PV.6068, p. 4.

¹⁵¹ Ibid., p. 5.

Following the letter dated 30 January 2009 from the Secretary-General in which he provided an update on the provision of the logistical support package to AMISOM,¹⁵² the Council, by resolution 1872 (2009) of

¹⁵² S/2009/60.

26 May 2009, renewed its approval of the provision of such support until 31 January 2010.¹⁵³

¹⁵³ Resolution 1872 (2009), para. 17.

IV. Authorization by the Security Council of enforcement action by regional arrangements

Note

This section deals with the practice of the Security Council in authorizing enforcement actions by regional arrangements as stipulated under Article 53 of the Charter. Given that the authorization by the Council to regional peacekeeping operations to use force in the implementation of their mandates is featured in section III, this section focuses on the authorization of enforcement actions by regional organizations other than in the context of regional peacekeeping operations.

The section is divided into two subsections: (a) decisions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements; and (b) discussions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements.

A. Decisions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements

During the period under review, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, urged regional arrangements in several of its decisions to assist with the implementation of sanctions and other Chapter VII measures. In connection with sanctions measures imposed against the Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire, the Council urged regional arrangements to cooperate with sanctions committees and monitoring mechanisms by supplying information on the implementation of the sanctions measures.¹⁵⁴ Regarding the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the Council urged

¹⁵⁴ In connection with the Sudan, see resolution 1841 (2008), para. 4; in connection with Côte d'Ivoire, see resolution 1842 (2008), para. 3.

“international, regional and subregional organizations” to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) of areas in which they were able to provide assistance.¹⁵⁵

In the context of combating piracy off the coast of Somalia, during the period under review, the Council adopted resolutions in which it reiterated its call upon Member States and regional organizations, including the European Union and NATO, to provide technical assistance to Somalia, protect the shipping of humanitarian aid and coordinate their actions, and recognized the efforts of regional and international organizations in this regard. In addition, while the Council originally authorized only States to use all measures necessary to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery, first in the territorial waters of Somalia and then on the high seas, such authorization by the Council was also extended to regional organizations. On 2 December 2008, by resolution 1846 (2008), the Council authorized both States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government to use “all necessary means” to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea within the territorial waters of Somalia. Furthermore, in response to the request of the Transitional Federal Government to the international community to assist it in taking all measures necessary to interdict those who used Somali territory and airspace for acts of piracy, the Council, by resolution 1851 (2008) of 16 December 2008, authorized States and regional organizations to undertake “all necessary measures” in Somalia for the purpose of suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea. The authorization of the use of force in the territorial waters and land and air in Somalia was renewed during the period under review (see table 4).

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 1810 (2008), para. 5.

Table 4

Decisions adopted under Chapter VII in which the Council authorized enforcement actions, including the use of force, by regional arrangements

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		
Other Chapter VII measures	Resolution 1810 (2008) 25 April 2008	Encourages States that have requests for assistance to convey them to the 1540 Committee, and encourages them to make use of the 1540 Committee's assistance template to that effect; urges States and international, regional and subregional organizations to inform the 1540 Committee, as appropriate, by 25 June 2008 of areas in which they are able to provide assistance; and calls upon States and such organizations, if they have not done so previously, to provide the 1540 Committee with a point of contact for assistance by 25 June 2008 (para. 5)
Assistance to the Committee		
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan		
Sanctions measures	Resolution 1841 (2008) 15 October 2008	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005) (para. 4)
Supply of information to the Committee and the Panel of Experts		
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1891 (2009), para. 4</i>
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire		
Sanctions measures	Resolution 1842 (2008) 29 October 2008	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and reiterated in paragraph 1 [of the resolution] (para. 15)
Supply of information to the Committee and the Group of Experts		
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1893 (2009), para. 18</i>
The situation in Somalia		
Piracy	Resolution 1814 (2008) 15 May 2008	Reiterates its support for the contribution made by some States to protect the World Food Programme (WFP) maritime convoys, calls upon States and regional organizations, in close coordination with each other and as notified in advance to the Secretary-General, and at the request of the Transitional Federal Government, to take action to protect shipping involved with the transportation and delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and United Nations-authorized activities, calls upon troop-contributing countries to the Mission, as appropriate, to provide support to this end, and requests the Secretary-General to provide his support to this effect (para. 11)
Call for the protection of humanitarian aid		

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	Resolution 1838 (2008) 7 October 2008	Urges States and regional organizations, in conformity with the provisions of resolution 1814 (2008) , to continue to take action to protect the WFP maritime convoys, which is vital to bring humanitarian assistance to the affected populations in Somalia (para. 5)
Piracy Call for technical assistance	Resolution 1816 (2008) 2 June 2008	Calls upon States and interested organizations, including the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to provide technical assistance to Somalia and nearby coastal States, upon their request, to enhance the capacity of these States to ensure coastal and maritime security, including combating piracy and armed robbery off the Somali and nearby coastlines (para. 5) <i>Same provision in resolution 1846 (2008), para. 5</i>
	Resolution 1897 (2009) 30 November 2009	Acknowledges Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, and calls upon States and interested organizations, including IMO, to provide technical assistance to Somalia, including regional authorities, and nearby coastal States upon their request, to enhance their capacity to ensure coastal and maritime security, including combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Somali and nearby coastlines, and stresses the importance of coordination in this regard through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (para. 5)
Piracy Call for assistance	Resolution 1897 (2009) 30 November 2009	Commends the work of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to facilitate coordination in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in cooperation with IMO, flag States and the Transitional Federal Government, and urges States and international organizations to continue to support those efforts (para. 4)
Piracy Recognition of the efforts of the European Union	Resolution 1838 (2008) 7 October 2008	Commending the contribution made by some States since November 2007 to protect the WFP maritime convoys, and the establishment by the European Union of a coordination unit with the task of supporting the surveillance and protection activities carried out by some member States of the European Union off the coast of Somalia, and the ongoing planning process towards a possible European Union naval operation, as well as other international or national initiatives taken with a view to implementing resolutions 1814 (2008) and 1816 (2008) (fifth preambular paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Piracy Recognition of the efforts of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Resolution 1846 (2008) 2 December 2008	Welcomes initiatives by Canada, Denmark, France, India, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and by regional and international organizations to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia pursuant to resolutions 1814 (2008) , 1816 (2008) and 1838 (2008) , the decision by NATO to counter piracy off the Somalia coast, including by escorting vessels of WFP, and, in particular, the decision by the European Union on 10 November 2008 to launch, for a period of 12 months from December 2008, a naval operation to protect WFP maritime convoys bringing humanitarian assistance to Somalia and other vulnerable ships and to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (para. 6)
	Resolution 1851 (2008) 16 December 2008	Welcoming the launching of the European Union operation Atalanta to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia and to protect vulnerable ships bound for Somalia, as well as the efforts of NATO and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with the Transitional Federal Government to suppress piracy off the coast of Somalia (seventh preambular paragraph)
	Resolution 1897 (2009) 30 November 2009	Commending the efforts of the European Union operation Atalanta, which the European Union is committed to extending until December 2010, the NATO operations Allied Protector and Ocean Shield, the Combined Maritime Forces' Combined Task Force 151 and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with the Transitional Federal Government and each other to suppress piracy and to protect vulnerable ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia (seventh preambular paragraph)
Piracy Recognition of the efforts of international and regional organizations	Resolution 1872 (2009) 26 May 2009	Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, stressing the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to tackle piracy and its underlying causes, and welcoming the efforts of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, States and international and regional organizations (fifteenth preambular paragraph)
Piracy Recognition of the efforts of international organizations	Resolution 1897 (2009) 30 November 2009	Commending the efforts of Kenya to prosecute suspected pirates in its national courts, and noting with appreciation the assistance being provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, to support Kenya, Somalia and other States in the region, including Seychelles and Yemen, to take steps to prosecute or incarcerate in a third State after prosecution elsewhere captured pirates, consistent with applicable international human rights law (ninth preambular paragraph)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Piracy Call for cooperation and the coordination of efforts	Resolution 1838 (2008) 7 October 2008	Calls upon States and regional organizations to coordinate their actions pursuant to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 [of the resolution] (para. 7)
	Resolution 1846 (2008) 2 December 2008	Calls upon States and regional organizations to coordinate, including by sharing information through bilateral channels or the United Nations, their efforts to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in cooperation with each other, IMO, the international shipping community, flag States and the Transitional Federal Government (para. 7)
	Resolution 1851 (2008) 16 December 2008	Encourages all States and regional organizations fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to establish an international cooperation mechanism to act as a common point of contact between and among States, regional organizations and international organizations on all aspects of combating piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia; and recalls that future recommendations on ways to ensure the long-term security of international navigation off the coast of Somalia, including the long-term security of WFP maritime deliveries to Somalia and a possible coordination and leadership role for the United Nations in this regard to rally Member States and regional organizations to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia are to be detailed in a report of the Secretary-General no later than three months after the adoption of resolution 1846 (2008) (para. 4) Also encourages all States and regional organizations fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia to consider creating a centre in the region to coordinate information relevant to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, to increase regional capacity with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to arrange effective shiprider agreements or arrangements consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and to implement the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant instruments to which States in the region are party, in order to effectively investigate and prosecute piracy and armed robbery at sea offences (para. 5)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Piracy Call for military participation in combating piracy	Resolution 1846 (2008) 2 December 2008	<p>Calls upon States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so to take part actively in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with the present resolution and relevant international law, by deploying naval vessels and military aircraft, and through seizure and disposition of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use (para. 9)</p> <p><i>Same provision in resolutions 1851 (2008), para. 2, and 1897 (2009), para. 3</i></p>
Piracy Authorization of the use of force in territorial waters	Resolution 1846 (2008) 2 December 2008	<p>Decides that, for a period of 12 months from the date of the present resolution, 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 has been provided by the Transitional Federal Government to the Secretary-General, may:</p> <p>(a) Enter into the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law; and</p> <p>(b) Use, within the territorial waters of Somalia, in a manner consistent with such action permitted on the high seas with respect to piracy under relevant international law, all necessary means to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea (para. 10)</p>
Piracy Authorization of the use of force in Somalia	Resolution 1851 (2008) 16 December 2008	<p>In response to the letter dated 9 December 2008 from the Transitional Federal Government, encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, notes the primary role of the Transitional Federal Government in rooting out piracy and armed robbery at sea, and decides that for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of resolution 1846 (2008), States and regional organizations cooperating in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for which advance notification has been provided by the Transitional Federal Government to the Secretary-General may undertake all necessary measures that are appropriate in Somalia, for the purpose of suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, pursuant to the request of the Transitional Federal Government, provided, however, that any measures undertaken pursuant to the authority of the present paragraph shall be undertaken consistent with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law (para. 6)</p>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Piracy Renewal of the authorization to use force	Resolution 1897 (2009) 30 November 2009	Encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, notes the primary role of the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, and decides to renew, for a period of 12 months from the date of the present resolution, the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008) 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 has been provided by the Transitional Federal Government to the Secretary-General (para. 7)
Piracy Invitation to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of pirates	Resolution 1851 (2008) 16 December 2008	Invites all States and regional organizations fighting piracy off the coast of Somalia to conclude special agreements or arrangements with countries willing to take custody of pirates in order to embark law enforcement officials (“shipriders”) from the latter countries, in particular countries in the region, to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of persons detained as a result of operations conducted under the present resolution for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, provided that the advance consent of the Transitional Federal Government is obtained for the exercise of third State jurisdiction by shipriders in Somali territorial waters and that such agreements or arrangements do not prejudice the effective implementation of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (para. 3)
		<i>Same provision in resolution 1897 (2009), para. 6</i>

During the period under review, the Council took note of decisions by regional organizations concerning their imposition of sanctions, although it fell short of authorizing such actions. In connection with the situation in Guinea, the Council took note of the imposition of sanctions against Guinea by the African Union and ECOWAS;¹⁵⁶ in connection with the situation in Somalia, the Council took note of the decision of the African Union to call upon 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”.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶ S/PRST/2009/27, seventh paragraph.

¹⁵⁷ S/PRST/2009/19, seventh paragraph. The Council imposed sanctions against Eritrea in 2009. For more information, see part VII, sect. III.

B. Discussions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements

By resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#) of 31 March 2005, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to refer the situation in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and invited the Court and the African Union to discuss practical arrangements that would facilitate the work of the Prosecutor and of the Court.¹⁵⁸ In the light of the application made on 14 July 2008 by the Prosecutor of the Court for an arrest warrant against the President of the Sudan, the Council held discussions

¹⁵⁸ Resolution 1593 (2005), paras. 1 and 3.

following the request made by the African Union to defer the process initiated by the Court (case 11).

Case 11 Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

In its communiqué adopted on 21 July 2008, which was forwarded to the Security Council pursuant to Article 54 of the Charter, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union requested the Security Council, in accordance with Article 16 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to defer the arrest warrant against the President of the Sudan initiated by the Court.¹⁵⁹

At its 5947th meeting on 31 July 2008, the Council adopted resolution 1828 (2008), by which it took note of the communiqué issued by the Peace and Security Council,¹⁶⁰ having in mind concerns raised by members of the Council regarding potential developments subsequent to the application by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court of 14 July 2008, and taking note of their intention to consider these matters further.¹⁶¹

Subsequent to the adoption of the resolution, some speakers underscored the importance of addressing the issue of impunity in Darfur through the International Criminal Court and recalled resolution 1593 (2005), in which the Council referred the situation in Darfur to the

¹⁵⁹ S/2008/481, annex.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁶¹ Resolution 1828 (2008), ninth preambular paragraph.

Court,¹⁶² while others supported the request from the African Union to the Council to exercise its authority to defer the decision of the Court.¹⁶³ The representative of the Russian Federation, stressing that the African Union was a partner of the United Nations in UNAMID, expressed concern that the opposition of delegations to the request from the African Union to the Council to defer the decision of the Court could have “unforeseen and negative consequences” in the context of building relations between the Government of the Sudan and the international community to conduct a peacekeeping operation and resolve the conflict in Darfur.¹⁶⁴ The representative of China opined that such a request deserved the full attention and respect of the Council, as seeking to resolve the issue of impunity through the indictment of the President of the Sudan by the Court would only derail the process of resolving the Darfur issue and even render useless all efforts made so far by all parties towards a proper settlement.¹⁶⁵ The representatives of Viet Nam and the Russian Federation expressed concern at the negative impact of a possible indictment on the peace process and the operation of UNAMID.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶² S/PV.5947, p. 3 (United Kingdom); p. 4 (Costa Rica); pp. 4-5 (Croatia); p. 8 (United States); p. 9 (France); p. 10 (Belgium); and p. 11 (Italy).

¹⁶³ Ibid., p. 6 (China); p. 7 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); pp. 9-10 (Indonesia); p. 11 (Viet Nam); and p. 12 (Sudan).

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 6.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 3 (Russian Federation); and p. 11 (Viet Nam).

V. Reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security

Note

In this section, reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security within the framework of Article 54 is examined under the following two subsections: (a) decisions relating to reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security; and (b) discussions relating to reporting by regional arrangements.

During the period under review, the Council, in its decisions, requested regional organizations to keep

it informed of their activities and received briefings and reports from relevant regional organizations.

A. Decisions relating to reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security

During the period under review, the Council adopted a number of decisions in which it requested regional organizations to report on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security. A large

number of those decisions concerned regional peacekeeping operations, which are covered in table 3. The Council also adopted decisions relating to mediation efforts, as well as enforcement actions, by regional organizations. In connection with the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council invited the newly appointed regional facilitators in that country “to keep the Security Council informed of their activities”.¹⁶⁷ In the context of combating piracy

off the coast of Somalia, the Council requested regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government to “inform the Council and the Secretary-General [...] of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authority” to use all necessary means to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea within the territorial water of Somalia¹⁶⁸ (see table 5).

¹⁶⁷ Resolution 1856 (2008), sixth preambular paragraph.

¹⁶⁸ Resolutions 1846 (2008), para. 16, and 1897 (2009), para. 16.

Table 5

Decisions adopted under Chapter VII containing references to requests to regional arrangements for consultation with and briefing and reporting to the Security Council

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 1856 (2008) 22 December 2008	Taking note of the final declaration of the Nairobi summit organized on 7 November 2008 by President Mwai Kibaki, acting Chairman of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and President Jakaya Kikwete, President-in-office of the African Union, and the communiqué of the extraordinary summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community, held in Sandton, South Africa, on 9 November 2008, welcoming the appointment of facilitators, including the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, the former President of Nigeria, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, and the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, inviting these facilitators to keep the Security Council informed of their activities, and encouraging the countries of the region to maintain this high level of commitment on the crisis in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and act to assist efforts to resolve the conflict (sixth preambular paragraph)
The situation in Somalia	
Resolution 1846 (2008) 2 December 2008	Requests States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government to inform the Council and the Secretary-General within nine months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authority provided in paragraph 10 [of the resolution] (para. 16)
Resolution 1897 (2009) 30 November 2009	Requests States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government to inform the Security Council and the Secretary-General within nine months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authorizations provided in paragraph 7 [of the resolution], and further requests all States contributing through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, including Somalia and other States in the region, to report by the same deadline on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of piracy (para. 16)

B. Discussions relating to reporting by regional arrangements

During the period under review, the Security Council received regular briefings and reports from regional arrangements. For example, the European Union, which had deployed its organization-led military force in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) pursuant to resolution 1778 (2007), provided a briefing in a Council meeting on the force's activities during its first six months and submitted two subsequent reports in writing.¹⁶⁹ In resolution 1778 (2007), the Council had requested the European Union to report to it, in the middle and at the end of the deployment period of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic, on how its operation would fulfil its mandate.¹⁷⁰

In connection with the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan, at one meeting the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Darfur stated that, prior to the briefing to the Security Council, he had briefed the Peace and Security Council of the African Union jointly with the African Union Special Envoy for Darfur, and held that the fact that they were holding joint briefings was an indication of the ever closer cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, in the spirit of Chapter VIII of the Charter.¹⁷¹

The case study covers the deliberation at the briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE, during which speakers engaged in discussion regarding the treatment of various regional organizations in briefing the Security Council (case 12).

Case 12 Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

At its 6088th meeting, on 27 February 2009, the Council heard a briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE,¹⁷² during which some Council members engaged in discussion on the consultations with and briefings by regional organizations.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya held that, while OSCE was a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter, it was not different from a number of other regional organizations. However, the Council had refused to respond to requests by two other regional organizations, the League of Arab States and the African Union, to make their voice heard before the Council in formal meetings. He hoped that the Council's double standard in dealing with regional organizations would end and that the Council would be prepared to hear all regional organizations in official meetings, in particular those organizations that were "inextricably linked" with the United Nations in the field of maintenance of international peace and security, such as the African Union.¹⁷³ Concurring, the representative of Uganda argued that the Council should be ready to listen to different regional organizations when there were matters that concerned those regions; otherwise, the Council's standing would be doubted when it easily gave access to a regional organization in Europe but not to the League of Arab States or the African Union. He maintained that there should be free communication between different regional organizations and the Security Council, especially on human rights and security issues, and believed that the Council would become stronger and more respected if that channel of communication remained open.¹⁷⁴

On the other hand, the representative of France was puzzled by the above-mentioned comments and stated that the format of meetings and the invitations were decided by consensus and that any rejection would therefore be a collective decision, which meant that those who had complained of alleged discrimination were "accomplices to it". He recalled that, when France

¹⁶⁹ The briefing was conducted at the 5980th meeting, on 24 September 2008 (see S/PV.5980), and the reports covering the activities of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic from 15 March to 15 September 2008 and from 15 September 2008 to March 2009 were transmitted to the Council by a letter dated 21 April 2009 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/2009/214).

¹⁷⁰ Resolution 1778 (2007), para. 12.

¹⁷¹ At the 5922nd meeting, on 24 June 2008 (see S/PV.5922, p. 2).

¹⁷² The Council has held annual meetings on the subject since 2004, following its introduction in 2001 as an item of which the Council is seized.

¹⁷³ S/PV.6088, p. 9.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

held the presidency, the League of Arab States and the African Union were given the same opportunities to take the floor, and he did not recall a single instance in which the Council had rejected a request from those organizations in the past year and a half.¹⁷⁵

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya hoped that future requests by a regional organization to brief the Council would be accommodated, whether it had been made in respect of a broad range of issues or a specific case important to the regional organization.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., pp. 11-12.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 12.

Regarding information sharing between the Security Council and OSCE in connection with the situation in Georgia, the representative of the Russian Federation criticized the lack of key information from OSCE military observers in August 2008, which had had a negative effect on the consideration by the Council of the situation on the ground, which was “far from the best possible example of cooperation between the two organizations”.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 9.