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DOCTORAL THESIS

-SUMMARY OF THE PH. D. THESIS-

**MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND SECURITY.
CASE STUDY: HAITI (AYTI)**

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SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN PARTS OF DOCTORAL THESIS

My doctoral thesis, entitled *MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY. CASE STUDY: HAITI (AYTI)* is structured in 6 chapters, with the corresponding subchapters, preceded by an introduction that sets out the motivation for choosing the topic, the research hypotheses, the major objectives that I proposed at the beginning of this approach and the methodology that I considered, at that time, appropriate.

The thesis covers topics in the social, cultural, political, economic or national security fields, in order to paint an overview of the Haitian landscape, both from an evolutionary and current perspective, for a more complex understanding of the impact of the UN mission presence in Haiti.

The obvious advantage I had in trying to build this research approach was the chance to be in Haiti, as a member of MINUSTAH. This gave me the opportunity to see directly the realities of this country, not only through the mediation of the texts of other researchers.

I set out to eliminate, or at least reduce, the lack of information on the socio-political and cultural profile of Haiti in Romania, as well as to analyze the strengths, the weaknesses, the opportunities that justified and the threats that dynamite the legitimacy of the UN presence in this country.

At the same time, I aimed to inventory the existing bibliographic references in libraries, cultural centers in Port-au-Prince or the personal shelves of Haitian culture people, respectively from French and Romanian book funds, in an attempt to identify most existing sources and, at the same time, to discern their validity, in order to build a quasi-exhaustive platform, useful, I hope, to future specialized research.

The possible disadvantage of the research is related to the subject in constant motion, which makes very difficult, if not impossible, an exhaustive approach to the issue. This necessarily requires a trans-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approach, namely an analysis on separate

levels. Therefore, I tried to respect the frameworks established from the beginning in this approach, without claiming to offer a comprehensive perspective on the subject, but with the hope of defining clear frameworks for it.

In my research at Haitian archives and libraries, I have often identified truncated native bibliographic references. On the one hand, a part of the bibliographic material is damaged by external factors or human negligence.

The predictable lack of bibliographic sources in Romanian was a motivation for coloring, through this research, certain information shadow cones, existing in our country, regarding the socio-political evolution of the Republic of Haiti and the UN involvement in the region.

On the spot, the collection and synthesis of bibliographic information has been substantially hampered by the lack of electronic catalogs in libraries, the precarious book fund, the disappearance or devastation of book deposits.

I also encountered some terminological barriers or ambiguities in the research papers, which I removed or clarified by comparing, where possible, the French and English variants.

In line with the objectives of this approach, stated in the argument, I proposed, throughout my thesis, a combination of theoretical perspective and empirical research, on the field, level on which I tried to capture the elements that define the metabolism of the UN mission in Haiti, in which I participated at the same time, but also to provide new evidence to support the effectiveness of these interventions and to propose new strategies for designing integrated missions that increase their effectiveness in relation to the economic situation of the States concerned.

Studying the socio-cultural climate of Haiti, I proposed a reinterpretation of some of the values of this space, including the disambiguation of aspects of local beliefs, with undoubted effect on all social structures, and practical experience in this field of contrasts facilitated me, among others, both access to unpublished bibliographic sources for the European academic environment, mostly unexplored previously, but also the possibility to propose a synthetic presentation of them, complemented by the reunion of sources in a complex bibliography, which

includes numerous official documents, useful both to those interested. On the space of the former colonies in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as specialists focused on the theme of United Nations missions in other areas.

In order to increase the clarity of the analysis we have undertaken on various levels, the chapters contain partial conclusions, which come to highlight both the state of research on the subject, internationally, and the views proposed by various researchers in the field.

Regarding the dissemination of the results of this research, I proposed approaches to the subject, in various scientific articles and conference volumes, while organizing, in the framework of research projects in which I participated, as a team member, workshops and conferences on UN missions.

On the other hand, the most important aspect from this point of view I consider to be the aim of providing, by this research approach, an information platform, so necessary for all members of the Romanian Police, but also for other administrative structures or in our country, who will continue to participate in peacekeeping missions or professional exchanges in general, and in such professional experiences in Haiti in particular.

Not infrequently, the participants in such peacekeeping missions found the problem of acute lack of accredited information sources, in Romanian, absolutely necessary in the preamble of the mission, as in the case of Haiti, or, by analogy, other UN missions. From this point of view, to address the subject is not only useful, but also necessary.

As I mentioned in the introductory part of the thesis, given the dynamic nature of the subject, but also its complexity, I did not intend to exhaust the topic, but an analysis, on particular levels, both of the Haitian socio-political climate, as well as the typology and role of UN missions, the effectiveness of those that have succeeded in the territory of this country, and at the application level, the proposal of a possible strategy to streamline these interventions, based on lessons of good practice from the evolutionary analysis of the presence UN in the territory.

Given the need to organize information on this topic, which I identified by looking at disparate sources and heterogeneous bibliographic references, led to the structuring of the paper

on two major components, one of analytical nature, this bringing together in an effort to synthesize the major bibliographic resources, which we reinterpreted and supplemented with relevant information, and one of an applicative nature, born from personal experience within MINUSTAH.

The first chapter (UN in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean) contains four subchapters and is dedicated to the contextualization of missions in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean, a fundamental step to correctly position an analysis about Haiti in the geopolitical space to whom it belongs. Thus, we followed and analyzed the reason and impact of the UN presence, from the perspective of documents issued by the Security Council, for all countries in the region, where UN interventions took place, from the establishment of the organization until 2022.

Subchapter 1. (General considerations) analyzes the cultural, linguistic, religious diversity, but also the geopolitical and strategic particularities that characterize the area of Central America and the Caribbean in the international landscape. At the same time, the delimitation of this area is discussed, not only on the criteria of land borders, the equation also includes factors of a linguistic nature or historical background.

In fact, researchers' opinions are divided on this subject. Thus, a large part of them consider Mexico, geographically located in North America, as a component of Latin America. Practically, the latter includes the Caribbean and almost all the states of South America, with a few exceptions.

Subchapter 2. (Regional Cooperation Structures) reviews the main organizations and alliances that group the states in the region: Organization of American States, OAS, CARICOM (Caribbean Community - en.) "Community of the Caribbean", MERCOSUR (Mercado Común del Sur, in Spanish) , UNASUR (Union of South American Nations) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS).

Also in the sphere of economically based interstate associations is the MCCA - Central American Common Market, and within the UN, a significant number of countries in this region,

including Haiti, are grouped under the dome of the Economic Commission for Latin America. It has the acronym CEPAL in Spanish and Portuguese, and ECLAC in English.

When we talk about security in Central America, we also need to talk about the Contadora Group of States. The idea of creating this group of states was born in January 1983.

Another major organization that brings together Latin American and Caribbean states is the Commonwealth of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). through collaboration between CELAC and the EU.

Subchapter 3 (UN interventions in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean, in accordance with Security Council resolutions)

I considered it opportune that the primary source of the information processed in this approach be that of the resolutions, these practically representing the birth certificate, but also the basis of the changes, respectively the official document for concluding a mission. The advantages of approaching primary sources are multiple, probably the most important being to take direct and original information, but also to avoid the danger of falling into the trap of more or less scientifically valid interpretations.

In order to provide an overview of the region, I have proposed an analysis of UN Security Council resolutions targeting not only Haiti, but countries in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean in general.

The circulation of illegal lethal weapons does not affect the daily lives of most of the citizens of a Member State of the European Union, as such cases are very isolated and the intervention of the competent bodies is very prompt. However, this problem is a factor that largely fuels crime, violence and instability on all levels, not only in Haiti but also in other states in the region.

By analyzing the overall configuration and climate of this region, with its specific dynamics, its strengths and limitations, we can approach, by focusing, the reasons for the socio-

political tectonics that govern the evolution of the Haitian state, apparently placed on an impossible spiral of economic disaster, social chaos, corruption and inconsistency in government.

Subchapter 4. (Guidelines and general principles of UN involvement in the region) A separate subchapter addresses the guiding ideas and major principles of UN involvement in the region. The arms and ammunition regime, as well as related legislation, the key role played by UN missions in managing electoral processes in various countries such as El Salvador, Costa Rica, Haiti, supporting the complex and laborious process of creating a new national police, humanitarian activities etc. some of the dimensions that can be identified in all missions and that have been analyzed.

All actions taken under the auspices of the UN are subject to the principles of state sovereignty and the primary right of countries to have the resources at their disposal, and the major principles emerging from the analysis of resolutions dedicated to the area in question are also found in documents and procedures for the UN mission in Haiti.

The second chapter (Haiti, the pearl of the West Indies) proposes a trip back in time, into the history, but also into Haitian contemporary life, to unravel the territory so controversial, but fascinating at the same time, of this state full of potential but somewhat paradoxically on a spiral of destruction and of the degradation that even the prolonged and significant presence of international bodies does not seem to be able to stop. To this end, I have analyzed the symbols that govern the existence of the Haitian people, trying to eliminate the taboos that persist around topics such as the voodoo faith and its associated practices.

The first subchapter (Geographical positioning, etymology, identity) positions Haiti geographically. The islands of the Antilles were born about 150 million years ago. The largest of these, Cuba, is in the eastern part, and Hispaniola, the second largest, is distinguished by the fact that it is divided geographically by a mountain range, and administratively, politically it is composed from two states: the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti. The latter has been, through its geographical position, over time, a key point on the world map.

The following subchapters (Original populations and Demographic aspects of the modern and contemporary period. Administration, institutions) discuss the demographic situation at the origins, respectively demographic aspects from the modern and contemporary period, administration and institutions.

Discovered by Christopher Columbus on December 5, 1492, the old French colony is now inhabited mainly by descendants of slaves brought from the African continent. It gained independence on 01.01.1804, following the slave-led revolution, of which Toussaint Louverture, Jean-Jaques Dessalines, Henri Christophe and Alexandre Petion stood out against the great army of the famous Napoleon Bonaparte. Most historical references converge on the idea that at the time of Columbus' arrival on the island, there were populations belonging to different ethnic groups, at least four in number, as follows: CARAÏBES, CIQUEHENS, TAINOS, and CIBONEYS. After the quasi-exhaustive extermination of the local population, in order to compensate for the need for labor, the Spaniards and later the French colonizers devised a plan for a repopulation by transplanting the populations of African slaves to these territories.

Demographic issues are a key issue in any discussion of Haiti's development potential, especially since the data in this regard are not the most accurate. In 2015, the population amounted to 10,911,819 inhabitants, according to data provided by the specialized institution for this, namely the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics.

Following the large-scale earthquake of January 12, 2010, followed by dozens of violent aftershocks, the likelihood of these statistics being accurate has dropped significantly, given the enormous loss of life, the exact number of which is still unknown today.

A special subchapter is dedicated to the Haitian flag, its origins and symbols. It is currently, according to the country's constitution, consisting of two equal bands, blue at the top and red at the bottom. In the middle, in a white square, the weapons of the republic are represented.

In the subchapter dedicated to the chronology of essential historical moments (5. Chronology of key historical moments in the evolution of Haiti), I tried to approach as many

sources as possible and corroborate the information to draw a chronology as close as possible to the actual event sequence.

From the point of view of the chronology of historical and social events relevant to the formative course of the island of Saint Domingue, the bibliographic sources present, not infrequently, incomplete, ambiguous and, in some places, contradictory information. These shadow cones of the references in the bibliography of the subject justify the approach to complete, to put in order and to clarify the aspects on which a certain uncertainty hovered.

To provide a realistic picture of the current configuration of a drifting state seemingly impossible to govern, but especially to try to explain the cultural and mentality paradigm of a people who seem to be living their vocation almost voluptuously. We have chosen to pay close attention and try to consult the specialized bibliography as complex as possible, so as to identify, in the past of this country, possible explanations for how the overthrow of certain value scales and social norms has led to the production of the Haitian "phenomenon".

One thing I paid attention to is the origin of the term cannibal. According to the Le Robert dictionary, it is identified by linguists around 1515, coming from the Spanish cannibal, in turn taken from the term Arawak cannibal, designating the Caribbean in the Antilles. The meaning is synonymous with anthropophagous. By extension, the term covers the notion of "raw", "wild".

Another interpretation refers to the fact that when he arrived in the new lands, Columbus thought that the Arawak tribe called the dog-headed people described in Jean de Mandeville's fantastic stories "cane-ball".

The explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language refers to the same etymology and to the anthropophagy practiced by the Caribbean tribes. According to existing sources, they decimated their rivals Tainos, then put into practice a type of ritual cannibalism and claimed as wives the women of the conquered tribe. This led to a mixture of the two populations, the Tainos women, speaking the Arawak language, and the Caribbean men expressing themselves in their own language system.

The sixth subchapter focuses on the issue of slavery in Haiti. In the Caribbean, the notion of slavery dates back to the landing on these territories of Christopher Columbus' crews in late 1492.

Far from having as its main intention the promotion of Christian values, the Spanish colonists or subjecting the natives not only to robbery and extermination, but also to diseases against which they had not acquired natural immunity, such as smallpox. The need for security has led to the beginning of a major genocide known as the African slave trade. Around 1517, the first ships loaded with human beings traded like goods began their journey to the shores of the Caribbean islands. Estimates of the number of African slaves brought into the "New World" are vague and inaccurate, due to the obvious lack of rigorous statistics and credible evidence. But researchers say about 10 million people.

The subchapter on Haitian culture provides an overview of it. From the point of view of the researcher, the contact with this cultural space implies a correlative obligation of a scientific nature, but also of a moral nature, to highlight the resources that make the Haitian cultural sector work with a special dynamic.

Last but not least, a separate subdivision of the paper discusses the issue of Voodoo, Christianity, and other cults in Haiti, the land of religious syncretism. Voodoo, sometimes spelled with forms such as Vodou, or Vudu, or Woodoo, is a form of religious expression that developed in the present-day Republic of Haiti as a result of the slave trade and the implicit import of African cultures and traditions into this part of the globe. Over the centuries, these types of religiosity and magical practices have naturally blended with the principles of the Catholic faith imposed on all by the Black Code of Louis XIV. There are various variants of this cult, widespread in the Caribbean, South America and the USA, a significant community of African origin developing voodoo practices in the New Orleans Region.

We have devoted the third chapter (United Nations Missions to Haiti) exclusively to the issue of successive missions in Haiti over time, analyzing evolutionarily both the reverberations of their presence and the improvement of the intervention strategies that the UN proposes them in Haiti. From this perspective, we have paid special attention to key issues on this level, such as

the United Nations' emphasis on international cooperation, embodied during missions in joint actions with other security actors, such as OAS and CARICOM.

We proceeded to analyze the Security Council resolutions by directly addressing the original texts, both in French and English, which allowed a correct and reasoned perspective on the measures that international bodies have imposed on Haiti, but also on UN interventions in this country. I considered it appropriate to pay close attention to these documents, which are the primary source of information on both the way in which international cooperation has been planned and how it has materialized on the ground, as well as on the general situation in Haiti, such as crimes, missing persons under suspicious conditions, dictatorial regime, abusive arrests, abductions, rapes and sexual abuse, restriction of freedom of expression and other serious criminal offenses, which have been deliberately left unpunished. All this has required action by the UN.

The first subchapter (UN and types of actions, respectively missions), defines, according to the specialized bibliography, the five major types of peacekeeping activities (Preventive Diplomacy), Peacemaking actions, Peacekeeping actions, Actions peace enforcement actions, peacebuilding actions).

The second subchapter (Succession of the UN missions in Haiti) sets out the disparate information on the chronology of interventions in this country, and the third subchapter, (Management of UN missions in Haiti, from the perspective of the Security Council), focuses on the content and structure of Security Council resolutions and the manner in which international cooperation and effective action of States contributing to UN missions in that country are carried out. These are the legal benchmarks that underpin the joint actions of the UN Member States and highlight the hot issues that focus the attention of decision-makers on security, peace and regional and global geopolitical balance.

I have resorted to an analysis of all Security Council resolutions concerning Haiti, as I have considered them to be a faithful indicator of the evolution of the security situation over a period of time, which is often the result of meetings occasioned by crucial contexts in the socio-political destiny of some countries or areas. Moreover, if the bibliographic sources, which are rich, may

contain errors, distortions, relevant omissions or fundamentally different interpretations, the resolutions are, indisputably, a definite benchmark regarding the implications of the decisions of the forum that issues them.

The last subchapter (Effectiveness of the UN presence in Haiti: concluding points) is conclusive and discusses various indicators of the effectiveness of the UN presence in Haiti.

One of the most important objectives of the UN missions in Haiti, which has been resumed and insisted on over the years, has been the creation and professionalization of a new National Police. The fundamental role that this institution plays in any rule of law, both in terms of national security and public order and safety and, implicitly, with reverberations on the security of all neighboring states, follows from here. Given these aspects, I have dedicated the fourth chapter, exclusively to the National Police.

I discussed, in separate subchapters, both the organization and institutional management of the HNP, according to the Strategic Development Plan 2017-2021 (PSD), as well as aspects of the HNP's activity and its relationship with the local population. On the other hand, I undertook a realistic analysis of the Haitian National Police and drew attention to certain deviant trends, such as the PHANTOM 509 Group (February 2021).

The fifth chapter (*Management of International Cooperation in Crisis*) brings under scrutiny both Romania's contribution to UN missions in Haiti and the significant participation of other states. To exemplify the way international cooperation, crisis management strategies, implemented by the UN, we proposed as a model, the international intervention in the management of the humanitarian crisis caused by the passage of Hurricane Matthew, in the fall of 2016.

Over time, Haiti has faced epidemics exacerbated by natural disasters, the effects of which have been tragic, including the serious health crisis caused by cholera, but also the alarming spread of HIV among the population, which has led to including discriminatory attitudes reflected in the 4 H theory, which I have discussed in this paper. Recently, the country has not been spared the SARS-VOC2 epidemic.

In document A / 71/620 of 25.11.2016, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon explicitly acknowledges the moral responsibility of the UN towards the victims of the cholera epidemic and affirms the need for the organization to support Haiti's efforts to defeat the scourge and build of much-needed running water and sanitation facilities.

On December 1, 2016, more than six years after the cholera epidemic broke out, Ban Ki-moon apologized to the Haitian people.

Another aspect that I addressed is the undeniable usefulness of using propeller drones, especially by the police, firefighters, civil protection, which I found directly during my work at the drone unit of the mission. The UN in Haiti, newly established at the time of my employment, in 2016, within this structure.

Given the (relative) novelty of this field, it would be appropriate to have specialists in drone operation within the Romanian Police, at the level of each county, to gain experience and to be able to properly intervene in events where drones are life threatening. and the safety of persons or property in order to manage drone-taking techniques, to eliminate the dangers which may be posed by the use of such small aircraft. These specialists should exist not only in the capital, but at the level of each county, so they have the advantage of speed of reaction and who, at the same time, could know the area (eg, drone launch points).

From these points of view, I would propose the creation of drone operator positions in the organizational chart of these institutions, which could operate, for example, within the Directorate of Special Operations or Forensic Services, at the level of each county. The activity of these operators would also cover the area of unauthorized interception of used drones and the neutralization of the dangers they could pose. In fact, Charles-Philippe David draws attention, in his work on security and strategy, to the fact that international terrorism, which seems to be becoming more and more destructive, fanatical and nihilistic, could lead to a global war, explains, to some extent, preventive actions and the increasing use of drones, in order to counteract this type of action.

I also paid particular attention to reconstituting the history of diplomatic relations between our country and the Haitian state, with the support of the Honorary Consul General of Romania in Haiti, while analyzing the current state of Romania-Haiti cooperation and its prospects. They take place in the wider context of the Haiti-European Union relationship, the latter being one of the main providers of humanitarian support and assistance to the former French colony. At the moment, the most solid and concrete axis of cooperation between our country and Haiti is the academic space, in my turn having the privilege to contribute, with my own expertise, to the creation of a young educational structure under the tutelage of the Consulate General of Romania at the Port. -au-Prince, being one of the members of the scientific council of the Collège Universitaire de Roumanie (COUROM).

The last chapter, the sixth chapter (*Perspectives for new types of interventions: UN Protected Economic Zones (UNEP)*), a project to increase the efficiency of international cooperation), is the concretization of my research, through an innovative model of UN intervention, which I named ZEPONU, a rethought strategy of the organization's missions in Haiti, with applicability in other countries with similar social, political and economic climate and similar security conditions.

My vision for the UN intervention project, namely to manage the cooperation of international organizations, is in the spirit of the Confucian idea that a bowl of rice will support a person, providing him with food for a day, but the technique of teaching him to grow rice, respectively food, is the salvation of his whole life.

Reforming and improving UN missions is not a new step, but it is an ongoing concern reflected in the organization's sustained efforts to implement mechanisms to control and optimize efficiency at all levels and in all divisions of its structures.

ZEPONU could be an integrated intervention, implemented simultaneously in the economic and security fields and which, according to the analyzes and research I have carried out, would contribute decisively to the improvement of the situation in both sectors, without which the state construction does not resist, and the results of UN missions would be only temporary. Specifically, the idea behind future UN interventions is that without security, a stable

economic environment cannot be built, and without stability, from this point of view, state institutions cannot be built to provide and ensure security, respectively long-term public order and safety. The validity of the proposed intervention plan is also confirmed from an economic point of view, the novelty of the idea determining me to consult experts in the field, in order to verify the possibility of implementing the project.

The conclusions of the paper try to highlight the challenges of the documentation and research process, but also the limits of the latter, while identifying the perspectives that open up. In my research at Haitian archives and libraries, I have often identified truncated native bibliographic references.

The predictable lack of bibliographic sources in Romanian was a motivation for coloring, through this research, certain information shadow cones, existing in Romania, regarding the socio-political evolution of the Republic of Haiti and the UN involvement in the region.

During the documentation process during my membership in MINUSTAH, I used the book funds of the National Library of Haiti (BNH), but also of the French Cultural Institute in Port-au-Prince, as well as existing materials in the MINUSTAH databases.

During the research, given the predominant character of the English and French bibliography, I encountered difficulties in accurately translating, in Romanian, some lexical structures, especially those specialized in the police, military etc.

Among the difficulties that sometimes hindered the evolution of the work of collecting and validating information, poor communication with certain people or structures, lack of receptivity and interest, delayed or absent feedback were real challenges.

As I mentioned in the introductory part of the thesis, given the dynamic nature of the subject, but also its complexity, I did not intend to exhaust the topic, but an analysis, on particular levels, both of the Haitian socio-political climate, as well as the typology and role of UN missions, the effectiveness of those that have succeeded in the territory of this country, and at the application level, the proposal of a possible strategy to streamline these interventions, based on lessons of good practice from the evolutionary analysis of the presence UN in the territory.

In the field of international cooperation and not only, the success of the proposed objectives is therefore based on an uninterrupted dialogue, on cooperation and permanent cooperation, the competition must be understood from the perspective of its contribution to the advancement of society in the negative register.

The discussion on the possibilities of streamlining UN interventions remains, of course, open. With regard to Haiti, however, beyond the possible rethinking of strategies involving international organizations, it is necessary to discuss not only the primacy of the Haitian people in decisions about their own destiny, but also their responsibility. Numerous Security Council resolutions raise this issue, including S / RES / 1608 (2005), S / RES / 1658 (2006) on MINUSTAH. For the respect of the law on the territory of the country, the restoration of stability, economic and social development, the assumption, by the authorities and citizens, of their decisive role as actors on the stage of becoming the country is essential, and the presence of the UN or other international organizations. internal actions, once institutional autonomy and functional capacity are fully gained.

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<i>Nr. crt.</i>	<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
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2.	S/RES/ 144 (1960)	-1960.07.19
3.	S/RES/ 156 (1960)	-1960.09.09
4.	S/RES/ 203 (1965)	-1965.05.14
5.	S/RES/ 205 (1965)	-1965.05.22
6.	S/RES/ 325 (1973)	-1973.01.26
7.	S/RES/ 330 (1973)	-1973.03.21
8.	S/RES/ 530 (1983)	-1983.05.19
9.	S/RES/ 562 (1985)	-1985.05.10
10.	S/RES/ 2574 (2021)	-2021.05.11 (Columbia)
11.	S/RES/ 2603 (2021)	-2021.10.29 (Columbia)

**2.2. Selective Security Council resolutions on the UN missions in Haiti, preceding
MINUSTAH**

<i>Nr. crt.</i>	<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
1.	S/RES/ 841 (1993)	-1993.06.13
2.	S/RES/ 861 (1993)	-1993.08.27
3.	S/RES/ 867 (1993)	-1993.09.23
4.	S/RES/ 933 (1994)	-1994.06.30
5.	S/RES/ 940 (1994)	-1994.07.31
6.	S/RES/ 944 (1994)	-1994.09.29
7.	S/RES/ 975 (1995)	-1995.01.30
8.	S/RES/ 1007 (1995)	-1995.01.30
9.	S/RES/ 1086 (1996)	-1996.12.05
10.	S/RES/ 1123 (1997)	-1997.07.30
11.	S/RES/ 1141 (1997)	-1997.11.28
12.	S/RES/ 1212 (1998)	-1998.11.25
13.	S/RES/ 1277 (1999)	-1998.11.25

**2.3. Selective Security Council resolutions on UN missions in Haiti starting with
MINUSTAH**

<i>Nr. crt.</i>	<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
1.	S/RES/ 1529 (2004)	-2004.02.29
2.	S/RES/ 1601 (2005)	-2005.05.31
3.	S/RES/ 1702 (2006)	-2006.08.15
4.	S/RES/ 1743 (2007)	-2007.02.15
5.	S/RES/ 1840 (2008)	-2008.10.14
6.	S/RES/ 1892 (2009)	-2009.10.13
7.	S/RES/ 1944 (2010)	-2010.10.14
8.	S/RES/ 2012 (2011)	-2011.10.14
9.	S/RES/ 2070 (2012)	-2012.10.12
10.	S/RES/ 2119 (2013)	-2013.10.10
11.	S/RES/ 2180 (2014)	-2014.10.14
12.	S/RES/ 2243 (2015)	-2015.10.14
13.	S/RES/ 2313 (2016)	-2016.10.13
14.	S/RES/ 2350 (2017)	-2017.04.13

15.	S/RES/ 2410 (2018)	-2018.04.10
16.	S/RES/ 2476 (2019)	-2019.06.25
17.	S/RES/ 2547 (2020)	-2020.10.15
18.	S/RES/ 2600 (2021)	-2021.10.15

2.4. Selective *REPORTS* by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Nr. crt.</i>	<i>Report Number and date of adoption</i>
1.	S/2021/559-2021.06.11
2.	S/2020/944-2020.09.25
3.	S/2019/198-2019.03.01
4.	S/2018/527-2018.06.01
5.	S/2017/223-2017.03.16
6.	A/71/620-2016.11.25
7.	S/2016/753-2016.08.31
8.	S/2015/157-2015.03.04
9.	S/2014/617-2014.08.29
10.	S/2013/139-2013.08.08
11.	S/2012/678-2012.08.31
12.	S/2011/183-2011.03.24
13.	S/2010/446-2010.09.01
14.	S/2010/200/Corr.1-2010.04.27
15.	S/2010/200-2010.02.22

16.	S/2009/439-2009.09.01
17.	S/2008/202-2008.03.26
18.	S/2007/503-2007.08.22
19.	S/2006/1003-2006.12.19
20.	S/2005/313-2005.05.13
21.	S/2004/300-2004.04.16

3. SELECTIVE ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

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