



Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

17th Supplement

2010-2011

Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division
Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

The situation in Somalia

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held as many as twenty-eight meetings, adopted eleven resolutions and four presidential statements in connection with the situation in Somalia. The Council welcomed the steps taken by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to increase its presence in Somalia. In addition, the Council continued to act against the growing problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea by enhancing the legal framework for the prosecution of pirates. Moreover, it followed the progress in the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement of 9 June 2008 and the Kampala Accord of 9 June 2011. Finally, the Council continued to address the wide-spread humanitarian crisis in Somalia.

In May 2011, the Council visited Kenya to hold discussions on the future of Somalia as part of its mission to Africa.¹

The Council continued to assess the conditions for a possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council thrice extended its authorisation of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM.² The Council met twice to extend for 12 months each the mandate of the

¹ For more information on Security Council missions, see sect. 36 of the present part, and part VI, sect. II. A. with regard to investigation of disputes and fact-finding.

² [Resolutions 1910 \(2010\)](#), [1964 \(2010\)](#), and [2010 \(2011\)](#).

Monitoring Group supporting the Committee established pursuant to [resolution 751 \(1992\)](#).³

14 January 2010 to 10 August 2011: consideration of briefings by the SRSG

From 14 January 2010 to 14 September 2011, the Council received several regular briefings from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General which provided an assessment on the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation.⁴

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

From 14 January 2010 to 14 September 2011, a representative of the African Union regularly provided the Council with an update on the deployment of AMISOM and highlighted its role in bringing about a fundamental change of the political-security landscape in Somalia. The representative also reiterated the appeal of the African Union for the transformation of AMISOM into a United Nations peacekeeping operation as well as providing AMISOM with the capacity to better fulfill its mandate and support the Transitional Federal Government (TFG).⁵

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

³ [Resolutions 1916 \(2010\)](#) and [2002 \(2011\)](#). For more information on the Monitoring Group, see part IX, sect. I. B.1, with regard to the Committee established pursuant to [resolution 751 \(1992\)](#).

⁴ [S/PV.6259](#), [S/PV.6313](#), [S/PV.6386](#), [S/PV.6467](#), [S/PV.6494](#), [S/PV.6532](#), [S/PV.6599](#), [S/PV.6614](#).

⁵ [S/PV.6259](#), [S/PV.6313](#), [S/PV.6407](#), [S/PV.6614](#).

On 16 September 2010, while commending AMISOM for its defence of the Transitional Federal Institutions in Mogadishu and for preventing recurrent attacks by terrorist insurgents, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General called for scaled-up assistance from the international community for the force. He supported the decision of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union to deploy in Mogadishu 2,000 additional troops to enable AMISOM to reach its authorized strength of 8,000. Also, he maintained that AMISOM troop allowances should match those paid under United Nations peacekeeping operations, and that the Mission should be supplied with the proper equipment needed to identify, track, deter or respond to insurgent attacks in a populated urban setting.⁶

On 21 October 2010, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission presented the AU proposals to the Council adopted at the AU Peace and Security Council meeting on 15 October. In that connection, he urged the Council to endorse an increase in the authorised troop strength of AMISOM from 8,000 to 20,000, as well as an expansion of its funding from UN-assessed contributions. He also urged the Council to impose a naval blockade and a no-fly zone over Somalia and to consider requesting the naval operations off the coast of Somalia to provide more direct and tangible operational support to AMISOM.⁷ The representative of Somalia welcomed the proposals of the African Union Peace and Security Council, particularly the call on the Security Council to endorse the proposed new force strength for AMISOM and to authorize an enhanced support package for that Mission, funded through United Nations assessed contributions, and for the payment of troop allowances at United Nations rates.⁸

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

⁶ [S/PV.6386](#), p. 4.

⁷ [S/PV.6407](#), p. 5.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

On 14 September 2011, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General echoed the Secretary-General's support in his report⁹ for the rapid deployment of a guard force as part of AMISOM to provide protection for AMISOM civilians and United Nations personnel and assets, which he deemed essential to enable UNPOS to facilitate the road map's implementation. His Office was ready to expedite the deployment of its staff to Somalia, especially to Mogadishu, as soon as accommodation and logistical support were made available.¹⁰

On 30 September 2011, by [resolution 2010 \(2011\)](#), the Council extended its authorization for AMISOM until 31 October 2012. While recalling the Secretary-General's report,¹¹ the Council agreed that an increase in visits to Mogadishu by staff from the United Nations, its agencies, funds and programmes, as well as visits from other international organizations was placing additional pressure on AMISOM. Thus, it encouraged the United Nations to work with the African Union to develop a guard force of an appropriate size, within AMISOM's mandated troop levels, to provide security, escort and protection services to personnel from the international community, including the United Nations. Furthermore, the Council welcomed the steps taken by the UNPOS and other United Nations offices and agencies, including the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), to increase the presence of United Nations organizations and staff in Somalia as an important element of the effective fulfilment of their mandate, and urged the establishment of a more permanent and increased presence by the United Nations to Somalia, in particular in Mogadishu, consistent with the security conditions, as outlined in the Secretary-General's reports.

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

⁹ [S/2011/549](#).

¹⁰ [S/PV.6614](#), p. 4.

¹¹ [S/2011/549](#).

On 19 March 2010, by [resolution 1916 \(2010\)](#), the Council condemned the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies in violation of its arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea, and extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group for 12 months, with the addition of three experts, in order to fulfil its expanded mandate. The expanded mandate of the Monitoring Group included, inter alia, to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generated revenues used to commit violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes. In addition, the Council decided to ease some restrictions and obligations under the sanctions regime to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia for a period of 12 months.

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

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

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

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

From 25 August 2010 to 31 September 2011, the Council received several regular briefings from the Secretariat on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General which provided an assessment of the piracy situation and examined the political, legal and operational activities that had been undertaken by Member States, regional organizations and the United Nations and its partners in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea and off the coast of Somalia. It also included the modalities for the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and in the region.¹²

On 25 August 2010, the Secretary-General, as requested by [resolution 1918 \(2010\)](#), presented his report on possible options to further the aim of prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.¹³ During the debate, the Secretary-General identified seven options which included the following: enhancing ongoing efforts to assist regional States to prosecute and imprison those responsible for piracy; locating a Somali court applying Somali law in a third State in the region; assisting a regional State or States to establish special chambers; active engagement by regional States and the African Union to establish a regional tribunal; an international tribunal analogous to existing hybrid tribunals; and a full international tribunal established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter. In addition, he pointed out that a host State would need to be identified which in turn would require adequate arrangements for transferring those convicted to third States for their imprisonment. To further explore those issues, he intended to

¹² [S/PV.6374](#), [S/PV.6417](#), [S/PV.6473](#), [S/PV.6560](#), and [S/PV.6646](#).

¹³ [S/2010/394](#).

appoint a Special Adviser on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.¹⁴ Speakers welcomed the Secretary-General's options for strengthening judicial capacity against piracy as a good basis for further discussion, as well as his appointment of a Special Adviser for the issue. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed doubt about the viability of establishing new international or regional mechanisms for prosecuting pirates, stating that those risked being a waste of limited resources for solutions that would not be sustainable or offer long-term benefit.¹⁵ The representative of the Russian Federation stated that regional States faced the pressing problem of limited judicial and correctional capacities, which prevented them from finding appropriate responses at the national level. Thus, he suggested establishing an international judicial mechanism at the regional level to complement national systems.¹⁶ The representative of Kenya stated that the current prosecution arrangements that had seen pirates handed over and tried in Kenya and in neighboring States placed a heavy burden on those countries and were clearly untenable in the long run. In that regard, he stressed that better processes and mechanisms were urgently needed.¹⁷

By a presidential statement adopted during the discussion, the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General¹⁸ and his intention to appoint a Special Adviser on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. It also commended the ongoing efforts of States, including Kenya and Seychelles, to prosecute suspected pirates in their national courts and stressed the need for those efforts to continue. Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report observations on possible ways to enhance cooperation to prosecute and imprison persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.¹⁹

On 23 November 2010, by [resolution 1950 \(2010\)](#), the Council renewed the authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which

¹⁴ [S/PV.6374](#), p. 3.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 24-25.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

¹⁸ [S/2010/394](#).

¹⁹ [S/PRST/2010/16](#).

advance notification had been provided by the TFG to the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 10 of [resolution 1846 \(2008\)](#) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by [resolution 1897 \(2009\)](#), for a further period of twelve months from the date of the resolution.

On 25 January 2011, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General's on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the coast of Somalia. In his briefing, he stressed the urgency of addressing the “worsening” situation posed by the issue of piracy, with pirates becoming “the masters” of the Indian Ocean and attacks becoming increasingly sophisticated and better organized. Moreover, 90% of all pirates captured by national navies had to be released because no States were prepared to accept them and no existing jurisdiction was prepared to prosecute them. To rectify that, the Special Adviser proposed establishing in Puntland and Somaliland two specialized jurisdictions to try pirates and two prisons to hold them, as well as a Somali court to be based in Arusha during the transition period. Touching on the nascent links between piracy and terrorism in Somalia, he warned that if piracy expanded south, it would exacerbate terrorism in the region. In that context, he called on the Council to adopt a clear, robust and resolute resolution to encourage anti-piracy initiatives and facilitate adequate funding.²⁰ While stating that his country would study the Special Adviser's proposals and options, which were “very viable and to-the-point,” the representative of Somalia asserted that the funds required to implement the proposals were minor compared to what had been spent on the high seas as a consequence of piracy.²¹ Council members acknowledged with concern that piracy was greatly impacting the global economy, endangering the critical delivery of humanitarian aid, and fuelling the growth of organized crime and terrorism. In that context, they welcomed strengthening counter-piracy efforts in the economic, security and judicial spheres as essential elements of any anti-piracy initiative. Deploring the lack of mechanisms to prosecute pirates, several members welcomed the Special Adviser's proposal to tackle the issue of impunity. As

²⁰ [S/PV.6473](#), pp. 2-6.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

such, they supported his recommendations for specialized piracy courts in the region and more targeted cooperation with Somaliland and Puntland.²²

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

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

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

24 June 2011: Presidential Statement welcoming the signing of the Kampala Accord

On 24 June 2011, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it welcomed the signing of the Kampala Accord on 9 June, and commended the leadership

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

shown by President Museveni and SRSG Mahiga in facilitating the agreement. Furthermore, it called on the signatories of the Kampala Accord to honour their obligations, and to ensure cohesion, unity and focus on the completion of the transitional tasks set out by the Djibouti Agreement and the Transitional Charter. While taking note of the appointment of the new Prime Minister of the TFG and looking forward to the prompt appointment of a new Cabinet, the Council called on the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to build broad-based representative institutions through a political process inclusive of all.

Meetings: the situation in Somalia

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6259 14 January 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/684)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNPOS, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations	All invitees	
6266 28 January 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2009/684)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/49)	Somalia			Resolution 1910 (2010) 15-0-0
6289 19 March 2010		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2010/145)	Somalia			Resolution 1916 (2010) 15-0-0
		Letter from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia (S/2010/91)				
6301 27 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1846 (2008) (S/2009/590)	Draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation (S/2010/206)	Somalia		Russian Federation and Uganda	Resolution 1918 (2010) 15-0-0
6313 12 May 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2010/234)		Norway, Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission, Acting head of the delegation of the European	All Council members and all invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6374 25 August 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1918 (2010) (S/2010/394)		13 Member States ^a	Union to the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, Chargé d'affaires of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2010/16
6386 16 September 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2010/447)		Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Norway, Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	
6407 21 October 2010			Somalia	Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission	Secretary-General and all invitees	
6408 (closed) 21 October 2010			Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia	Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Council members, Somalia, Burundi, rule 39 invitees, Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Field Support, and Force Commander for AMISOM	
6417 9 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1897 (2009) (S/2010/556)		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	All invitees	
6429	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1897 (2009) (S/2010/556)	Draft resolution submitted by 22 Member States ^b (S/2010/592)	Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Norway, Somalia,			Resolution 1950 (2010) 15-0-0

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6461 22 December 2010		Draft resolution submitted by France, Gabon, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/649)	Ukraine Somalia		Uganda and Japan	Resolution 1964 (2010) 15-0-0
6467 14 January 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2010/675)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All invitees	
6473 25 January 2011	Letter dated 24 January 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/30)		Somalia	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs	All Council members and all invitees	
6494 10 March 2011	Comprehensive strategy for the realization of peace and security in Somalia Letter dated 3 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/114)		22 Member States ^c	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union for Somalia, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2011/6
6496 17 March 2011		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2011/140)	Somalia			Resolution 1972 (2011) 15-0-0
6512 11 April 2011		Draft resolution submitted by 12 Member States ^d (S/2011/228)	Italy, Somalia, Spain, Ukraine		Russian Federation	Resolution 1976 (2011) 15-0-0
6532 11 May 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/277)		Ethiopia, Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All invitees	S/PRST/2011/10
6560 21 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the modalities for the establishment of		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United	All Council members and all	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6564 24 June 2011	specialized Somali anti-piracy courts (S/2011/360)			Nations Legal Counsel	invitees	S/PRST/2011/13
6596 29 July 2011	Letter dated 18 July 2011 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/433)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Gabon, Germany, United Kingdom (S/2011/470)				Resolution 2002 (2011) 15-0-0
6599 10 August 2011			Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	Rule 39 invitees	
6614 14 September 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/549)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	
6626 30 September 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/549) Letter dated 21 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/591)	Letter from the President of the Security Council on the extension of the logistical support package for AMISOM and establishment of a guard force (S/2011/602) Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Nigeria,	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2010 (2011) 15-0-0

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
6635 24 October 2011		Portugal, United Kingdom (S/2011/595) Draft resolution submitted by 16 Member States ^c (S/2011/650)		Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Ukraine		Resolution 2015 (2011) 15-0-0
6646 31 October 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters (S/2011/661) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1950 (2010) (S/2011/662)			Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	
6663 22 November 2011		Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, India, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2011/725)	Norway			Resolution 2020 (2011) 15-0-0
6681 13 December 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/759)		Somalia		Secretary-General	

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

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

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

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

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