



The Situation in Somalia

Draft Resolution



Sponsors: Russian Federation, Republic of Türkiye

Signatories: Federal Republic of Somalia, Slovenia, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, People's Republic of China

Recalling United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2767 (2024), 2762 (2024), 2753 (2024), 2748 (2023), 2498 (2019), and 2182 (2014), which address the political, humanitarian, and security situation in Somalia and reaffirm the international community's commitment to the stabilization of the region and the containment of terrorist organizations such as Al-Shabaab¹,

Reaffirming the importance of the continued presence and operations of the African Union Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM), and its predecessor the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), in aiding the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to re-establish security, law, and order across the country,

Acknowledging the ongoing presence and support of international missions in Somalia, and the ultimate responsibility of the FGS in securing its own territory and ensuring the protection of human rights,

Condemning the armed insurrection led by Ahmed Mohamed Islam in Jubaland and recognizing such actions as a direct challenge to Somali sovereignty and unity,

Alarmed by reports of external interference and continued support provided by regional actors to the Jubaland administration, including but not limited to logistical assistance, military

¹ Al-Shabaab is officially recognized as a terrorist group by the UN, sanctioned under UN Security Council Resolution 751, as well as the UN 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

advice, and political recognition, which undermines regional stability and fuels secessionist tendencies,

Recognizing the potential threat posed by regional instability to international peace and security, and the risk of enabling terrorist entities like Al-Shabaab to exploit internal divisions,

Reaffirming its commitment to Somalia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity,

1. *Condemns* the unilateral actions taken by the Jubaland administration, including the November 2024 elections, as unconstitutional and detrimental to Somali federal integrity;
2. *Calls upon* the International Criminal Court to launch an investigation into alleged criminal and unconstitutional activities by executive and legislative officials in Jubaland;
3. *Supports* the deployment of additional peacekeeping personnel to Somalia under the authority of the African Union and United Nations, in coordination with the FGS and in close cooperation with AUSSOM, to stabilize regions facing immediate security threats;
4. *Authorizes* the provision of military assistance, including training, security cooperation, and combat support missions, through bilateral agreements between the FGS and sovereign states, including but not limited to trained personnel to complement AUSSOM and protect critical infrastructure and humanitarian corridors;
5. *Recommends* enhanced cooperation between the Federal Government of Somalia, AUSSOM, and the United Nations in the management and oversight of strategic infrastructure, including the port of Kismayo, to ensure maritime security and prevent illegal arms and charcoal trafficking as outlined in UNSCR 2713 (2023), 2762 (2024), and 2182 (2014);
6. *Calls for* the resumption of developmental and humanitarian operations throughout Somalia, including in Jubaland, with full respect for the FGS's authority and in

coordination with the UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia;

7. *Urges* the reopening of dialogue between the FGS and all federal member states, including Jubaland and Somaliland, under international mediation, with the goal of achieving constitutional consensus and reestablishing national unity;
8. *Reaffirms* the importance of combating terrorism and organized crime in Somalia and the broader region, and calls on all Member States to uphold and implement existing arms embargo measures and targeted sanctions in response to any external interference targeting non-state actors, as well as anti-charcoal trafficking efforts as set forth in relevant UNSC resolutions;
9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.