



UNITED NATIONS

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

SUPPLEMENT 2014-2015





United Nations

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

Supplement 2014–2015



United Nations • New York, 2018

Please recycle 



Department of Political Affairs

**Repertoire of the Practice
of the Security Council**

Supplement 2014–2015



United Nations • New York, 2018

Note

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

ST/PSCA/1/Add.19

United Nations publication
Sales No. E.17.VII.1

ISBN 978-92-1-137046-1

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	vii
Members of the Security Council, 2014–2015	ix
Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security	
Introductory note	4
Africa	
1. The situation concerning Western Sahara	5
2. The situation in Liberia	6
3. The situation in Somalia	9
4. The situation in Burundi	13
5. The situation in Sierra Leone	16
6. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16
7. The situation in the Central African Republic	21
8. The situation in Guinea-Bissau	27
9. The situation in Côte d’Ivoire	30
10. Central African region	34
11. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	35
12. Peace consolidation in West Africa	50
13. Peace and security in Africa	45
14. The situation in Libya	48
15. The situation in Mali	50
Americas	
16. The question concerning Haiti	57
Asia	
17. The situation in Afghanistan	59
18. The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	62
Europe	
19. The situation in Cyprus	64
20. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia	65
A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	65
B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) , 1199 (1998) , 1203 (1998) , 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	67
21. Items relating to Ukraine	69
A. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	69

B.	Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)	74
Middle East		
22.	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	75
23.	The situation in the Middle East	81
24.	The situation concerning Iraq	93
Thematic issues		
25.	United Nations peacekeeping operations	97
26.	Items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	100
27.	Children and armed conflict	106
28.	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	113
29.	Small arms	122
30.	General issues relating to sanctions	123
31.	Women and peace and security	123
32.	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	130
33.	Briefings	136
34.	Security Council mission	138
35.	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	138
36.	Items relating to non-proliferation	140
A.	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	140
B.	Non-proliferation	141
C.	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea	143
37.	Post-conflict peacebuilding	144
38.	Threats to international peace and security	145
39.	Maintenance of international peace and security	146
40.	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	154
Part II. Provisional rules of procedure and related procedural developments		
	Introductory note	160
I.	Meetings and records	161
II.	Agenda	177
III.	Representation and credentials	186
IV.	Presidency	187
V.	Secretariat	189

VI. Conduct of business	191
VII. Participation	193
VIII. Decision-making and voting	198
IX. Languages	210
X. Provisional status of the rules of procedure	210
Part III. Purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations	
Introductory note	215
I. Principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples under Article 1, paragraph 2	216
II. Prohibition of the threat or use of force under Article 2, paragraph 4	219
III. Obligation under Article 2, paragraph 5, to refrain from assisting the target of enforcement action	226
IV. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of States by the United Nations under Article 2, paragraph 7	228
Part IV. Relations with other United Nations organs	
Introductory note	233
I. Relations with the General Assembly	234
II. Relations with the Economic and Social Council	246
III. Relations with the International Court of Justice	248
Part V. Functions and powers of the Security Council	
Introductory note	253
I. Primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under Article 24	254
II. Obligation of Member States to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council under Article 25	258
III. Responsibility of the Security Council to formulate plans to regulate armaments under Article 26	260
Part VI. Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter	
Introductory note	263
I. Referral of disputes or situations to the Security Council	265
II. Investigation of disputes and fact-finding	268
III. Decisions of the Security Council concerning the pacific settlement of disputes	277
IV. Discussion on the interpretation or application of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter	284
Part VII. Actions with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression (Chapter VII of the Charter)	
Introductory note	292
I. Determination of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter	294
II. Provisional measures to prevent an aggravation of the situation in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter	306

III. Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter . . .	309
IV. Measures to maintain or restore international peace and security in accordance with Article 42 of the Charter	335
V. Consideration of Articles 43 to 45 of the Charter	340
VI. Role and composition of the Military Staff Committee in accordance with Articles 46 and 47 of the Charter	344
VII. Action required of Member States under Article 48 of the Charter	345
VIII. Mutual assistance pursuant to Article 49 of the Charter	347
IX. Special economic problems of the nature described in Article 50 of the Charter	349
X. Right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter . . .	350
Part VIII. Regional arrangements	
Introductory note	357
I. Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter under thematic items	359
II. Recognition of the efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes	363
III. Peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements	368
IV. Authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements	373
V. Reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security	375
Part IX. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: committees, tribunals and other bodies	
Introductory note	382
I. Committees	383
II. Working groups	414
III. Investigative bodies	416
IV. Tribunals	416
V. Ad hoc commissions	418
VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives	418
VII. Peacebuilding Commission	421
VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established	423
Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions	
Introductory note	428
I. Peacekeeping operations	430
II. Political and peacebuilding missions	462
Index	483

Introduction

The present publication constitutes the nineteenth supplement to the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 1946–1951*, which was issued in 1954. It covers the proceedings of the Security Council from the 7092nd meeting, on 6 January 2014, to the 7599th meeting, on 31 December 2015. The original *Repertoire* and previous supplements may be consulted at www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire.

The *Repertoire* was mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 686 (VII) of 5 December 1952, entitled “Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available”. It is a guide to the proceedings of the Council and sets forth in a readily accessible form the practices and procedures to which the Council has had recourse. The *Repertoire* is not intended as a substitute for the records of the Council, which constitute the only comprehensive and authoritative account of its deliberations.

The categories employed to arrange the material are not intended to suggest the existence of procedures or practices that have not been clearly or demonstrably established by the Council itself. The Council is at all times, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, its own provisional rules of procedure, and practice established through notes by the President of the Security Council, master of its own procedure. For ease of reference, this introduction contains a table indicating the membership of the Security Council during the period under review.

In recording the Council’s practice, the headings under which the practices and procedures of the Council were presented in the original volume issued in 1954 have been largely retained. Where necessary adjustments have been made to better reflect the Council’s practice. For example, the studies contained in part I of the present publication are organized according to region or thematic issue.

The Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council covers four primary areas, namely, the application of the provisional rules of procedure, the application of Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, the subsidiary organs of the Security Council, including peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions as well as sanctions committees and the associated panels and groups of experts, and an overview of Council activities for each item on its agenda. From 1946 to 2007, each Supplement to the *Repertoire*, generally covering a period of two to four years, comprised 12 chapters. Since 2008, each Supplement to the *Repertoire*, covering a period of two years, has been organized in 10 parts.

From 1946 to 2007, the 12 chapters of each Supplement cover the following topics:

Chapter I	Provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council (Articles 28, 30, 98; rules 1–5, 13-36, 40-67 of the rules of procedure)
Chapter II	Agenda (rules 6–12 of the rules of procedure)
Chapter III	Participation in the proceedings of the Security Council (Articles 31, 32, 35 (1); rules 37-39 of the rules of procedure)
Chapter IV	Voting (Article 27; rule 40 of the rules of procedure)
Chapter V	Subsidiary organs of the Security Council
Chapter VI	Relations with other United Nations organs
Chapter VII	Practice relative to recommendations to the General Assembly regarding membership in the United Nations
Chapter VIII	Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security (overview by agenda item)

Chapter IX	Decisions taken by the Security Council in the exercise of its other functions and powers
Chapter X	Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter
Chapter XI	Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter
Chapter XII	Consideration of the provisions of other Articles (Articles 1 (2), 2 (4), 2 (5), 2 (6), 2 (7), 24, 25, 52-54, 102, 103)

From 2008 onwards, the 10 parts of each Supplement cover the following topics:

Part I	Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security (by agenda item)
Part II	Provisional rules of procedure and related procedural developments
Part III	Purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (Chapter I of the Charter)
Part IV	Relations with other United Nations organs
Part V	Functions and powers of the Security Council (Chapter V of the Charter)
Part VI	Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter
Part VII	Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression (Chapter VII of the Charter)
Part VIII	Regional arrangements (Chapter VIII of the Charter)
Part IX	Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: committees, tribunals and other bodies
Part X	Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions

The *Repertoire* is based on published documents of the Security Council. Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Security Council documents are indicated by a symbol that includes the year and a sequential number (for example, [S/2014/10](#)). References to the verbatim records of meetings of the Council are given in the form [S/PV.7092](#), meetings being numbered consecutively, starting with the first meeting in 1946. As in previous recent supplements, reference is made in this Supplement only to the provisional verbatim records of Security Council meetings, as the practice of publishing the meeting records in the *Official Records* has been discontinued.

The resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Security Council, including statements and notes issued by the President of the Council and relevant exchanges of letters between the President and the Secretary-General, are published in the yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. Resolutions are identified by a number followed by the year of adoption in parentheses, for example, resolution [2133 \(2014\)](#). Until 1993, the statements by the President on behalf of the Council were circulated, like other Council documents, under a symbol in the sequential series. Since 1994 references to presidential statements are given in the form [S/PRST/2014/1](#), for example.

Readers who wish to consult the full record of a meeting or the text of a Security Council document referred to in the *Repertoire* may do so on the official United Nations Documentation Centre website, www.un.org/en/documents/. Security Council documents can be accessed on the website by selecting “Official Document System (ODS)” or one of the direct links to specific categories of documents. The volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions* may be accessed by symbol ([S/INF/69](#) for 2013/14, [S/INF/70](#) for 2014/15 and [S/INF/71](#) for 2015/16).

Membership of the Security Council, 2014–2015

2014	Argentina	2015	Angola
	Australia		Chad
	Chad		Chile
	Chile		China
	China		France
	France		Jordan
	Jordan		Lithuania
	Lithuania		Malaysia
	Luxembourg		New Zealand
	Nigeria		Nigeria
	Republic of Korea		Russian Federation
	Russian Federation		Spain
	Rwanda		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		United States of America
	United States of America		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Part I

Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	4
Africa	
1. The situation concerning Western Sahara	5
2. The situation in Liberia	6
3. The situation in Somalia	9
4. The situation in Burundi	13
5. The situation in Sierra Leone	16
6. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16
7. The situation in the Central African Republic	21
8. The situation in Guinea-Bissau	27
9. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	30
10. Central African region	34
11. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	35
12. Peace consolidation in West Africa	50
13. Peace and security in Africa	45
14. The situation in Libya	48
15. The situation in Mali	50
Americas	
16. The question concerning Haiti	57
Asia	
17. The situation in Afghanistan	59
18. The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	62
Europe	
19. The situation in Cyprus	64
20. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia	65
A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	65
B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) , 1199 (1998) , 1203 (1998) , 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	67
21. Items relating to Ukraine	69
A. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	69

B. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)	74
Middle East	
22. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	75
23. The situation in the Middle East	81
24. The situation concerning Iraq	93
Thematic issues	
25. United Nations peacekeeping operations	97
26. Items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	100
27. Children and armed conflict	106
28. Protection of civilians in armed conflict	113
29. Small arms	122
30. General issues relating to sanctions	123
31. Women and peace and security	123
32. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	130
33. Briefings	136
34. Security Council mission	138
35. The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	138
36. Items relating to non-proliferation	140
A. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	140
B. Non-proliferation	141
C. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea	143
37. Post-conflict peacebuilding	144
38. Threats to international peace and security	145
39. Maintenance of international peace and security	146
40. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	154

Introductory note

Part I of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* provides an overview of the proceedings of the Security Council in respect of the agenda items that relate to its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The range of items covers broadly those that may be deemed to fall under Chapters VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Part I gives the immediate political context in which consideration by the Council of those items evolved during the period 2014-2015.¹ It also constitutes a framework within which the deliberations of the Council expressly related to the provisions of the Charter and its own provisional rules of procedure can be considered. Part I also examines the substantive aspects of the Council's practice that are not covered in other parts of the *Repertoire*.

For ease of reference, the items are grouped by region, with an additional category of thematic issues. Within each region, items are listed in the order in which they were first included in the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

Individual studies highlight significant developments in the Council's consideration of an item that are considered important for understanding the decisions taken by the Council.

Each substantive section is followed by a table comprising all procedural information relating to the item, including meetings, sub-items, documents referred to, and speakers. To illustrate the mainstreaming of thematic issues in items specific to a country or region, some of the studies include an additional table that sets out the relevant provisions of decisions of the Council.

¹ The *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* covers formal meetings and documents of the Council. Some of the questions considered in part I were also discussed in informal consultations among the members of the Council.

Africa

1. The situation concerning Western Sahara

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings, including two closed meetings, and adopted two resolutions in connection with the situation concerning Western Sahara. By resolutions [2152 \(2014\)](#) and [2218 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)² for a period of one year each time.

² For more information on the mandate of MINURSO, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

Meetings: the situation concerning Western Sahara

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7156 (closed) 16 April 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara		
S/PV.7162 29 April 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2014/258)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/299)	Spain			Resolution 2152 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7429 (closed) 16 April 2015				Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7435 28 April 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2015/246)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/285)			Nine Council members ^a	Resolution 2218 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Angola, China, France, Jordan, Malaysia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

2. The situation in Liberia

During the period under review, the Security Council held 14 meetings in connection with the situation in Liberia, including three closed meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries, and adopted six resolutions, all under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council, inter alia, heard briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL³ for periods of three months, nine months and one year, respectively.⁴ By resolution 2215 (2015), the Council authorized the

resumption of the drawdown of UNMIL, which had been suspended since September 2014 owing to the Ebola virus disease outbreak, and reaffirmed its expectation that the Government of Liberia would assume fully its complete security responsibilities from UNMIL no later than 30 June 2016. By resolution 2237 (2015), the Council decided to terminate the travel and financial measures imposed by resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004), respectively. During the period under review, the mandate of the Panel of Experts was twice extended for 10 months.⁵

³ For more information on the mandate of UNMIL, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”.

⁴ Resolutions 2176 (2014), 2190 (2014) and 2239 (2015).

⁵ For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Liberia, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”. For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

Meetings: the situation in Liberia

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7145 20 March 2014	Twenty-seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) (S/2014/123)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and Head of UNMIL, Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	Special Representative, Chair of the Liberia configuration	
S/PV.7258 (closed) (4 September 2014)				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support		
S/PV.7260 9 September 2014	Twenty-eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2014/598) Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the		Liberia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/644)					
S/PV.7263 15 September 2014	Twenty-eighth progress report of the Secretary- General on UNMIL (S/2014/598)	Draft resolution submitted by Chad, France, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/664)				Resolution 2176 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/644)					
S/PV.7310 12 November 2014			Liberia	Under-Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
S/PV.7328 9 December 2014	Letter dated 29 September 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/707)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2014/868)				Resolution 2188 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the Panel of Experts on Liberia established pursuant to resolution 2128 (2013) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/831)					
S/PV.7330 (closed) (9 December 2014)				Under-Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations		

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7340 15 December 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/891)				Resolution 2190 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7423 2 April 2015		Draft resolution submitted by Angola, Chile, Lithuania, Malaysia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (S/2015/222)				Resolution 2215 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7438 5 May 2015	Twenty-ninth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2015/275)		Liberia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
S/PV.7517 2 September 2015	Letter dated 21 July 2015 from the Panel of Experts on Liberia established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/558) Letter dated 31 July 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/590)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/670)				Resolution 2237 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7518 (closed) (8 September 2015)				Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions		
S/PV.7519 10 September 2015	Thirtieth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2015/620)		Liberia	Under-Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	
S/PV.7525 17 September 2015	Thirtieth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2015/620)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Malaysia, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/711)				Resolution 2239 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

3. The situation in Somalia

During the period under review, the Security Council held 18 meetings, adopted nine resolutions and issued one presidential statement on the situation in Somalia. The Council continued to express its concern at the threat posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. The meetings of the Council focused on the peace and reconciliation process; the threat posed by Al-Shabaab; and the political, security and humanitarian situation in Somalia, including the relevant role and mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).⁶

The Council extended the mandate of UNSOM three times,⁷ in accordance with the recommendations contained in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General.⁸ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council twice extended its authorization for the African Union to maintain the deployment of the

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).⁹ The Council renewed the partial suspension of the embargo regarding arms intended for the Federal Government of Somalia during the period under review.¹⁰ The Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group supporting the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#).¹¹ In addition, the Council twice extended the authorization for counter-piracy operations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.¹²

⁶ For more information on UNSOM, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

⁷ Resolutions [2158 \(2014\)](#); [2221 \(2015\)](#); and [2232 \(2015\)](#).

⁸ See [S/2014/330](#) and [S/2015/331](#).

⁹ Resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#) and [2232 \(2015\)](#).

¹⁰ Resolutions [2142 \(2014\)](#); [2182 \(2014\)](#); and [2244 \(2015\)](#). For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Somalia, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

¹¹ Resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#) and [2244 \(2015\)](#). For more information on the Monitoring Group, see part IX, sect. I.B, under "Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea".

¹² Resolutions [2184 \(2014\)](#) and [2246 \(2015\)](#).

Meetings: the situation in Somalia

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7127 5 March 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/137)	Somalia		Somalia ^a	Resolution 2142 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7132 11 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2014/140)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	Somalia, Special Representative	
S/PV.7181 22 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2014/330)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) ^b	All invitees under rule 39	S/PRST/2014/9
S/PV.7188 29 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2014/330)	Draft resolution submitted by 10 Member States ^c (S/2014/377)				Resolution 2158 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7191 4 June 2014			Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7278 14 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2014/699)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of AMISOM	All invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7284 22 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (S/2014/740)		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7286 24 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2014/699) Letters dated 10 October 2014 from the Chair 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/2014/726 and S/2014/727)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/757)	Somalia		Six Council members, ^d Somalia	Resolution 2182 (2014) 13-0-2 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7309 12 November 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (S/2014/740)	Draft resolution submitted by 14 Member States ^e (S/2014/803)	Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Somalia, Spain		Somalia	Resolution 2184 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7375 4 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2015/51)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia	All invitees	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7445 19 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2015/331)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia	All invitees	
S/PV.7449 26 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2015/331)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2015/370)	Somalia			Resolution 2221 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7487 16 July 2015			Somalia	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Somalia, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7491 28 July 2015		Draft resolution submitted by 12 Member States ^f (S/2015/567)	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2232 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7535 14 October 2015	Letter dated 7 October 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/762)		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Field Support	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7541 23 October 2015	Letters dated 9 October 2015 from the Chair 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/2015/801 and S/2015/802)	Draft resolution submitted by Lithuania, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/810)	Eritrea, Somalia		Six Council members, ^g Eritrea, Somalia	Resolution 2244 (2015) 14-0-1 (adopted under Chapter VII)

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7551 9 November 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2015/702) Letter dated 7 October 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/762)	Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^h (S/2015/840)	Somalia	Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary- General, Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	All Council members, ⁱ all invitees ^j	Resolution 2245 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7554 10 November 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (S/2015/776)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/850)	Somalia			Resolution 2246 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a Somalia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

^b The two Special Representatives participated in the meeting via videoconference from Mogadishu.

^c Australia, Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Argentina, China, Jordan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^e Australia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

^f Angola, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^g China, New Zealand, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^h Angola, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

ⁱ Malaysia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Spain by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; and the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.

^j Somalia was represented by its Prime Minister.

4. The situation in Burundi

During the period under review, the Security Council held 12 meetings in connection with the situation in Burundi, adopted two resolutions and issued three presidential statements.

In 2014, the Council focused on the challenges facing the consolidation of peace in Burundi and the transition from the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) to a United Nations country team presence. The focus of the Council in 2015 shifted to the deteriorating situation following the successful bid for a third term in office by the President of Burundi. In March 2015, a Security Council mission visited Burundi.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of BNUB for the last time until

31 December 2014,¹³ and established the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUM) to follow and report to the Secretary-General and the Council on the electoral process in Burundi in 2015.¹⁴ In its decisions, the Council expressed concern about human rights violations, appealed for an inter-Burundian political dialogue, and welcomed regional mediation efforts.

At the end of 2015, in view of the deterioration of the political situation, the Council requested the

¹³ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#).

¹⁴ For more information on the mandate of BNUB and the mandate of MENUM, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

Secretary-General to present options on the future United Nations presence in Burundi. The Secretary-General suggested a multidimensional integrated peacekeeping operation under Chapter VII of the Charter or a fully-fledged integrated special political mission.¹⁵

¹⁵ S/2015/926.

Meetings: the situation in Burundi

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7104 28 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) (S/2014/36)		Burundi	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BNUB, Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^a	
S/PV.7110 13 February 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2014/36)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Nigeria (S/2014/96)	Burundi		One Council member (United States), Burundi	Resolution 2137 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7174 14 May 2014			Burundi	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^b Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^c	
S/PV.7236 6 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2014/550)		Burundi	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Burundi, Special Representative	
S/PV.7295 5 November 2014			Burundi	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^b Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^d	
S/PV.7364 21 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2015/36)		Burundi	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7388 18 February 2015						S/PRST/2015/6
S/PV.7473 26 June 2015			Burundi		Burundi	S/PRST/2015/13
S/PV.7482 9 July 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (S/2015/510)		Burundi	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights ^e	All invitees	
S/PV.7546 28 October 2015						S/PRST/2015/18
S/PV.7553 9 November 2015			Burundi, Uganda	Under-Secretary- General for Political Affairs, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Special Adviser to the Secretary- General on the Prevention of Genocide, Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, ^f Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	All invitees ^g	
S/PV.7557 12 November 2015		Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/865)				Resolution 2248 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Burundi was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

^b The Special Representative participated in the meeting via videoconference from Bujumbura.

^c Burundi was represented by its Minister of the Interior via videoconference from Bujumbura.

^d Burundi was represented by the Director General of International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation via videoconference from Bujumbura.

^e The High Commissioner participated in the meeting via videoconference from Geneva.

^f The High Commissioner, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General and the Chair of the Burundi configuration participated in the meeting via videoconference from, respectively, Geneva, Jordan and Bujumbura.

^g Burundi was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation via videoconference from Bujumbura.

5. The situation in Sierra Leone

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting and issued one presidential statement in connection with the situation in Sierra Leone. It received a briefing by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) on the final report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL. The Council was also briefed by the Chairperson of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

At its 7148th meeting, on 26 March 2014, the Council highlighted the success achieved in Sierra

Leone in the areas of peacebuilding and post-conflict stabilization, and stressed the importance of continued international support. Several Council members recognized the crucial role of the Special Court for Sierra Leone in providing criminal justice and fostering reconciliation in the country.¹⁶ The Council adopted a presidential statement on the completion of the mandate of UNIPSIL and commended the remarkable achievements made by Sierra Leone.¹⁷

¹⁶ [S/PV.7148](#), p. 6 (Jordan); p. 8 (United States); and p. 15 (Rwanda).

¹⁷ [S/PRST/2014/6](#).

Meetings: the situation in Sierra Leone

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7148 26 March 2014	Final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) (S/2014/192)		Sierra Leone	Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNIPSIL, Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2014/6

6. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

During the period under review, the Security Council held 17 meetings, including two closed meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries, adopted four resolutions and issued three presidential statements in relation to the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The deliberations of the Council focused on, inter alia, the importance of holding timely elections in 2016, the neutralization of all armed groups, in particular the military defeat of the March 23 Movement (M23) and its disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the promotion of human rights and the fight against impunity, as well as the problem of the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources. Towards the end of 2015, the Council also considered the exit strategy of the United Nations

Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).¹⁸

During the period under review, by resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#) and [2211 \(2015\)](#), the Council twice extended the mandate of MONUSCO for periods of one year each, the last of which was until 31 March 2016.¹⁹ Without altering the authorized troop ceiling, the Council, by resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), reduced the number of troops by 2,000 and expressed its intention to make the reduction permanent. In 2014 and 2015, the Council met twice in closed meetings with the countries contributing troops and police to MONUSCO pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#).

¹⁸ See the annual reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly ([A/69/2](#), introduction, paras. 57–63; and [A/70/2](#), introduction, paras. 29–36); and [S/PV.7237](#).

¹⁹ For more information on the mandate of MONUSCO, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”.

The sanctions measures against armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) were extended by resolutions [2136 \(2014\)](#) and [2198 \(2015\)](#), until 1 February 2015 and 1 July 2016, respectively.²⁰ By those resolutions the Council also extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until 1 February 2015 and 1 August 2016, respectively.²¹

²⁰ For more information on the sanctions measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”.

²¹ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) and the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to that resolution, see part IX, sect. I.B.

Meetings: the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7094 13 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (S/2013/757) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2013/773)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa ^a	Special Representative, Special Envoy	
S/PV.7107 30 January 2014	Letter dated 22 January 2014 from the Coordinator of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo extended pursuant to	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2014/55)	Democratic Republic of the Congo		One Council member (Rwanda), Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2136 (2014) 15-0-0

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Security Council resolution 2078 (2012) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/42)					
S/PV.7133 (closed) 12 March 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7137 14 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2014/153)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa ^a	One Council member (Rwanda), all invitees	
	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2014/157)					
S/PV.7150 28 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2014/153)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, United States (S/2014/222)	Democratic Republic of the Congo		One Council member (Rwanda), Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014) 15-0-0
	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2014/157)					
S/PV.7237 7 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2014/450)		Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Uganda	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa	All Council members, all invitees ^b	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7288 27 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2014/697) Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2014/698)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa	One Council member (Rwanda), all invitees	
S/PV.7296 5 November 2014						S/PRST/2014/22
S/PV.7356 8 January 2015						S/PRST/2015/1
S/PV.7367 22 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2014/956) Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO submitted pursuant to paragraph 39 of Security Council resolution 2147 (2014) (S/2014/957) Letter dated 12 January 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/19)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Jordan (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Under-Secretary-General	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7371 29 January 2015	Letter dated 12 January 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/19)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/66)				Resolution 2198 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7406 (closed) 17 March 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7410 19 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2015/172) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2015/173)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa	All invitees ^c	
S/PV.7415 26 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2015/172) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2015/173)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/209)	Democratic Republic of the Congo		One Council member (New Zealand), Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2211 (2015) 15-0-0

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7484 14 July 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2015/486)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Special Representative of the Secretary- General	Jordan (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Special Representative	
S/PV.7529 7 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2015/735) Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2015/741)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa	All invitees	
S/PV.7552 9 November 2015						S/PRST/2015/20

^a The Special Envoy participated in the meeting via videoconference from London.

^b The Democratic Republic of the Congo was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie; Angola by its Minister of Defence, who spoke on behalf of the Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region; and Uganda by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

^c The Democratic Republic of the Congo was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie.

7. The situation in the Central African Republic

During the period under review, the Security Council held 20 meetings in connection with the situation in the Central African Republic, including one closed meeting with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, issued two presidential statements and adopted six resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council, working with the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, the European Union and other regional and international partners gave sustained consideration to

this item, focusing on constraining intercommunal confrontations between anti-balaka and former Séléka factions to advance the reconciliation process; promoting inclusive political dialogue and assisting with the constitutional referendum and the legislative and presidential elections to complete the transition and restore peace and security; facilitating the delivery of and strengthening international action on humanitarian assistance to civilians affected by armed conflict, the displaced and refugees; and proceeding to disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and preparing for security sector reform.

By resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)²² and requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)²³ into MINUSCA, ensuring a seamless transition. The Council further decided that authority would be transferred on 15 September 2014 to MINUSCA from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic. By resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of MINUSCA for a period of one year, until 30 April 2016.

²² For more information on the mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”.

²³ For more information on the mandate of BINUCA, see part X, sect. II, “Political and peacebuilding missions”.

By resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), the Council strengthened the sanctions measures by applying a travel ban and asset freeze against individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#).²⁴ By resolution [2196 \(2015\)](#), the Council decided to extend the sanctions measures until 29 January 2016. The mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) was twice extended twice for one year, in resolutions [2134 \(2014\)](#) and [2196 \(2015\)](#), respectively.²⁵

²⁴ For more information on the sanctions measures concerning the Central African Republic, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”.

²⁵ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic and the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to that resolution, see part IX, sect. I.B.

Meetings: the situation in the Central African Republic

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7092 6 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2013/787)		Central African Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	One Council member (Chad), ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.7098 22 January 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	All invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7103 28 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2013/787)	Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^c (S/2014/54)	Central African Republic	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	One Council member (Russian Federation), Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Resolution 2134 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7114 20 February 2014			Central African Republic	Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	Secretary-General, all invitees	
S/PV.7128 6 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic pursuant to paragraph 48 of Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) (S/2014/142)		Central African Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Permanent Observer of the African Union	All invitees ^b	
S/PV.7153 10 April 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic pursuant to paragraph 48 of Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) (S/2014/142)	Draft resolution submitted by 10 Member States ^d (S/2014/252)	Central African Republic		One Council member (Chad), Central African Republic ^b	Resolution 2149 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7206 24 June 2014			Central African Republic	Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the	All invitees ^e	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
				Central African Republic, Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women		
S/PV.7215 11 July 2014	Letter dated 26 June 2014 from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/452)				Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013))	
S/PV.7246 19 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2014/562)		Central African Republic	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	Special Representative, Chair of the Central African Republic configuration	
S/PV.7280 21 October 2014		Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2014/745)				Resolution 2181 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7329 9 December 2014	Letter dated 28 October 2014 from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/762)			Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)), Under-Secretary-General	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2014/857)					
	Letter dated 5 December 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/870)					
S/PV.7349 18 December 2014	Letter dated 28 October 2014 from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/762)					S/PRST/2014/28
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2014/857)					
	Letter dated 5 December 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/870)					
S/PV.7366 22 January 2015	Letter dated 28 October 2014 from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/43)				Resolution 2196 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
	(2013) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/762)					
S/PV.7416 26 March 2015	Letter dated 29 January 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/85)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/210)[Resolution 2212 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7424 (closed) 8 April 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7427 14 April 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2015/227)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	
	Letter dated 10 April 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/248)					
S/PV.7434 28 April 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2015/227)	Draft resolution submitted by 10 Member States ^f (S/2015/290)	Central African Republic		Central African Republic	Resolution 2217 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Letter dated 10 April 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/248)					
S/PV.7500 5 August 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2015/576)		Central African Republic	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, representative of the Chair of the	All invitees under rule 39	

<i>Meeting record 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>
					Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	
S/PV.7537 20 October 2015						S/PRST/2015/17
S/PV.7578 14 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2015/918) Letter dated 10 December 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/943)			Under-Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations	Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)), Under- Secretary- General	

^a The representative of Chad spoke on behalf of the Economic Community of Central African States.

^b The Central African Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad.

^c Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^e The Central African Republic was represented by its Minister for Public Health, Social Affairs, Gender and Humanitarian Action.

^f Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

8. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings relating to the situation in Guinea-Bissau and adopted three resolutions. By resolutions [2157 \(2014\)](#), [2186 \(2014\)](#) and [2203 \(2015\)](#), the Council thrice renewed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)²⁶ for periods of three months, six months and one year, respectively. The last extension was from 1 March 2015 until 29 February 2016.²⁷

During 2014 and 2015, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau

configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, regarding the presidential and legislative elections in 2014, the institutional and socio-economic challenges that the country faced while emerging from conflict, and the need for the continuous engagement of the international community, in particular the donors. All substantive Council discussion on the situation in Guinea-Bissau took place in consultations, the main focus being on the restoration of constitutional order in the country, underpinned, in particular, by the holding of successful elections. Other important issues discussed included the reform and strengthening of State institutions, the need for inclusive political

²⁶ For more information on the mandate of UNIOGBIS, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

²⁷ Resolution [2203 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

dialogue, socioeconomic development and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking.²⁸

Regarding the sanctions regime imposed by resolution 2048 (2012),²⁹ the Council invited the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNIOGBIS to share all relevant information with the Committee established pursuant to resolution

²⁸ See the annual reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly (A/69/2, introduction, paras. 67-71; and A/70/2, introduction, paras. 38-40).

²⁹ For more information on the measures concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”.

2048 (2012),³⁰ particularly names of individuals who met the criteria set forth in paragraph 6 and elaborated in paragraph 7 of resolution 2048 (2012).³¹ By resolution 2203 (2015), the Council decided to review the sanctions measures seven months from the adoption of that resolution.

³⁰ For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part IX, sect. I.B.

³¹ Resolutions 2157 (2014), para. 9; and 2186 (2014), para. 9.

Meetings: the situation in Guinea-Bissau

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7121 26 February 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2014/105)		Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), ^a Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^b	
S/PV.7177 19 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2014/332) Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2014/333)		Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^a Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^c	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7187 29 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2014/332) Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2014/333)	Draft resolution submitted by Chad, Nigeria, Rwanda (S/2014/374)				Resolution 2157 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7315 18 November 2014	Letter dated 11 November 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/805)		Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^d	
S/PV.7321 25 November 2014	Letter dated 11 November 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/805)	Draft resolution submitted by Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/842)				Resolution 2186 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7376 5 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2015/37)		Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^e	
S/PV.7385 18 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in	Draft resolution submitted by 13 Member			One Council member (Nigeria)	Resolution 2203 (2015) 15-0-0

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2015/37)	States ^f (S/2015/114)				
S/PV.7514 28 August 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made with regard to the stabilization of and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2015/619)		Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Timor-Leste	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All invitees ^g	
	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2015/626)					

^a The Special Representative participated in the meeting via videoconference from Bissau.

^b The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of the 15 States members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); and the representative of Mozambique spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

^c The representative of Mozambique spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

^d Ghana was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, who spoke on behalf of ECOWAS; Guinea-Bissau was represented by its Prime Minister; and Timor-Leste was represented by its Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

^e The representative of Ghana spoke on behalf of ECOWAS; and the representative of Timor-Leste spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

^f Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^g The representative of Senegal spoke on behalf of ECOWAS; and the representative of Timor-Leste spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

9. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

During the period under review, the Security Council held 12 meetings in connection with the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, including two closed meetings with the troop- and police-contributing countries, and adopted four resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council continued to focus on political developments in Côte d'Ivoire in the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; security sector reform; national reconciliation and the

preparations for and holding of the presidential election on 25 October 2015; as well as the relevant role and mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).³²

³² For more information on the mandate of UNOCI, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

The Council twice extended the mandate of UNOCI and the French forces which supported it,³³ in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General.³⁴ During the period under review, the Council further reduced the military component of UNOCI and affirmed its intention to consider a further downsizing with the possibility of terminating the mission after the presidential election of October 2015 on the basis of the security conditions on the ground and the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over the security role of the mission, while acknowledging the importance of the reconfiguration of the military presence of UNOCI to high-risk areas. The Council welcomed the full operationalization of the quick reaction force established pursuant to resolution 2162 (2014) to implement the mandate of UNOCI.

The Council twice renewed and modified the sanctions measures, and twice extended the mandate of the Group of Experts.³⁵ The Council partially lifted the arms embargo and decided that supplies of non-lethal equipment and the provision of any technical assistance, training or financial assistance intended to enable the Ivorian security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order would no longer require notification to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004).³⁶ The Council terminated the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.³⁷

³³ Resolutions 2162 (2014) and 2226 (2015).

³⁴ S/2014/342 and S/2015/320.

³⁵ Resolutions 2153 (2014) and 2219 (2015). For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Côte d'Ivoire, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter". For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

³⁶ Resolutions 2153 (2014) and 2219 (2015).

³⁷ Resolution 2153 (2014), para. 13.

Meetings: the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7102 27 January 2014	Thirty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (S/2013/761)		Côte d'Ivoire	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of UNOCI	Côte d'Ivoire, Special Representative	
S/PV.7163 29 April 2014	Letter dated 14 April 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/266)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom (S/2014/303)	Côte d'Ivoire		One Council member (United States), Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2153 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7195 (closed) 9 June 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7197 16 June 2014	Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2014/342)		Côte d'Ivoire	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Côte d'Ivoire, Special Representative	
S/PV.7207 25 June 2014	Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2014/342)	Draft resolution submitted by France, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/430)	Côte d'Ivoire			Resolution 2162 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7292 29 October 2014	Letter dated 10 October 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/729)				Chile (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004))	
S/PV.7358 13 January 2015	Thirty-fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2014/892)		Côte d'Ivoire	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Chile (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)), Côte d'Ivoire, Special Representative	
S/PV.7431 22 April 2015	Letter dated 13 April 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to		Côte d'Ivoire		Chile (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)), Côte d'Ivoire	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/252)					
S/PV.7436 28 April 2015	Letter dated 13 April 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/252)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/288)	Côte d'Ivoire		Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2219 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7454 (closed) 3 June 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7459 9 June 2015	Thirty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2015/320)		Côte d'Ivoire	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Côte d'Ivoire, Special Representative	
S/PV.7471 25 June 2015	Thirty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2015/320)	Draft resolution submitted by 12 Member States ^a (S/2015/471)	Côte d'Ivoire		Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2226 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

10. Central African region

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and issued three presidential statements in connection with the situation in the Central African region.

Against the backdrop of the persistent crisis in the Central African Republic and its growing regional impact, the Council focused on the threat of terrorism posed by the expansion of Boko Haram terrorist activities into countries in the subregion. The Council condemned the attacks, war crimes and crimes against humanity carried out by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the subregion. The Council also focused on the role of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and other United Nations missions in the region in dealing with armed groups, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea and piracy, and terrorism and transnational organized crime in the subregion.³⁸ In an effort to improve international

coordination against LRA, the Council called for UNOCA, United Nations missions and other relevant United Nations presences in the region to support the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy, and strongly encouraged the coordination efforts of regional organizations.³⁹ In addition, the Council in 2015 focused on the political tensions arising from the electoral cycles affecting several countries in Central Africa.

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOCA was extended on 21 July 2015 for a period of three years, from 31 August 2015 until 31 August 2018, by virtue of a letter from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General.⁴⁰

³⁹ S/PRST/2015/12.

⁴⁰ S/2015/555.

³⁸ S/PRST/2014/8; S/PRST/2014/25; and S/PRST/2015/12.

Meetings: Central African region

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7171 12 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2014/319)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOCA	All Council members, Special Representative	S/PRST/2014/8
S/PV.7334 10 December 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOCA and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2014/812)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General, African Union Special Envoy on the Lord's Resistance Army Issue	Special Representative, Special Envoy	S/PRST/2014/25

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7461 11 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of UNOCA (S/2015/339)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	S/PRST/2015/12
S/PV.7572 8 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of UNOCA (S/2015/914)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General, African Union Special Envoy on the Lord's Resistance Army Issue	Special Representative, Special Envoy	

11. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

During the period under review, the Security Council held 46 meetings, including five closed meetings with troop-contributing countries, adopted 16 resolutions and issued four presidential statements in connection with the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council extended the mandates of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA).⁴¹ The Council imposed sanctions measures on South Sudan and established a new Committee concerning South Sudan to be supported by a Panel of Experts, and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.⁴²

The Council heard several briefings by representatives of the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID on the situation in Darfur and the work of the mission. On three occasions, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court briefed the Council on the activities of the Court since the Council had referred the Darfur situation to the Court in 2005. During her second briefing, in December 2014, citing the lack of progress with regard to arrests of Darfur suspects and obstacles to investigations, and despite reports of ongoing crimes, including alleged mass rapes committed in Thabit in Northern Darfur on 30 and 31 October 2014, the Prosecutor informed the Council that investigative activities in Darfur had been put on hold. By resolution [2148 \(2014\)](#), the Council streamlined the operations of UNAMID. By resolutions [2173 \(2014\)](#) and [2228 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the mission for 10 and 12 months, respectively. By resolutions [2138 \(2014\)](#) and [2200 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan for 13 and 11 months, respectively. On one occasion, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) briefed the Council at an open meeting.⁴²

⁴¹ For additional information on the mandates of UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

⁴² For sanctions measures concerning South Sudan, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter". For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan and their respective Panels of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

⁴² The Council heard the remaining quarterly briefings by

The Council heard briefings by representatives of the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the Head of UNMISS on the situation in South Sudan and the challenges faced by the Mission. The Council was also briefed by the Head of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the situation of displaced women and children in South Sudan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. By resolutions [2155 \(2014\)](#), [2187 \(2014\)](#) and [2223 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS was extended, once by four and a half months and twice by six months. By resolutions [2241 \(2015\)](#) and [2252 \(2015\)](#), which were not adopted unanimously, the Council extended the Mission's mandate by two months and by six and a half months,

the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) in informal consultations.

respectively.⁴³ By resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), the Council imposed sanctions measures (travel ban and asset freeze) on individuals and entities threatening the peace, security and stability of South Sudan and established a new Committee, supported by a Panel of Experts, to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) briefed the Council on 14 May and 25 August 2015.

The Council extended the mandate of UNISFA by resolutions [2156 \(2014\)](#), [2179 \(2014\)](#), [2205 \(2015\)](#), [2230 \(2015\)](#) and [2251 \(2015\)](#).

⁴³ The Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) abstained, objecting to the inclusion of the threat of sanctions measures, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and the reference to the hybrid court for South Sudan (see [S/PV.7532](#) and [S/PV.7581](#)).

Meetings: reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7100 23 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (S/2014/26)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Sudan, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7111 13 February 2014	Letter dated 7 February 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/87)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2014/93)	Sudan			Resolution 2138 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7141 18 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2014/158)		South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	All invitees	
S/PV.7152 3 April 2014	Special report of the Secretary-General on the review of UNAMID (S/2014/138)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/236)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2148 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7159 24 April 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2014/279)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Sudan, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7168 2 May 2014			South Sudan	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7172 12 May 2014			South Sudan		Secretary-General, South Sudan	
S/PV.7182 27 May 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of	South Sudan		South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
		Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/367)				
S/PV.7186 29 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2014/336)	Draft resolution submitted by Chad, France, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/375)	South Sudan, Sudan		South Sudan, Sudan	Resolution 2156 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7199 17 June 2014				Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	
S/PV.7233 (closed) 5 August 2014				Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID		
S/PV.7235 6 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2014/537)		South Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	South Sudan, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7238 7 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2014/515)		Sudan	Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID	Sudan, Joint Special Representative	
S/PV.7240 8 August 2014						S/PRST/2014/16
S/PV.7250 27 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2014/515)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/628)	Sudan		One Council member (Chad), Sudan	Resolution 2173 (2014) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7276 14 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2014/709)	Draft resolution submitted by France, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/728)	South Sudan, Sudan		South Sudan, Sudan	Resolution 2179 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7282 22 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2014/708)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	All invitees	
S/PV.7305 (closed) 11 November 2014				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7320 24 November 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan				Argentina (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005))	
S/PV.7322 25 November 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2014/821)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/844)	South Sudan		South Sudan	Resolution 2187 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7326 4 December 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2014/852)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Sudan, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7337 12 December 2014				Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	
S/PV.7341 15 December 2014						S/PRST/2014/26
S/PV.7380 12 February 2015	Letter dated 16 January 2015 from the Vice-Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/31)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/97)	Sudan		One Council member (United States), Sudan	Resolution 2200 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7392 24 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/118)		South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All invitees	
S/PV.7393 26 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2015/77)	Draft resolution submitted by France, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/134)	South Sudan, Sudan		South Sudan, Sudan	Resolution 2205 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7396 3 March 2015		Draft resolution submitted by Australia,	Australia, Luxembourg, Norway and South Sudan		Four Council members (China, Nigeria,	Resolution 2206 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
		Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/153)			Russian Federation, United States), South Sudan	Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7405 17 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2015/141) Special report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2015/163)		Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Sudan, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7413 24 March 2015			South Sudan		South Sudan	S/PRST/2015/9
S/PV.7437 (closed) 5 May 2015				Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7444 14 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/296)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS	Chile (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)), South Sudan, Special Representative	
S/PV.7451 28 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/296)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Lithuania, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/380)				Resolution 2223 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7456 (closed) 4 June 2015				Chief, UNAMID Integrated Operational Team, Department of Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7460 10 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2015/378)		Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Sudan, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7475 29 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2015/378)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2015/482)	Sudan		Six Council members, ^a Sudan	Resolution 2228 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7478 29 June 2015			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Sudan, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	
S/PV.7483 14 July 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2015/439)	Draft resolution submitted by France, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/531)	South Sudan, Sudan		South Sudan, Sudan	Resolution 2230 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7511 25 August 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/655) Letter dated 21 August 2015 from the Panel of Experts on South Sudan established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/656)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Chile (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)), Special Representative, Under-Secretary-General	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7515 28 August 15						S/PRST/2015/16
S/PV.7532 9 October 2015	Letter dated 19 August 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/654) Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/655)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/770)	South Sudan		Six Council members, ^b South Sudan	Resolution 2241 (2015) 13-0-2 ^c (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7545 28 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2015/729)		Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Sudan, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7569 (closed) 2 December 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS		
S/PV.7570 2 December 2015	Special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the mandate of UNMISS (S/2015/899) Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/902) Letter dated 23 November 2015 from the Secretary-General		South Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	South Sudan, Under-Secretary-General	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
	addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/903)					
S/PV.7580 15 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2015/870)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/966)	Sudan		Sudan	Resolution 2251 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
S/PV.7581 15 December 2015	Special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the mandate of UNMISS (S/2015/899)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/967)			Three Council members (Russian Federation, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Resolution 2252 (2015) 13-0-2 ^d (adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter)
	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2015/902)					
	Letter dated 23 November 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/903)					
S/PV.7582 15 December 2015			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Sudan, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	

^a Chad, China, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b Angola, China, Nigeria, Russian Federation, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^c For: Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; abstaining: Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^d For: Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; abstaining: Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

12. Peace consolidation in West Africa

During the period under review, the Security Council held three meetings on peace consolidation in West Africa. The Council heard three briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), who presented the reports of the Secretary-General on the developments in West Africa, including the activities undertaken by UNOWA and its good offices efforts and support to regional initiatives in West Africa.⁴⁴ The Council in its deliberations focused

on the fragile political situation and economic challenges facing the subregion, including developments concerning the deadly pandemic of Ebola virus disease, the security threat posed by Boko Haram, electoral crises, cross-border issues such as terrorism, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as the role of UNOWA in addressing those issues and its preventive diplomacy.

⁴⁴ For more information on the mandate of UNOWA, see part X, sect. II, “Political and peacebuilding missions”.

Meetings: peace consolidation in West Africa

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7213 8 July 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) (S/2014/442)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWA	Special Representative	
S/PV.7357 8 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOWA (S/2014/945)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	
S/PV.7480 7 July 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOWA (S/2015/472)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	

13. Peace and security in Africa

During the period under review, the Security Council held nine meetings, adopted one resolution and issued three presidential statements under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa”. The deliberations of the Council focused on the developments in the Sahel region and the challenges posed by the outbreak of Ebola virus disease at the end of 2014.

In the context of the Sahel, the deliberations in the Council concentrated on the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and its three main pillars, namely, governance, security and resilience. The Council adopted two presidential statements expressing concern about the situation in the Sahel region.⁴⁵ The Council also reaffirmed its

⁴⁵ [S/PRST/2014/17](#) and [S/PRST/2015/24](#).

strong commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of countries of the Sahel region and reiterated the importance of national and regional ownership of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. The Council further welcomed the establishment of the Group of Five for the Sahel, and encouraged the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel to work closely with the countries of that group, as well as other countries of the region and regional and international actors to tackle the threats to peace, security and development in the Sahel.

The Council led the multilateral response to the Ebola health crisis by adopting resolution [2177 \(2014\)](#), which was sponsored by 134 Member States, a record number. The Council underlined that, unless the Ebola outbreak was contained, it might lead to further instances of civil unrest, social tensions and a

deterioration of the political and security climate in the most affected countries, and determined that the unprecedented extent of the outbreak in Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security.⁴⁶ The Council called on Member States, inter alia, to lift general travel and border restrictions, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and provide urgent resources and assistance. In addition to the resolution, the Council issued a presidential statement on 21 November 2014,⁴⁷ and held an open debate on 13 August 2015, having before it a concept note circulated by Nigeria, on the global response to the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Resolution [2177 \(2014\)](#), fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

⁴⁷ [S/PRST/2014/24](#).

⁴⁸ [S/2015/600](#).

Meetings: peace and security in Africa

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7203 19 June 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress towards the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (S/2014/397)			Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel	All Council members, Special Envoy	
S/PV.7249 27 August 2014						S/PRST/2014/17
S/PV.7268 18 September 2014	Ebola	Draft resolution submitted by 134 Member States ^a (S/2014/673)	119 Member States ^b	United Nations System Senior Coordinator for Ebola, Director General of the World Health Organization, Mr. Jackson Niamah (Médecins sans frontières), ^c Head 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, all invitees	Resolution 2177 (2014) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7279 14 October 2014			Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER), Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All invitees	
S/PV.7318 21 November 2014			Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMEER, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola, Head of the French Red Cross in Guinea	All Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2014/24
S/PV.7335 11 December 2014				Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel	All Council members, Special Envoy	
S/PV.7502 13 August 2015	The global response to the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak Letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/600)		Sierra Leone	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola, Director General of the World Health Organization, Permanent Observer of the African Union, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Director of the Community-Based Initiative	All Council members, all invitees	

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7566 25 November 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the progress towards the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (S/2015/866)			Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel	All Council members, Special Envoy	
S/PV.7571 8 December 2015						S/PRST/2015/24

^a Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

^b Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

^c The representative of Médecins sans frontières participated in the meeting via videoconference from Monrovia.

14. The situation in Libya

During the period under review, the Security Council held 22 meetings in connection with the situation in Libya, and adopted eight resolutions, five of them under Chapter VII of the Charter. In its deliberations, the Council focused on initiatives for a peaceful political transition, the formation of the Government of National Accord as a result of the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement, and national reconciliation through a dialogue process that would include the elected House of Representatives and the General National Congress. The Council also considered ways of addressing instability and

insecurity caused by extremists and terrorist groups, including those affiliated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Qaida. The Council heard four briefings by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court regarding developments in Libya.

By resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#), [2208 \(2015\)](#), [2213 \(2015\)](#) and [2238 \(2015\)](#), the Council modified and extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)⁴⁹ for periods of

⁴⁹ For more information on the mandate of UNSMIL, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

12 months, 18 days, 5 and a half months and 6 months, respectively.

By resolution [2174 \(2014\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya was tasked with overseeing the implementation of reinforced sanctions measures. By resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#) and [2213 \(2015\)](#) the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended for one year each time.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya and the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to that resolution, see part IX, sect. I.B.

Meetings: the situation in Libya

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7130 10 March 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2014/106) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) (S/2014/131)		Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSMIL	Rwanda (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7136 14 March 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2014/106) Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2014/131)	Draft resolution submitted by 10 Member States ^a (S/2014/188)	Libya			Resolution 2144 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7142 19 March 2014		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2014/200)	Libya		Three Council members (Argentina, China, Russian Federation), Libya	Resolution 2146 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7173 13 May 2014			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Libya, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7194 9 June 2014			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Rwanda (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7218 17 July 2014			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Libya, ^b Special Representative	
S/PV.7251 27 August 2014		Draft resolution submitted by nine Member States ^c (S/2014/629)	Germany, Italy, Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Libya, Special Representative	Resolution 2174 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7264 15 September 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2014/653)		Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Rwanda (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7306 11 November 2014			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Libya, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	
S/PV.7345 17 December 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya		Libya		Rwanda (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya	
S/PV.7387 18 February 2015			Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Libya, Tunisia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All invitees ^d	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7398 4 March 2015	Letter dated 23 February 2015 from the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/128) Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2015/144)		Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Malaysia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7399 5 March 2015	Special report of the Secretary-General on the strategic assessment of the United Nations presence in Libya (S/2015/113) Letter dated 23 February 2015 from the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/128) Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2015/144)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2015/158)	Libya			Resolution 2208 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7420 27 March 2015	Special report of the Secretary-General on the strategic assessment of the United Nations presence in Libya (S/2015/113) Letter dated 23 February 2015 from the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/128) Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2015/144)	Draft resolution submitted by Angola, Lithuania, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/216) Draft resolution submitted by Jordan (S/2015/218)	Egypt, Libya		Four Council members (Jordan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States), Egypt, Libya	Resolution 2213 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) Resolution 2214 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7441 12 May 2015			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Libya, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	
S/PV.7485 15 July 2015			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Malaysia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7512 26 August 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2015/624)		Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Libya, Special Representative	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7520 10 September 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2015/624)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2015/694)	Libya			Resolution 2238 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7549 5 November 2015			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, Libya, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	
S/PV.7550 5 November 2015			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7577 11 December 2015			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Malaysia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)), Libya, Special Representative	
S/PV.7598 23 December 2015		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2015/1016)	Libya		Nine Council members, ^e Libya	Resolution 2259 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Libya was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

^c Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda and United Kingdom.

^d Egypt was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Libya by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and Algeria by its Minister Delegate for Maghreb and African Affairs.

^e China, France, Jordan, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

15. The situation in Mali

During the period under review, the Security Council held 16 meetings, including two closed meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries, adopted two resolutions and issued three presidential statements in connection with the situation in Mali. The Council also met twice, once in 2014 and once in 2015, with countries contributing troops to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2011\)](#).

During 2014, the Council oversaw the deployment of troops to MINUSMA, which was established in 2013, and received regular briefings on the overall political process and the deteriorating security situation in the north of the country. The Council visited Mali from 1 to 3 February 2014 and met with representatives of the Government, local authorities and civil society.⁵¹ By resolution [2164](#)

(2014), the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2015, focusing on security, stabilization and protection of civilians, support to political dialogue and reconciliation, support to the re-establishment of State authority, the rebuilding of the security sector, and the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

In 2015, the focus shifted to the peace process, which culminated in the signature by all parties of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali on 20 June 2015. By resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2016, focusing, inter alia, on support, monitoring and supervision of the ceasefire arrangements, support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, good offices, protection of civilians and the promotion and protection of human rights.⁵²

⁵¹ For more information on the Council's mission to Mali, see part I, sect. 34, "Security Council mission".

⁵² For more information on the mandate of MINUSMA, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

Meetings: the situation in Mali

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7095 16 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/1)		Côte d'Ivoire, Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	All invitees	
S/PV.7099 23 January 2014						S/PRST/2014/2
S/PV.7158 23 April 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/229)		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Mali, ^a Special Representative	
S/PV.7179 20 May 2014			Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Mali, ^a Special Representative ^b	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7201 (closed) 17 June 2014						
S/PV.7202 18 June 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/403)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Mali, ^a Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7210 25 June 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/403)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/436)	Mali		Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7227 28 July 2014						S/PRST/2014/15
S/PV.7274 8 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/692)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Mali, ^a Under-Secretary-General ^c	
S/PV.7355 6 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2014/943) Letter dated 23 December 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/944)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Mali, ^a Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7378 6 February 2015						S/PRST/2015/5

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7425 9 April 2015	Letter dated 2 January 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/3) Letter dated 16 March 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/187) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2015/219)		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Mali, ^a Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7465 (closed) 17 June 2015						
S/PV.7468 23 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2015/426) Letter dated 16 June 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/444)		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Mali, ^a Special Representative	
S/PV.7474 29 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2015/426) Letter dated 16 June 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the	Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^d (S/2015/481)	Mali		Mali	Resolution 2227 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

<i>Meeting record 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>
	President of the Security Council (S/2015/444)					
S/PV.7528 6 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2015/732)		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Mali, Special Representative	

^a Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation.

^b The representative of Mali and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Bamako.

^c The representative of Mali and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations participated in the meeting via videoconference from Bamako.

^d Angola, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Americas

16. The question concerning Haiti

During the period under review, the Security Council held 10 meetings on the question concerning Haiti, including four closed meetings with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Council heard semi-annual briefings by senior officials of the Organization on the situation on the ground, addressing political and security conditions, activities of MINUSTAH, and humanitarian, recovery and development matters. The Council twice renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH for

a period of one year.⁵³ A Security Council mission visited Haiti from 23 to 25 January 2015.⁵⁴

By resolution 2243 (2015), the Council affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of MINUSTAH and transition to a future United Nations presence, based on the review by the Council of the overall capacity of Haiti to ensure security and stability and on the security conditions on the ground.

⁵³ Resolutions 2180 (2014) and 2243 (2015). For more information on the mandate of MINUSTAH, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

⁵⁴ For more information on the Council's mission to Haiti, see part I, sect. 34, "Security Council mission".

Meetings: the question concerning Haiti

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7135 (closed) 14 March 2014				Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)		
S/PV.7147 24 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2014/162)		11 Member States ^a	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSTAH, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7261 (closed) 10 September 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7262 11 September 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2014/617)		10 Member States ^b	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7277 14 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2014/617)	Draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Canada, France, United States, Uruguay (S/2014/732)	Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Uruguay		Four Council members (Argentina, Chile, United Kingdom, United States), Ecuador, Guatemala	Resolution 2180 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7404 (closed) 16 March 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		
S/PV.7408 18 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2015/157)		12 Member States ^c	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7523 (closed) 16 September 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General		

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7530 8 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2015/667)		10 Member States ^d	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7534 14 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2015/667)	Draft resolution submitted by 18 Member States ^e (S/2015/775)	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay			Resolution 2243 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Uruguay.

^b Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Uruguay.

^c Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

^d Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

^e Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Asia

17. The situation in Afghanistan

During the period under review, the Security Council held nine meetings, adopted three resolutions and issued two presidential statements concerning the situation in Afghanistan.

The Council focused on the political transition, including the presidential elections and formation of the National Unity Government, as well as on the transition to full assumption of responsibility for security by the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces nationwide following the reduction of international military forces. The Council discussed the role of the United Nations, inter alia, in the election process, international aid coordination, good offices and the peace process, the fight against drug trafficking, the promotion of human rights, provision of humanitarian assistance, and economic and social development.

The Council recognized the gains made by Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban in 2001 and condemned the violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups.⁵⁵ The Council also stressed the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-

owned political process in Afghanistan,⁵⁶ and called upon all political entities to work together in accordance with the Afghan Constitution, with the aim of strengthening Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity in order to achieve a peaceful and prosperous future for all the people of Afghanistan.⁵⁷

By resolutions 2145 (2014) and 2210 (2015), respectively, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)⁵⁸ for a period of one year each time. Pursuant to the request of the Council in resolution 2210 (2015), a tripartite commission, comprising representatives of the Government, the international donor community, UNAMA and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, was established to conduct an examination of the role, structure and activities of all United Nations entities in Afghanistan. The final report of the Tripartite Commission was submitted to the Council in September 2015.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ Resolution 2210 (2015).

⁵⁷ S/PRST/2014/11.

⁵⁸ For more information on the mandate of UNAMA, see part X, sect. II, "Political and peacebuilding missions".

⁵⁹ S/2015/713, annex.

⁵⁵ Resolution 2189 (2014).

Meetings: the situation in Afghanistan

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7139 17 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2014/163)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia (S/2014/184)	11 Member States ^a	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ^b	Resolution 2145 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7208 25 June 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2014/420)		11 Member States ^c	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^d Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees ^e	S/PRST/2014/11 S/PRST/2014/12
S/PV.7267 18 September 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2014/656)		12 Member States ^f	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^d Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7338 12 December 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia (S/2014/883)	Afghanistan		Afghanistan	Resolution 2189 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7347 18 December 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2014/876)		13 Member States ^g	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Executive Director of UNODC, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, ^h all invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7403 16 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2015/151)	Draft resolution submitted by Spain (S/2015/178)	12 Member States ⁱ	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, 11 invitees under rule 37, ^j all invitees under rule 39	Resolution 2210 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7467 22 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2015/422)		11 Member States ^k	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7526 17 September 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2015/684) Letter dated 15 September 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/713)		12 Member States ^l	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Executive Director of UNODC, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7591 21 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2015/942)		13 Member States ^m	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chargé d'affaires of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	

^a Afghanistan, Canada, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey.

^b The representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

^c Afghanistan, Canada, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Pakistan, Spain and Turkey.

^d The Special Representative participated in the meeting via videoconference from Kabul.

^e The representative of Kyrgyzstan spoke on behalf of the members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

^f Afghanistan, Canada, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Slovakia, Spain and Turkey.

^g Afghanistan, Canada, Finland, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.

^h Chad (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration.

ⁱ Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey.

^j The representative of Canada did not make a statement.

^k Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey.

^l Afghanistan, Australia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey.

^m Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden and Turkey.

18. The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings in connection with a new item. At its 7353rd meeting, on 22 December 2014, the Council considered the request by 10 members of the Council for the inclusion of an item entitled "The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in the list of matters of which the Council is seized.⁶⁰ The Council adopted the provisional agenda

for that meeting by a procedural vote and thus included the matter in the list. At its 7575th meeting, on 10 December 2015, the Council again adopted the provisional agenda by a procedural vote and considered the item. On neither occasion was the vote unanimous. At the meetings, the Council received briefings from representatives of the Department of Political Affairs, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

⁶⁰ [S/2014/872](#).

Meetings: the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7353 22 December 2014	Letter dated 5 December 2014 from the representatives of Australia, Chile, France,	Report of the commission of inquiry of the Human Rights Council on human rights in		Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All Council members, both Assistant Secretaries-General	Adoption of the agenda 11-2-2 ^a

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/872)	the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2014/276, annex)				
S/PV.7575 10 December 2015	Letter dated 3 December 2015 from the representatives of Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/931)		Japan, Republic of Korea	Under-Secretary- General for Political Affairs, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	All Council members, all invitees	Adoption of the agenda 9-4-2 ^b

^a *For:* Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* China, Russian Federation; *abstaining:* Chad, Nigeria.

^b *For:* Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* Angola, China, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); *abstaining:* Chad, Nigeria.

Europe

19. The situation in Cyprus

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings, including four closed meetings with the troop-contributing countries, and adopted four resolutions on the situation in Cyprus. The Council in its deliberations focused on the various political developments in Cyprus, including the relevant role and mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).⁶¹ In addition, the Council continued to support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, his efforts to assist the parties in the negotiation process and his appointment of a new Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus and a new Force Commander of

UNFICYP. The Council also welcomed the resumption of negotiations and the joint declaration adopted by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders on 11 February 2014, and encouraged both sides to continue to work with UNFICYP to reach a comprehensive settlement.

The Council on four occasions extended the mandate of UNFICYP,⁶² the last extension for the period ending on 31 January 2016, in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General.⁶³

⁶¹ For more information on the mandate of UNFICYP, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”.

⁶² Resolutions [2135 \(2014\)](#), [2168 \(2014\)](#), [2197 \(2015\)](#) and [2234 \(2015\)](#).

⁶³ See [S/2013/781](#), [S/2014/461](#), [S/2015/17](#) and [S/2015/517](#).

Meetings: the situation in Cyprus

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7097 (closed) 21 January 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Special Representative	
S/PV.7106 30 January 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/781)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/60)				Resolution 2135 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7223 (closed) 23 July 2014				Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	
S/PV.7229 30 July 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2014/461)	Draft resolution submitted by France, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/536)				Resolution 2168 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7363 (closed) 21 January 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7370 29 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2015/17)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/60)			Three Council members (France, Russian Federation, Spain)	Resolution 2197 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7486 (closed) 16 July 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Representative	
S/PV.7496 29 July 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2015/517)	Draft resolution submitted by Angola, France, Lithuania, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/564)				Resolution 2234 (2015) 15-0-0

^a The Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Nicosia.

20. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

During 2014 and 2015, the Security Council held six meetings concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and adopted two resolutions. The High Representative briefed the Council four times on the developments covered in his latest reports. The Council twice extended for periods of 12 months the authorization of the multinational stabilization force (European Union Force-EUFOR) and the continued presence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the country, including authorization for the

participating Member States to take all necessary measures to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions.⁶⁴ At its 7481st meeting, on 8 July 2015, following a vote, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution on the item.⁶⁵

⁶⁴ Resolutions [2183 \(2014\)](#) and [2247 \(2015\)](#). For more information on the mandate of EUFOR, see part VIII, sect. III, "Peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements".

⁶⁵ [S/2015/508](#).

Meetings: the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7176 15 May 2014	Letter dated 2 May 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/314)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7307 11 November 2014	Letter dated 30 October 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/777)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/794)	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Two Council members (China, Russian Federation)	Resolution 2183 (2014) 14-0-1 ^a (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7308 11 November 2014	Letter dated 30 October 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/777)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7440 12 May 2015	Letter dated 29 April 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/300)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7481 8 July 2015		Draft resolution submitted by Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/508)		United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, ^b High Commissioner	Draft resolution (S/2015/508) not adopted 10-1-4 ^c

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7555 10 November 2015	Letter dated 5 November 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/841)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation (S/2015/847)	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	Resolution 2247 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a *For:* Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining:* Russian Federation.

^b Several members took the floor more than once in order to justify their votes and/or to make further statements.

^c *For:* Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* Russian Federation; *abstaining:* Angola, China, Nigeria, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

B. Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings in connection with the item entitled “Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)”. At those meetings, the Council discussed the political developments in Kosovo, with a focus on the implementation of the agreement on the principles governing the normalization of relations between Pristina and Belgrade, in particular the establishment of the association of Serb-majority municipalities. The Council also discussed the return of internally displaced persons, the promotion of human rights, the protection of cultural heritage sites, and the prevention of recruitment of foreign fighters to join the conflicts in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Council further focused on the work of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK),⁶⁶ the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Kosovo Force. In 2015, the Council considered the creation of a special court for war crimes by the authority in Pristina and the bid of Kosovo for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

⁶⁶ For more information on the mandate of UNMIK, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”.

Meetings: Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7108 10 February 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) (S/2014/68)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of UNMIK, ^a Mr. Hashim Thaçi	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.7183 27 May 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2014/305)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Atifete Jahjaga	All Council members, all invitees ^c	
S/PV.7257 29 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2014/558)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^a Mr. Enver Hoxhaj	All Council members, all invitees ^d	
S/PV.7327 4 December 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2014/773)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hashim Thaçi	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.7377 6 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2015/74)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hashim Thaçi	All Council members, all invitees ^d	
S/PV.7448 26 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2015/303)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hashim Thaçi	All Council members, all invitees ^d	
S/PV.7510 21 August 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2015/579)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ^a Mr. Hashim Thaçi	All Council members, all invitees ^d	
S/PV.7563 19 November 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2013/833)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Vlora Çitaku	All Council members, all invitees ^d	

^a The Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Pristina.

^b Serbia was represented by its Prime Minister.

^c Serbia was represented by its President.

^d Serbia was represented by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

21. Items relating to Ukraine

A. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

The item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)” was included in the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized after Ukraine requested an urgent meeting of the Council because of “the deterioration of the situation in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, Ukraine, which threaten[ed] the territorial integrity of Ukraine”.⁶⁷

During the period under review, the Council held 24 meetings in connection with this item, including two closed meetings, and adopted one resolution. At those meetings, the Council discussed the political developments in Ukraine, with a focus on finding a peaceful solution to the crisis through political dialogue in coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and through the trilateral contact group, which included representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and OSCE. The Council also considered the security situation, the humanitarian conditions in the eastern part of the country and the promotion of human rights.

The Council was regularly briefed on the political process and the security situation in the eastern part of Ukraine by representatives of the Department of Political Affairs. On two occasions, a representative of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs briefed the Council on the humanitarian impact of the conflict and reported on several of the humanitarian challenges, such as the growing number of internally displaced persons, the suspension of

humanitarian programmes and the expulsion of humanitarian aid agencies. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights briefed the Council several times and presented monthly reports of the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine tasked with providing objective assessments of the situation on the ground. Representatives of OSCE, including the Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, briefed the Council several times on multilateral diplomatic efforts to end the crisis.

On 15 March 2014, in the light of the referendum scheduled for 16 March in Crimea, the Council voted on a draft resolution by which it would have declared invalid the referendum on the status of Crimea on the grounds that Ukraine had not authorized it. The draft resolution was not adopted by the Council, having failed to obtain the required number of affirmative votes.⁶⁸

By resolution 2166 (2014), adopted unanimously on 21 July 2014, the Council, deploring the downing of a civilian aircraft on an international flight, Malaysia Airlines flight MH17, on 17 July 2014 in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine, supported efforts to establish a full, thorough and independent international investigation into the incident, which had resulted in the deaths of 298 people. On 29 July 2015, the Council voted on a draft resolution by which it would have established an international tribunal for the purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for crimes connected with the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17.⁶⁹ The draft resolution was not adopted by the Council, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁶⁷ See also part I, sect. 21.B, “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”.

⁶⁸ S/2014/189.

⁶⁹ S/2015/562.

Meetings: letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7123 (closed) 28 February 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Ukraine, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7124 1 March 2014			Ukraine		Deputy Secretary-General, four Council members (France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States), Ukraine	
S/PV.7125 3 March 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7131 (closed) 10 March 2014			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7134 13 March 2014			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, ^a Ukraine, ^b Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7138 15 March 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 42 Member States ^c (S/2014/189)	36 Member States ^d		All Council members, Ukraine	Draft resolution (S/2014/189) not adopted 13-1-1 ^e
S/PV.7144 19 March 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, Ukraine, Assistant Secretary-General	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7157 16 April 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All Council members, Ukraine, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7165 29 April 2014			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7185 28 May 2014			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7205 24 June 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7219 18 July 2014			Belgium, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Ukraine, Viet Nam	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7221 21 July 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 25 Member States ^f (S/2014/510)	Belgium, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Ukraine, Viet Nam		All Council members, ^g 10 invitees under rule 37 ^h	Resolution 2166 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7239 8 August 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All Council members, Ukraine, Assistant Secretary-General	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7253 28 August 2014			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7287 24 October 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7311 12 November 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs ad interim, Chief Monitor of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7365 21 January 2015			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7368 26 January 2015			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7395 27 February 2015				Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office in Ukraine, Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine	All invitees	
S/PV.7400 6 March 2015			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of	All Council members, all invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7457 5 June 2015			Ukraine	Humanitarian Affairs, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Deputy Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7498 29 July 2015		Draft resolution submitted by 18 Member States ⁱ (S/2015/562)	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Ukraine, Viet Nam		All Council members, ^j 11 invitees under rule 37 ^k	Draft resolution (S/2015/562) not adopted 11-1-3 ^l
S/PV.7576 11 December 2015			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	

^a Luxembourg was represented by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs.

^b Ukraine was represented by its Prime Minister.

^c Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Ukraine.

^e *For:* Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* Russian Federation; *abstaining:* China.

^f Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Chile, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^g Australia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs.

^h The Netherlands was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representatives of Ireland and Italy did not make statements.

ⁱ Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^j New Zealand was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Malaysia by its Minister of Transport.

^k Australia, the Netherlands and Ukraine were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The representatives of Italy and Romania did not make statements.

^l *For*: Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: Russian Federation; *abstaining*: Angola, China, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

B. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)

The item entitled “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)” was included in the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized after the Russian Federation requested an emergency meeting of the Council to consider “the alarming developments” in Ukraine.⁸⁴

During the period under review, the Council held five meetings in connection with this item and heard briefings by senior officials of the Organization on the situation on the ground, addressing political, security and humanitarian conditions. The Council condemned the acts of violence reported in eastern Ukraine, called for the de-escalation of tensions and urged the parties to find a peaceful solution to the crisis through political dialogue. Many Council members expressed their concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and

urged the relevant agencies to remain engaged until the situation in eastern Ukraine stabilized.

On 17 February 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2202 (2015), in which it expressed its grave concern at the tragic events and violence in eastern regions of Ukraine, endorsed the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements adopted in Minsk on 12 February 2015, and called upon all parties to implement the measures, including a comprehensive ceasefire. The Council reaffirmed its resolution 2166 (2014), concerning the downing of flight MH17, and its full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ See also part I, sect. 21.A, “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”.

Meetings: letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7154 13 April 2014			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7167 2 May 2014			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, Ukraine, Under-Secretary-General	

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7234 5 August 2014			Ukraine	Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7269 19 September 2014			Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, ^a all invitees	
S/PV.7384 17 February 2015		Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation (S/2015/117)	Germany, Ukraine		14 Council members, ^b Germany, Ukraine	Resolution 2202 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Australia, Malaysia and the Netherlands were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs.

^b Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Middle East

22. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

During the period under review, the Security Council held 31 meetings in connection with the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. The Council issued one presidential statement in which it expressed strong support for the call by international partners and the Secretary-General for an immediate and unconditional humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza, allowing for the delivery of urgently needed assistance.⁷¹ The Council failed to adopt a draft resolution submitted by Jordan on behalf of the Group of Arab States, by which it would have set parameters and a timeframe for a negotiated solution and the creation of two States living side by side in peace and security.⁷²

During 2014, the Council discussions focused on the resumption and subsequent suspension of direct negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians towards a two-State solution, and the deteriorating humanitarian situation and intensification of the violence in and around Gaza. During 2015, discussions focused on the reconstruction in Gaza, and on the increase in tensions with respect to holy sites in Jerusalem. Meetings during the two-year period also focused on the escalation of activities that undermined a two-State solution in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. Developments in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen and the overall political situation in the Middle East were also discussed during the period.⁷³

⁷¹ [S/PRST/2014/13](#), third paragraph.

⁷² [S/2014/916](#).

⁷³ See part I, sect. 23, “The situation in the Middle East”.

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7096 and S/PV.7096 (Resumption 1) 20 January 2014			26 Member States ^a	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^b all invitees ^c	
S/PV.7118 25 February 2014				Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7140 18 March 2014				Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7164 29 April 2014			29 Member States ^d	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ^e	
S/PV.7178 20 May 2014				Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7204 23 June 2014				Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7214 10 July 2014			Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine	Secretary-General, all invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7220 18 July 2014			Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7222 22 July 2014			40 Member States ^f	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	
S/PV.7225 28 July 2014			Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine		S/PRST/2014/13
S/PV.7232 31 July 2014			Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Under-Secretary General, Commissioner-General	
S/PV.7243 18 August 2014				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7266 16 September 2014				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7281 21 October 2014			35 Member States ⁱ	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the	Secretary-General, all Council members, 34 invitees under rule 37, ^j all invitees under rule 39	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
				Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the Holy See		
S/PV.7291 29 October 2014			Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7312 17 November 2014				Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs ad interim	Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7339 15 December 2014				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7354 30 December 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Jordan (S/2014/916)	Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine	All Council members, ^g all invitees	Draft resolution (S/2014/916) not adopted 8-2-5 ^k
S/PV.7360 15 January 2015			27 Member States ^l	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs ad interim, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	All Council members, ^m all invitees ⁿ	
S/PV.7386 18 February 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7417 26 March 2015				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7430 21 April 2015			29 Member States ^o	Deputy Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chair of the	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^p all invitees ^q	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
				Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the Holy See		
S/PV.7446 19 May 2015				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7470 24 June 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7490 23 July 2015			26 Member States ^r	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Minister Counsellor in the Delegation of the European Union, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	All Council members, ^s all invitees ^t	
S/PV.7506 19 August 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7521 15 September 2015				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7536 16 October 2015			Israel	Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7540 and S/PV.7540 (Resumption 1)			33 Member States ^u	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, Secretary-General of the League	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council	

<i>Meeting record 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>
22 October 2015				of Arab States, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	members, ^v all invitees ^w	
S/PV.7562 19 November 2015				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General	Special Coordinator	
S/PV.7584 16 December 2015				Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	Assistant Secretary-General	

^a Brazil, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine.

^b Jordan was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs; Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; and the Republic of Korea by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^c The representative of Djibouti spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC); and the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

^d Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey.

^e The representative of Guinea spoke on behalf of OIC; the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Oman spoke on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

^f Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

^g Luxembourg was represented by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs.

^h The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Saudi Arabia spoke on behalf of OIC.

ⁱ Algeria, Bahrain, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Zimbabwe.

^j The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the representative of Saudi Arabia spoke on behalf of OIC; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia did not make a statement.

^k *For:* Argentina, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Luxembourg, Russian Federation; *against:* Australia, United States; *abstaining:* Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom.

^l Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

^m Chile was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

- ⁿ Iceland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the representative of Saudi Arabia spoke on behalf of OIC; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of SADC.
- ^o Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine and Zimbabwe.
- ^p Jordan was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs.
- ^q The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Saudi Arabia spoke on behalf of OIC.
- ^r Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe.
- ^s New Zealand was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ^t The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Kuwait spoke on behalf of OIC.
- ^u Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Zimbabwe.
- ^v Jordan was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs; Malaysia by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; New Zealand by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Spain by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ^w Norway, Qatar and Sweden were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Maldives by its Foreign Secretary. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Kuwait spoke on behalf of OIC.

23. The situation in the Middle East

During the period under review, the Security Council held 57 meetings, including six closed meetings, in connection with the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East". The Council adopted 17 resolutions and issued 7 presidential statements. The Council failed to adopt a draft resolution by which it would have referred the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Criminal Court.⁷⁴ During the meetings, the Council considered the humanitarian and political situation in the Syrian Arab Republic; the humanitarian situation and political transition process in Yemen; the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF); the situation in Lebanon and the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); and the victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic or religious grounds in the Middle East.

The Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF four times, for periods of six months each time,⁷⁵ and renewed the mandate of UNIFIL twice, for a period of one year each time.⁷⁶ In February 2014, by resolution

2140 (2014), the Council established a Committee to monitor the sanctions measures imposed on individuals or entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen, and requested the Secretary-General to create a Panel of Experts on Yemen.⁷⁷ By resolution 2204 (2015), the Council extended by 13 months the mandate of the Panel of Experts, and renewed for 12 months the travel ban and asset freeze imposed by resolution 2140 (2014). By resolution 2216 (2015) the Council expanded the sanctions regime by imposing a targeted arms embargo on designated individuals.⁷⁸ In August 2015, the Council also established, for a period of one year, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify individuals, entities, groups or Governments that were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.⁷⁹

⁷⁴ S/2014/348.

⁷⁵ Resolutions 2163 (2014), 2192 (2014), 2229 (2015) and 2257 (2015). For more information on the mandate of UNDOF, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

⁷⁶ Resolutions 2172 (2014) and 2236 (2015). For more information on the mandate of UNIFIL, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

⁷⁷ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) and the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

⁷⁸ For more information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

⁷⁹ For more information on the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, see part IX, sect. III, "Investigative bodies".

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East — Syrian Arab Republic

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7116 22 February 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/115)	Syrian Arab Republic		Secretary-General, all Council members, Syrian Arab Republic	Resolution 2139 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7180 22 May 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 65 Member States ^a (S/2014/348)	57 Member States ^b		Deputy Secretary-General, 14 Council members, ^c Syrian Arab Republic	Draft resolution (S/2014/348) not adopted 13-2-0 ^d
S/PV.7212 26 June 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) (S/2014/427)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7216 14 July 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^e (S/2014/490)	Syrian Arab Republic		All Council members, Syrian Arab Republic	Resolution 2165 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7252 28 August 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) (S/2014/611)			Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7273 30 September 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) (S/2014/696)			Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Under-Secretary-General	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7293 30 October 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) (S/2014/756)			Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7324 25 November 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) (S/2014/840)			Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7342 15 December 2014				Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7344 17 December 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^f (S/2014/897)				Resolution 2191 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7369 28 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/48)		Syrian Arab Republic	Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7394 26 February 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/124)		Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey	Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	All Council members, all invitees	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7401 6 March 2015	Letter dated 25 February 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/138)	Draft resolution submitted by 37 Member States ^g (S/2015/161)	32 Member States ^h		Seven Council members ⁱ	Resolution 2209 (2015) 14-0-1 ^j
S/PV.7418 19 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/206)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7433 24 April 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/264)		Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Special Envoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Executive Director of the World Food Programme	All Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2015/10
S/PV.7452 28 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/368)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Under-Secretary-General	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7476 29 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/468)		Syrian Arab Republic	Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Assistant Secretary-General	
S/PV.7493 28 July 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/561)			Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7497 29 July 2015				Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	Secretary-General, Special Envoy	
S/PV.7501 7 August 2015	Letter dated 25 February 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/138)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/602)	Syrian Arab Republic		11 Council members, ^k Syrian Arab Republic	Resolution 2235 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7504 17 August 2015					One Council member (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	S/PRST/2015/15
S/PV.7513 27 August 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/651)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Under-Secretary-General	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7524 16 September 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/698)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	One Council member (Jordan), Syrian Arab Republic, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7543 27 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/813)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Syrian Arab Republic, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7560 16 November 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/862)		Syrian Arab Republic	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7588 18 December 2015		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/996)	Syrian Arab Republic		Secretary-General, all Council members, ¹ Syrian Arab Republic	Resolution 2254 (2015) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7592 21 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/962)			Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	All invitees	
S/PV.7595 22 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/962)	Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^m (S/2015/1001)			Five Council members ⁿ	Resolution 2258 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates.

^c Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^d *For:* Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* China, Russian Federation.

^e Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^f Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

^g Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

^h Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

ⁱ China, France, Jordan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^j *For:* Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining:* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^k China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^l Jordan was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs; China and the Russian Federation by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; France by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development; Angola by its Secretary of State for External Relations; Spain by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; the United States by its Secretary of State; and Lithuania by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^m Angola, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

ⁿ China, France, Jordan, Russian Federation and United States.

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East — Yemen

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7119 26 February 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/125)	Yemen		Three Council members (France, United Kingdom, United States), Yemen	Resolution 2140 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7175 14 May 2014					Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014))	
S/PV.7255 29 August 2014			Yemen		Yemen	S/PRST/2014/18
S/PV.7336 11 December 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)				Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014))	
S/PV.7381 12 February 2015			Qatar, Yemen	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen	Secretary-General, all invitees	
S/PV.7382 15 February 2015		Draft resolution submitted by Angola, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/116)			14 Council members ^a	Resolution 2201 (2015) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7390 24 February 2015	Letter dated 20 February 2015 from the Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/125)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2015/126)				Resolution 2204 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7411 22 March 2015			Qatar, Yemen	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen	All invitees	S/PRST/2015/8
S/PV.7426 14 April 2015		Draft resolution submitted by France, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/245)	Yemen		All Council members, Yemen	Resolution 2216 (2015) 14-0-1 ^b
S/PV.7494 28 July 2015			Yemen	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Yemen, Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7507 19 August 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	Under-Secretary-General	
S/PV.7542 23 October 2015				Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Yemen	Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)), Special Envoy	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7596 22 December 2015			Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Yemen, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	All Council members, all invitees	

^a Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b *For*: Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East — United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7200 (closed) 17 June 2014				Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7209 25 June 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 11 March to 28 May 2014 (S/2014/401)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation, United States (S/2014/437)				Resolution 2163 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7270 19 September 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF for the period from 29 May to 3 September 2014 (S/2014/665)					S/PRST/2014/19

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7333 (closed) 10 December 2014				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7346 18 December 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF for the period from 4 September to 19 November 2014 (S/2014/859)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation, United States (S/2014/904)				Resolution 2192 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7462 (closed) 16 June 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7477 29 June 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF for the period from 3 March to 28 May 2015 (S/2015/405)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation, United States (S/2015/474)				Resolution 2229 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7579 (closed) 14 December 2015				Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7594 22 December 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF or the period from 29 August to 18 November 2015 (S/2015/930)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation, United States (S/2015/1004)				Resolution 2257 (2015) 15-0-0

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East — United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#)

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7190 29 May 2014			Lebanon			S/PRST/2014/10
S/PV.7241 (closed) 14 August 2014				Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7248 26 August 2014	Letter dated 31 July 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/554)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/614)	Italy, Lebanon, Spain			Resolution 2172 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7409 19 March 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2015/147)		Lebanon			S/PRST/2015/7
S/PV.7503 (closed) 13 August 2015				Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations		
S/PV.7509 21 August 2015	Letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/598)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Spain, United Kingdom United States (S/2015/652)				Resolution 2236 (2015) 15-0-0

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East — victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic or religious grounds

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7419 27 March 2015	The victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic or religious grounds in the Middle East Letter dated 12 March 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/176)		47 Member States ^a	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans, member of the Iraqi Parliament, Special Representative for of the European	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^b all invitees	

<i>Meeting record 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>
					Union for Human Rights, Permanent Observer for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	

^a Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates.

^b France was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development; Spain by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Angola by its Secretary of State for External Relations; Chile by the Director General of Foreign Policy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the United Kingdom by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

24. The situation concerning Iraq

During the period under review, the Security Council held 12 meetings, adopted two resolutions and issued two presidential statements in connection with the situation in Iraq. The Council heard regular briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) on the situation on the ground, activities of UNAMI and developments pertaining to the search for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives. The Council also heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian dimensions of

the conflict and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Iraq and serious human rights crimes reportedly being committed by the terrorist organization known as “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant”. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the tensions arising from increased deployment of the Turkish troops in northern Iraq.

By resolutions [2169 \(2014\)](#) and [2233 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI for one year each time.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ For more information on the mandate of UNAMI, see part X, sect. II, “Political and peacebuilding missions”.

Meetings: the situation concerning Iraq

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7093 10 January 2014			Iraq		Iraq	S/PRST/2014/1
S/PV.7149 27 March 2014	Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2110 (2013) (S/2014/190) Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2014/191)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	Iraq, Special Representative	
S/PV.7224 23 July 2014	Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2014/480) Third report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2110 (2013) (S/2014/485)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Iraq, Special Representative	
S/PV.7230 30 July 2014	Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2014/480) Third report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2110 (2013) (S/2014/485)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2014/540)				Resolution 2169 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7271 19 September 2014			25 Member States ^a	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, ^b all invitees ^c	S/PRST/2014/20

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7314 18 November 2014	<p>First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014) (S/2014/774)</p> <p>Fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2014/776)</p>		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	All invitees	
S/PV.7383 17 February 2015	<p>Fifth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2015/70)</p> <p>Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014) (S/2015/82)</p>		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Iraq, Special Representative	
S/PV.7443 14 May 2015	<p>Sixth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2015/298)</p> <p>Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014) (S/2015/305)</p>		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	All invitees	
S/PV.7489 22 July 2015	Seventh report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2015/518)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Iraq, Special Representative	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014) (S/2015/530)					
S/PV.7495 29 July 2015	Seventh report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2015/518)	Draft resolution submitted by Angola, France, Jordan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (S/2015/570)				Resolution 2233 (2015) 15-0-0
	Fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014) (S/2015/530)					
S/PV.7556 11 November 2015	First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 2233 (2015) (S/2015/819)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Iraq, Special Representative	
	Eighth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2015/826)					
S/PV.7589 18 December 2015	Letter dated 11 December 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/963)		Iraq, Turkey	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All invitees ^d	

^a Albania, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

^b Argentina was represented by its Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Australia by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chad by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration; Chile by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; France by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jordan by its Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs; Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Rwanda by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; the United Kingdom by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; and the United States by its Secretary of State.

^c Bahrain, Canada, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Iraq, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Spain, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Belgium by its Minister of State; Denmark by the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Finland by the Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the

Islamic Republic of Iran by the Deputy Foreign Minister for International and Legal Affairs; and Japan by the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^d Iraq was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Thematic issues

25. United Nations peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Security Council held seven meetings, adopted two resolutions and issued one presidential statement in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”.

At the meetings, the Council discussed several themes, including new trends in peacekeeping, the evolution of regional partnerships, and the role of policing in peacekeeping, especially with regard to the protection of civilians. New trends considered by the Council included the establishment of more robust and multidimensional mandates, inter-mission cooperation and the use of new technologies.

With regard to the report of the Secretary-General entitled “The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations”⁸¹ and the recommendations in the report of

the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,⁸² the Council adopted two presidential statements. The first statement was adopted on 25 November 2015 under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security.”⁸³ In the second statement, which was adopted on 31 December 2015 under the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, the Council noted the view of the Panel and the Secretary-General that the lack of effective dialogue through consultations between the Council, troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat had generated frustration on all sides and undermined mandate implementation.⁸⁴

The Council also heard briefings by several force commanders and police commissioners of peacekeeping operations regarding the challenges they faced in the field.

⁸¹ S/2015/682.

⁸² S/2015/446.

⁸³ S/PRST/2015/22; see also part I, sect. 39.

⁸⁴ S/PRST/2015/26, second paragraph.

Meetings: United Nations peacekeeping operations

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7196 11 June 2014	New trends Letter dated 1 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/384)		31 Member States ^a	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^b	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7228 28 July 2014	The United Nations and regional partnership and its evolution Letter dated 3 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/478)	Draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda (S/2014/532)	25 Member States ^c	Deputy Secretary-General of the European External Action Service, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, NATO Senior Civilian Liaison Officer to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^d	Resolution 2167 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7275 9 October 2014				Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations, Force Commander of MONUSCO, Force Commander of MINUSMA, Force Commander of UNDOF	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7317 20 November 2014	The role of policing in peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding Letter dated 4 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/788)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/828)		Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Police Commissioner of UNMIL, Police Commissioner of UNMISS, Police Commissioner of MINUSCA	All Council members, all invitees ^e	Resolution 2185 (2014) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7464 17 June 2015				Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations, Force Commander of UNMISS, Force Commander of MINUSMA, Chief of Staff of UNTSO	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7558 13 November 2015	The challenges of policing within a protection of civilians mandate	Letter dated 5 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/844)		Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Deputy Police Commissioner of UNMISS, Police Commissioner of MONUSCO, Police Commissioner of UNMIL	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7599 31 December 2015						S/PRST/2015/26

Abbreviations: MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

^a Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^b The representative of Egypt spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the representative of Malawi spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC); and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

^c Armenia, Brazil, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

^d Estonia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Pakistan was represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister. The representative of Egypt spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the representative of Malawi spoke on behalf of SADC; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries and the representative of Thailand spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

^e Australia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

26. Items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

During the period under review, the Security Council held seven meetings, adopted three resolutions and issued one presidential statement relating to the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.⁸⁵

At the meetings, the Council received semi-annual briefings by senior officials of the two Tribunals and of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals,⁸⁶ and considered the

completion strategies of the Tribunals and their transition to the Mechanism. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council, inter alia, reappointed the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and extended the terms of office of permanent and ad litem judges of both Tribunals to allow them to serve beyond the expiry of their terms of office.⁸⁷ By resolution 2256 (2015), the Council also welcomed the completion of the judicial work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and acknowledged its substantial contribution to the process of national reconciliation and the restoration of peace and security, and to the fight against impunity and the development of international criminal justice, especially in relation to the crime of genocide. On 31 December 2015, the Council issued a statement to the press marking the close of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

⁸⁵ For more information on the mandates of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, see part IX, sect. IV.

⁸⁶ By resolution 1966 (2010), the Council, inter alia, established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the two Tribunals after the completion of their mandates.

⁸⁷ Resolutions 2193 (2014), 2194 (2014) and 2256 (2015). For more information on the action taken by the Security Council with regard to the terms of office of judges, see part IV, sect. I.D.

Meetings: items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7192 5 June 2014	Letter dated 15 May 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/343) Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	All Council members, all invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/350)					
	Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/351)					
S/PV.7332 10 December 2014	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2014/546)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	All Council members, all invitees	
	Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2014/556)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/826)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law					

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/827)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/829 and Corr.1)					
S/PV.7348 18 December 2014	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2014/546) Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2014/556)	Draft resolutions submitted by Chile (S/2014/907 and S/2014/908)		Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	One Council member (Russian Federation)	Resolution 2193 (2014) 14-0-1 ^a (adopted under Chapter VII) Resolution 2194 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/826)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia					

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/827)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/829 and Corr.1)					
S/PV.7455 3 June 2015	Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/340)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Rwanda, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	All Council members, all invitees	
	Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/341)					
	Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the					

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Security Council (S/2015/342)					
S/PV.7559 16 November 2015					One Council member (United Kingdom) ^b	S/PRST/2015/21
S/PV.7574 9 December 2015	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2015/577)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Rwanda, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	All Council members, all invitees	
	Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2015/585)					
	Letter dated 16 November 2015 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/874)					
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/883)					
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the					

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	President of the Security Council (S/2015/884)					
	Letter dated 20 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/896)					
S/PV.7593 22 December 2015	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2015/577)	Draft resolution submitted by Chile (S/2015/1005)			Two Council members (Chile, Russian Federation)	Resolution 2256 (2015) 14-0-1 ^c (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2015/585)					
	Letter dated 16 November 2015 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/874)					
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/883)					

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/884)					
	Letter dated 20 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/896)					

^a *For*: Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

^b Before the adoption of the agenda, the President of the Security Council made a statement in tribute to the victims of the terrorist attack in Paris on 13 November and other recent attacks, including the attacks in Beirut on 12 November.

^c *For*: Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

27. Children and armed conflict

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with the item entitled “Children and armed conflict” (see table 1). In its deliberations, the Council focused, *inter alia*, on recruitment of child soldiers, military use of schools, attacks on hospitals and schools, the need to integrate child protection into the work of field missions, the impact on children of non-State armed groups, such as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Boko Haram, and the abduction of children.

By resolution 2143 (2014), the Council welcomed the campaign “Children, Not Soldiers”, which aimed to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by government armed forces in conflict by 2016. In the same resolution, the Council introduced important new elements: *inter alia*, it encouraged Member States to establish a vetting mechanism to ensure that those responsible for crimes perpetrated against children were excluded from the ranks of the security forces, recommended the inclusion of child protection training for peacekeepers

and national military personnel, and encouraged the deployment of child protection advisers to United Nations field missions. By resolution 2225 (2015), the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage in abduction of children.

The Council continued to include provisions relating to children and armed conflict in its country- or region-specific decisions and in decisions relating to thematic issues.⁸⁸ Table 2 lists provisions by which the Council, *inter alia*, (a) condemned and demanded cessation of violations against children, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers; (b) urged the implementation of action plans and programmes on children and armed conflict; (c) mandated United Nations peacekeeping and political missions to

⁸⁸ For more information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see part I, sect. 28, “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”, and sect. 31, “Women and peace and security”.

monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children; (d) called for the deployment of child protection advisers to United Nations peacekeeping and political missions; and (e) called for measures against the perpetrators of violations against children.

Table 1
Meetings: children and armed conflict

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7129 7 March 2014	Letter dated 1 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/144)	Draft resolution submitted by 47 Member States ^a (S/2014/149)	57 Member States ^b	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Alhaji Babah Sawaneh, ^c Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^d 44 invitees under rule 37 ^e and all invitees under rule 39	Resolution 2143 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7259 8 September 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2014/339)		44 Member States ^f	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, Special Envoy for Peace and Reconciliation of the United Nations	All Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
				Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Ms. Sandra Uwiringiyimana, ^g Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations		
S/PV.7414 25 March 2015	Child victims of non-State armed groups Letter dated 6 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/168)		57 Member States ^j	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, Child Protection Technical Adviser of Save the Children in the Central African Republic, President of Paix pour l'enfance, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Assistant Secretary-General for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, 55 invitees under rule 37, ^k all invitees under rule 39	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7466 18 June 2015	Letter dated 1 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/402) Report of the Secretary-General (S/2015/409)	Draft resolution submitted by 56 States ^l (S/2015/445)	69 Member States ^m	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, Director of Facilitation for Peace and Development, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	Secretary-General, all Council members, ⁿ 54 invitees under rule 37, ^o all invitees under rule 39	Resolution 2225 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and Uruguay.

^c Former child soldier in Sierra Leone.

^d Argentina was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship; Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; and Lithuania by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^e The representative of Greece spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representatives of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland and Romania did not make statements.

^f Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Yemen.

^g Survivor of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

^h Luxembourg was represented by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs.

ⁱ The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; the representative of Indonesia spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC); the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

^j Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Estonia, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^k The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Viet Nam spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The representatives of Botswana and Rwanda did not make statements.

^l Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^m Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

ⁿ Malaysia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Spain by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

^o Guatemala was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Italy was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The representative of Algeria spoke on behalf of the Group of Arab States; the representative of Kuwait spoke on behalf of OIC; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf also of Finland, Iceland and Norway; the representative of Viet Nam spoke on behalf of ASEAN; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community. The representatives of Albania, Andorra, the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lebanon, Monaco, Norway, Palau, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Saudi Arabia did not make statements.

Table 2

Provisions relevant to children and armed conflict, by theme and agenda item

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Condemnation and demand for cessation of violations against children, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014)	32
		Resolution 2210 (2015)	31
	Central African region	S/PRST/2014/8	third
		S/PRST/2014/25	second
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2149 (2014)	6
		Resolution 2217 (2015)	5
		Resolution 2196 (2015)	eleventh preambular
		S/PRST/2015/20	fifth
		Resolution 2211 (2015)	22
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2180 (2014)	20
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2243 (2015)	25
		Resolution 2182 (2014)	35
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2155 (2014)	19
		Resolution 2173 (2014)	25
		Resolution 2187 (2014)	19
Resolution 2223 (2015)		22	
Resolution 2228 (2015)		25	
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2241 (2015)	27	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
		Resolution 2252 (2015)	25
Thematic	Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2143 (2014)	1
	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PRST/2015/4	fourth
Action plans and programmes on children and armed conflict			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014)	33
		Resolution 2210 (2015)	32
	Central African region	S/PRST/2014/8	twelfth
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2136 (2014)	10
		Resolution 2147 (2014)	5 (l) 26
		S/PRST/2015/20	fifth
		Resolution 2198 (2015)	14
		Resolution 2221 (2015)	32
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2232 (2015)	34
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	18
		Resolution 2173 (2014)	25
		Resolution 2187 (2014)	19
		Resolution 2223 (2015)	22
		Resolution 2228 (2015)	25
		Resolution 2241 (2015)	27
		Resolution 2252 (2015)	25
Thematic	Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2143 (2014)	2 7
		Resolution 2225 (2015)	4
Monitoring and analysis of and reporting on violations against children			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014)	33
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	2 (e)
		Resolution 2149 (2014)	30 (e) (ii)
		Resolution 2196 (2015)	23
	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2162 (2014)	19 (g)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2198 (2015)	33
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2015)	13 (c) (vi)
		Resolution 2227 (2015)	14 (e) (ii)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	4 (b) (ii)
		Resolution 2187 (2014)	4 (b) (ii)

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
		Resolution 2223 (2015)	4 (b) (ii)
		Resolution 2241 (2015)	4 (b) (ii)
		Resolution 2252 (2015)	25
Thematic	Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2225 (2015)	18
Child protection advisers			
Country- and region-specific	Central African region	S/PRST/2014/8	fifth
		S/PRST/2014/25	fourth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	2 (e) 10
		Resolution 2149 (2014)	30 (a) (ii)
		Resolution 2217 (2015)	32 (a) (ii)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014)	4 (a) (iii)
		Resolution 2211 (2015)	9 (c)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	13 (a) (iii)
		Resolution 2227 (2015)	14 (d) (iii)
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2158 (2014)	1 (d) (ii)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2252 (2015)	8 (a) (i)
Thematic	Children in and armed conflict	Resolution 2143 (2014)	24
		Resolution 2225 (2015)	15
	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	S/PRST/2014/27	eighteenth
	Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	S/PRST/2014/5	ninth
Measures against the perpetrators of violations against children			
Country- and region-specific	Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014)	32
		Resolution 2210 (2015)	32
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	2 (e)
		Resolution 2196 (2015)	12 (c)
	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2162 (2014)	19 (g)
		Resolution 2226 (2015)	19 (g)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	S/PRST/2015/20	fifth
		Resolution 2198 (2015)	5 (d) 5 (e)
Thematic	Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2143 (2014)	10
	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PRST/2015/4	fourth

28. Protection of civilians in armed conflict

During the period under review, the Security Council held six meetings to consider the protection of civilians in armed conflict, adopted two resolutions and issued two presidential statements, as detailed in table 1.

Among the main issues discussed by the Council during the period were the responsibilities and capacities of peacekeeping operations with mandates concerning the protection of civilians; measures needed to ensure the implementation of those mandates in the increasing complexity of field situations; and the challenges faced by women and girls in armed conflict settings. Building on resolution 1502 (2003) on the protection of United Nations and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones, the Council on 29 August 2014 adopted resolution 2175 (2014), having earlier held a meeting to mark World Humanitarian Day, 19 August. At a high-level meeting on 27 May 2015, the Council adopted resolution 2222 (2015), its second decision dedicated exclusively to the protection of journalists in armed conflict.

Throughout 2014 and 2015, the Council continued to include provisions relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict in its country- or region-specific decisions and in decisions relating to

thematic issues.⁸⁹ As shown in table 2, the Council, inter alia, (a) condemned all forms of violence against civilians, particularly against women and girls; (b) called upon all parties to a conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law and for all perpetrators of such crimes to be held accountable; (c) demanded that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, condemning attacks, threats, and acts of obstruction and violence perpetrated against humanitarian workers, including United Nations personnel; (d) emphasized the primary responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to protect civilians, including allowing the voluntary and safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons; (e) continued to include requests for additional monitoring mechanisms as well as reporting arrangements in order to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and (f) adopted targeted measures against perpetrators or expressed its strong intention to adopt such measures. In addition, the practice of strengthening the mandates of United Nations peace operations with a view to protecting civilians continued to evolve.

⁸⁹ For more information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see part I, sect. 27, “Children and armed conflict”, and sect. 31, “Women and peace and security”.

Table 1
Meetings: protection of civilians in armed conflict

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7109 12 February 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2013/689) Letter dated 3 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/74)		45 Member States ^a	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, ^b Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Director General of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ^b Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of	All Council members, all invitees ^c	S/PRST/2014/3

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
				the State of Palestine to the United Nations		
S/PV.7244 19 August 2014	World Humanitarian Day Letter dated 5 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/571)			President of ICRC, ^d Director and co-founder of the Liaison Office	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7256 29 August 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 12 Member States ^e (S/2014/640)				Resolution 2175 (2014) (15-0-0)
S/PV.7374 30 January 2015	Letter dated 16 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/32)		48 Member States ^f	Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Director for International Law and Policy at ICRC; representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ^g	
S/PV.7450 and S/PV.7450 (Resumption 1) 27 May 2015	The protection of journalists in conflict situations Letter dated 1 May 2015 from the Permanent	Draft resolution submitted by 49 Member States ^h (S/2015/375)	58 Member States ⁱ	Director-General of Reporters without Borders, Ms. Mariane Pearl, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union to	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, ^j 48 invitees under rule 37, ^k all	Resolution 2222 (2015) (15-0-0)

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
	Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/307)			the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	invitees under rule 39	

S/PV.7568
25 November
2015

S/PRST/2015/23

- ^a Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Uruguay.
- ^b The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director General of ICRC participated in the meeting via videoconference from Geneva.
- ^c Estonia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Ethiopia participated in his capacity as Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. The representative of Slovenia spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Switzerland spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.
- ^d The President of ICRC participated in the meeting via videoconference from Geneva.
- ^e Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.
- ^f Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.
- ^g Sweden was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; the representative of Switzerland spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends on the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community.
- ^h Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.
- ⁱ Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.
- ^j Lithuania was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Spain by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ^k Latvia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Georgia by its First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Azerbaijan by the Special Envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Iceland, Lebanon, Palau, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not make statements.

Table 2

Provisions relevant to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, by theme and agenda item

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Condemnation of all forms of violence against civilians			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014)	28
	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2153 (2014)	sixth preambular
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2136 (2014)	6
		Resolution 2147 (2014)	eighteenth preambular 17
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2233 (2015)	fourth preambular
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2213 (2015)	4
		Resolution 2238 (2015)	5
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	fifth preambular
		Resolution 2187 (2014)	fifth preambular
		Resolution 2228 (2015)	18
Resolution 2252 (2015)		thirteenth preambular	
Thematic	Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2225 (2015)	1
Compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law, and accountability			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014)	42
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2149 (2014)	12
		Resolution 2217 (2015)	15
	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2162 (2014)	12
		Resolution 2226 (2015)	12
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2136 (2014)	12
		Resolution 2147 (2014)	twenty-seventh preambular
		Resolution 2211 (2015)	25
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2233 (2015)	fourteenth preambular
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2238 (2015)	7
Resolution 2259 (2015)		14	
The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	8	
	Resolution 2227 (2015)	5	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	
The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2140 (2014)	27	
	Resolution 2191 (2014)	1	
	Resolution 2254 (2015)	13	
	Resolution 2258 (2015)	1	
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2232 (2015)	29	
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2138 (2014)	sixth preambular	
	Resolution 2155 (2014)	18 19	
	Resolution 2228 (2015)	16	
	Resolution 2252 (2015)	sixteenth preambular 24 30	
Thematic	Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2250 (2015) 4 6	
	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution 2222 (2015) 7 9 13	
	Small arms	Resolution 2220 (2015) 2	
Unhindered humanitarian access and protection of humanitarian personnel			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2145 (2014) 29	
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	26
		Resolution 2149 (2014)	45
		Resolution 2217 (2015)	48
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014)	34
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2233 (2015)	seventeenth preambular
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	28
		Resolution 2227 (2015)	32
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2140 (2014)	28
		Resolution 2216 (2015)	9
Resolution 2254 (2015)		12	
Resolution 2258 (2015)		5	

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2158 (2014)	10	
	Resolution 2182 (2014)	29	
		40	
		41	
	Resolution 2232 (2015)	31	
	Resolution 2244 (2015)	22	
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	17
		Resolution 2156 (2014)	20
		Resolution 2187 (2014)	sixth preambular
			18
Resolution 2223 (2015)		20	
Resolution 2228 (2015)		17	
Resolution 2230 (2015)		23	
Resolution 2251 (2015)		23	
Thematic Small arms	Resolution 2252 (2015)	22	
	Resolution 2220 (2015)	3	
Primary responsibility of States to protect civilians			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Burundi	Resolution 2248 (2015) 2	
	Central African region	S/PRST/2014/8 eighth	
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014) ninth preambular	
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014) fourth preambular	
	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2157 (2014) 3	
		Resolution 2186 (2014) 3	
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2144 (2014) 2	
			4
		Resolution 2238 (2015) 8	
	The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2190 (2014) 1	
		Resolution 2239 (2015) 1	
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2227 (2015) 33	
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2254 (2015) fourth preambular	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2228 (2015)	eighth preambular 23
		Resolution 2252 (2015)	22 29
Thematic	Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2250 (2015)	8
	Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	S/PRST/2014/5	eleventh
	Threats to international peace and security	Resolution 2150 (2014)	1
Monitoring and analysis of and reporting on protection of civilians			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Burundi	Resolution 2248 (2015)	8
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	19
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2213 (2015)	9 (a)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	29
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2158 (2014)	1 (e) 14
		Resolution 2182 (2014)	42
		Resolution 2244 (2015)	24
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2138 (2014)	19
		Resolution 2155 (2014)	12 16
		Resolution 2206 (2015)	18 (c)
		Resolution 2223 (2015)	12
		Resolution 2228 (2015)	19 28 (i) (ii)
		Resolution 2230 (2015)	25
		Resolution 2241 (2015)	24
		Resolution 2252 (2015)	15
Thematic	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution 2222 (2015)	19
	Small arms	Resolution 2220 (2015)	2
	Threats to international peace and security: prevention of and fight against genocide	Resolution 2150 (2014)	4
Targeted measures against perpetrators of crimes against civilians in armed conflict			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	37 (b) (c) 38

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Resolution 2149 (2014)	fifteenth preambular
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2136 (2014)	4 (f)
The situation in Libya	Resolution 2213 (2015)	11 (a)
The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2140 (2014)	18 (c) 29
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2244 (2015)	23
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2138 (2014)	13
	Resolution 2200 (2015)	15
	Resolution 2206 (2015)	21
	Resolution 2223 (2015)	17
	Resolution 2241 (2015)	22
	Resolution 2252 (2015)	20
Thematic Women and peace and security	Resolution 2242 (2015)	6
Mission-specific protection of civilians mandates^a		
Country- and region-specific The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014)	2 (b) (e) 11
	Resolution 2149 (2014)	eighth preambular twentieth preambular 30 42
	Resolution 2217 (2015)	32 (a) (c) (e) 44
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2162 (2014)	19 (a) (g) (h) 21
	Resolution 2226 (2015)	19 (a) (g) (h) 20 21 22
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014)	2 4 (a) 31

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Resolution 2211 (2015)	4 8 9 (a)
The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2190 (2014)	10 (a) (b) (e) (f)
	Resolution 2239 (2015)	10 (a) (c) (d) 12 16
The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	13 (a) (ii), (a) (iv) 13 (c) 16
	Resolution 2227 (2015)	14 (d) (e) (f)
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2148 (2014)	4
	Resolution 2182 (2014)	31
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	4 5
	Resolution 2156 (2014)	8
	Resolution 2223 (2015)	4 (a) (b) (c) 5
	Resolution 2228 (2015)	2 4 5
	Resolution 2230 (2015)	10 16
	Resolution 2241 (2015)	4 (a) (b) (c) 6 17
	Resolution 2251 (2015)	9
	Resolution 2252 (2015)	6 8 (a) (b) (c) 10
Thematic	Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2225 (2015) 15

^a For additional information on mandates and decisions relevant to peacekeeping and political missions, see part X.

29. Small arms

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings in connection with small arms and adopted one resolution. Resolution 2220 (2015) focused on strengthening international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and

misuse of small arms and light weapons, particularly through the effective implementation of Council-mandated arms embargoes and through information-sharing mechanisms, with the assistance of peacekeeping missions and other relevant United Nations entities.

Meetings: small arms

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7442 13 May 2015	The human cost of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons Report of the Secretary-General on small arms and light weapons (S/2015/289) Letter dated 1 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/306)		44 Member States ^a	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, President of the Côte d'Ivoire chapter of the West African Action Network on Small Arms, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7447 22 May 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on small arms and light weapons (S/2015/289)	Draft resolution submitted by 57 Member States ^b (S/2015/333)	50 Member States ^c		13 Council members ^d	Resolution 2220 (2015) 9-0-6 ^e

^a Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine.

^b Albania, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^c Albania, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine.

^d Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^e *For*: Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining*: Angola, Chad, China, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

30. General issues relating to sanctions

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in connection with the item entitled “General issues relating to sanctions”. This was the first meeting under that item since 2006. The Council members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Recognizing sanctions as an important tool to manage conflict and acknowledging the improvement of targeted sanctions in minimizing

humanitarian impact on civilians, several speakers addressed the challenges in effectively implementing sanctions and stressed the need for strengthening due process, building national capacities, enhancing communication and coordination between and among relevant United Nations offices, countries affected and other international and regional actors, and engaging with the wider membership of the United Nations and the private sector.

Meetings: general issues relating to sanctions

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7323 25 November 2014	Letter dated 5 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/793)			Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization	All Council members, all invitees	

31. Women and peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings, including one high-level meeting, adopted one resolution and issued one presidential statement in connection with women and peace and security (see table 1).

The Council further held discussions on sexual violence in conflict, displaced women and girls, and conflict-related sexual violence. Most importantly, on 13 October 2015, the Council adopted resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), marking the high-level review and fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#). One hundred and thirteen speakers, the highest number of speakers in the history of the Council, participated in the open debate on 13 and 14 October 2015.

During that meeting, consideration was given to the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, which contained findings and recommendations of the global study commissioned by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 16 of

resolution [2122 \(2013\)](#), and an update on annual progress towards the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#).

In 2014 and 2015, the Council continued to include provisions relating to women and peace and security in its country-specific decisions and in decisions relating to thematic issues.⁹⁰ Table 2 lists provisions by which the Council, inter alia, (a) called upon Governments, United Nations missions and parties to support women’s participation and engagement in peace and political processes as well as in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism; (b) requested concerned parties to make specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence; (c) requested the establishment or

⁹⁰ For more information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see part I, sect. 27, “Children and armed conflict”, and sect. 28, “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”.

implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence; (d) called for the deployment of women's protection and gender advisers to various peacekeeping and political missions; (e) called for measures against the

perpetrators of sexual violence; and (f) demanded further attention to gender analysis in the work of the United Nations missions and in all thematic areas of the work of the Council.

Table 1
Meetings: women and peace and security

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7160 25 April 2014	Sexual violence in conflict Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2014/181)		42 Member States ^a	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.7289 28 October 2014	Displaced women and girls: leaders and survivors Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2014/693) Letter dated 10 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/731)		50 Member States ^c	Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internationally Displaced Persons, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, NATO Secretary-General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, Senior Adviser on Gender Issues of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	All Council members, all invitees ^d	S/PRST/2014/21

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7428 15 April 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2015/203) Letter dated 9 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/243)		50 Member States ^e	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ^f	
S/PV.7533 13 October 2015 and S/PV.7533 (Resumption 1) 14 October 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2015/716) Letter dated 1 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/749)	Draft resolution submitted by 72 Member States ^g (S/2015/774)	86 Member States ^h	Executive Director of UN-Women, two representatives of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, representative of the NGO Voice of Libyan Women, Principal Adviser for Gender Issues of the European External Action Service, Special Envoy of the Chair of the African Union, Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, Chief of Staff of the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Senior Adviser on Gender Issues of OSCE, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	Secretary-General, all Council members, ⁱ 83 invitees under rule 37 ^j	Resolution 2242 (2015) 15-0-0

^a Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^b Ecuador was represented by its Minister of National Defence.

- ^c Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
- ^d Estonia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke also on behalf of Latvia. The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community.
- ^e Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
- ^f Belgium was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services and Canada by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Consular.
- ^g Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^h Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
- ⁱ Spain was represented by the President of the Government; the United Kingdom by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for International Development; Angola by the Minister for Family and the Promotion of Women; the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet; and Chile by the Vice-Minister in the National Service for Women.
- ^j Namibia was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation; Egypt and El Salvador by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Senegal by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad; Gabon by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Regional Integration; Ukraine by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Israel by its Minister for Social Equality; the Dominican Republic by its Minister for Women; Andorra by its Minister for Health, Social Affairs and Labour; Algeria by its Minister of National Solidarity, Family and the Status of Women; the Philippines by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process; Norway by its State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Switzerland by its State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Colombia by its Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs; Slovenia by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Republic of Tanzania by its Deputy Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children; the Netherlands by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Argentina by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The representatives of Botswana, Libya and Zimbabwe did not make statements.

Table 2
Provisions relevant to women and peace and security, by theme and agenda item

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	S/PRST/2014/11	first
		Resolution 2145 (2014)	44
		Resolution 2210 (2015)	14
	Central African region	S/PRST/2014/25	first
The situation in the Central African Republic	S/PRST/2014/28	third	
	Resolution 2149 (2014)	30 (b) (iv)	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Resolution 2217 (2015)	32 (b) (iv)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2211 (2015)	9 (c)
The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2243 (2015)	14
The situation in Mali	S/PRST/2014/2	seventh
	Resolution 2227 (2015)	23
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2232 (2015)	33
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	20
	Resolution 2173 (2014)	24
	Resolution 2187 (2014)	22
	Resolution 2223 (2015)	26
	Resolution 2241 (2015)	33
	Resolution 2252 (2015)	31
The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2190 (2014)	2
	Resolution 2239 (2015)	2
Thematic Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2171 (2014)	18
	Resolution 2171 (2014)	19
	S/PRST/2015/3	fifth
Post-conflict peacebuilding	S/PRST/2015/2	eleventh
	S/PRST/2015/2	fourteenth
Women and peace and security	S/PRST/2014/21	third
	Resolution 2242 (2015)	1
	Resolution 2242 (2015)	13
Specific and time-bound commitments by parties to combat sexual violence		
Country- and region-specific The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2149 (2014)	15
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2173 (2014)	24
	Resolution 2223 (2015)	23
	Resolution 2228 (2015)	24
	Resolution 2241 (2015)	28
Monitoring and analysis of and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence		
Country- and region-specific The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2149 (2014)	30 (e) (ii)
	Resolution 2217 (2015)	32 (e) (ii)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014)	4 (a) (iii)
The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2190 (2014)	10 (e) (i)
The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	13 (c) (vi)

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Resolution 2227 (2015)	14 (e) (ii)
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014)	4 (b) (ii)
	Resolution 2187 (2014)	4 (b) (ii)
	Resolution 2223 (2015)	4 (b) (ii)
	Resolution 2228 (2015)	24
	Resolution 2241 (2015)	4 (b) (ii)
	Resolution 2252 (2015)	8 (b) (ii)
Women's protection advisers and gender advisers		
Country- and region-specific	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014) 10
		Resolution 2149 (2014) 30 (a) (ii)
		Resolution 2149 (2014) 35
		Resolution 2217 (2015) 32 (a) (ii)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014) 4 (a) (iii)
		Resolution 2147 (2014) 27
		Resolution 2211 (2015) 9 (c)
		Resolution 2211 (2015) 10
	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2203 (2015) 3 (e)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014) 13 (a) (iii)
		Resolution 2227 (2015) 14 (d) (iii)
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2158 (2014) 1 (d) (i)
		Resolution 2158 (2014) 1 (d) (ii)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2155 (2014) 4 (a) (i)
		Resolution 2173 (2014) 24
		Resolution 2187 (2014) 4 (a) (i)
		Resolution 2223 (2015) 4 (a) (i)
		Resolution 2228 (2015) 24
		Resolution 2241 (2015) 4 (a) (i)
		Resolution 2252 (2015) 8 (a) (i)
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2242 (2015) 7
Measures against perpetrators of sexual violence		
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2210 (2015) 43
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2217 (2015) 32 (e) (ii)
	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2226 (2015) 19 (g)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2198 (2015) 15
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2182 (2014) 34

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2187 (2014)	21
		Resolution 2228 (2015)	24
	The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2190 (2014)	8
		Resolution 2190 (2014)	10 (e) (ii)
		Resolution 2239 (2015)	8
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2259 (2015)	14
Thematic	Women and peace and security	S/PRST/2014/21	seventh
		Resolution 2242 (2015)	6
		Resolution 2242 (2015)	14
Gender mainstreaming/gender analysis			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2210 (2015)	26
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2149 (2014)	35
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2147 (2014)	27
		Resolution 2211 (2015)	9 (c)
		Resolution 2211 (2015)	10
		Resolution 2211 (2015)	43 (i)
	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2157 (2014)	1 (g)
		Resolution 2186 (2014)	1 (g)
		Resolution 2203 (2015)	3 (e)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014)	15
		Resolution 2227 (2015)	23
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2187 (2014)	22
		Resolution 2241 (2015)	12
		Resolution 2252 (2015)	14
Thematic	Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2171 (2014)	18
		S/PRST/2015/3	seventh
	Post-conflict peacebuilding	S/PRST/2015/2	eleventh
	United Nations peacekeeping operations	S/PRST/2015/26	fifth
		S/PRST/2015/26	sixth
	Women and peace and security	S/PRST/2014/21	fifth
		Resolution 2242 (2015)	5 (b)
		Resolution 2242 (2015)	7
		Resolution 2242 (2015)	12
		Resolution 2242 (2015)	16

32. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

During the period under review, the Security Council held 15 meetings in connection with the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, including a summit⁹¹ and three other high-level meetings.⁹² The Council adopted nine resolutions, seven of which were under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,⁹³ and issued five presidential statements.

During the meetings, the Council focused on the threats increasingly posed by terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram,⁹⁴ Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front,⁹⁵ as well as the growing number of foreign terrorist fighters.⁹⁶ By a number of resolutions, the Council strengthened the existing counter-terrorism sanction regimes, attaching particular importance to

stemming the financing of terrorists, including financing from illicit oil trade, ransom payments and the smuggling of Iraqi and Syrian cultural heritage. Under the resolutions Member States were obliged to strengthen measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of foreign terrorist fighters and individuals designated on the sanctions list.⁹⁷

During the review period, the Council twice extended the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.⁹⁸ By resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#) the Council extended the mandates of the two entities for a period of 24 months, until December 2019.

⁹¹ Meeting held at the level of Heads of State or Government and explicitly referred to as a summit (see [S/PV.7272](#)).

⁹² See [S/PV.7316](#), [S/PV.7453](#) and [S/PV.7587](#).

⁹³ For more information on resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, see part VII.

⁹⁴ See [S/PV.7362](#), [S/PV.7421](#) and [S/PV.7492](#).

⁹⁵ See [S/PV.7226](#), [S/PV.7379](#) and [S/PV.7544](#).

⁹⁶ See [S/PV.7242](#), [S/PV.7272](#), [S/PV.7316](#) and [S/PV.7453](#).

⁹⁷ For information on the sanctions Committees concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, see part IX, sect. I.B.

⁹⁸ Resolutions [2161 \(2014\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#). For information on the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Monitoring Team, see part IX, sect. I.B, under “Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities”.

Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7101 27 January 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/38)				Resolution 2133 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7198 17 June 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom				Resolution 2160 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
		Kingdom, United States (S/2014/409)				
		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/408)				Resolution 2161 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7226 28 July 2014						S/PRST/2014/14
S/PV.7242 15 August 2014		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/589)	Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic		Nine Council members, ^a Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic	Resolution 2170 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7272 24 September 2014	Foreign terrorist fighters Letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/648)	Draft resolution submitted by 104 Member States ^b (S/2014/688)	95 Member States ^c	President of the European Council, Secretary of State of the Holy See	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^d 30 invitees under rule 37, ^e all invitees under rule 39	Resolution 2178 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7316 19 November 2014	International cooperation on combating terrorism and violent extremism		49 Member States ^f	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee	S/PRST/2014/23

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Letter dated 4 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/787)				established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism), Australia (as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, all Council members, ^g 46 invitees under rule 37, ^h Head of the Delegation of the European Union	
S/PV.7362 19 January 2015						S/PRST/2015/4
S/PV.7379 12 February 2015		Draft resolution submitted by 56 Member States ⁱ (S/2015/100)	42 Member States ^j		Six Council members ^k	Resolution 2199 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7421 30 March 2015				Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa, ^l Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	All invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7453 29 May 2015	Foreign terrorist fighters Letter dated 8 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/324) Letter dated 13 May 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/338) Letter dated 19 May 2015 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/358)			Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization	Secretary-General, New Zealand (as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011)), Lithuania (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)), all Council members, ^m Secretary-General of INTERPOL	S/PRST/2015/11
S/PV.7492 28 July 2015					One Council member (Chad)	S/PRST/2015/14

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7544 27 October 2015					New Zealand (as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989 (2011))	
S/PV.7565 20 November 2015		Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2015/890)			13 Council members ^a	Resolution 2249 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7587 17 December 2015		Draft resolution submitted by 68 Member States ^a (S/2015/972)	55 Member States ^b	President of the Financial Action Task Force	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^c President of the Financial Action Task Force	Resolution 2253 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7590 21 December 2015		Draft resolution submitted by Angola, Lithuania, New Zealand, Spain, United States (S/2015/995)				Resolution 2255 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yemen.

^c Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey,

Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yemen.

- ^d Argentina, Chad, Chile, France, Lithuania, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda and the United States (President of the Security Council) were represented by their Presidents; Jordan was represented by its King; Australia, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom were represented by their Prime Ministers; China and the Russian Federation were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.
- ^e Bulgaria, Kenya, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey were represented by their Presidents; Qatar by its Amir; Belgium, Canada, Iraq, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway and Trinidad and Tobago by their Prime Ministers; Serbia by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Albania, Algeria, Estonia, Latvia and Senegal by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Pakistan by the Adviser to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs; and Denmark by its Minister for Trade and Development; the representatives of Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Eritrea, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, the Niger, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tonga, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yemen did not make statements.
- ^f Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen.
- ^g Australia (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Argentina by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship; Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Rwanda by its Minister of State in charge of cooperation; the Republic of Korea by its Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs; and Lithuania by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ^h The representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Saudi Arabia spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The representatives of Bangladesh, Somalia and Uganda did not make statements.
- ⁱ Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^j Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey.
- ^k China, France, Jordan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.
- ^l The Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Abuja.
- ^m Chad was represented by its Minister of the Interior and Public Security; Lithuania (President of the Security Council) by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Malaysia by its Minister for Home Affairs; New Zealand by its Attorney General; Nigeria by the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior; Spain by its Deputy Minister for Homeland Security; the United Kingdom by the Permanent Secretary at the Home Office; and the United States by its Secretary for Homeland Security.
- ⁿ Angola, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom (President of the Security Council), United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^o Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^p Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey.
- ^q Angola, Chile and Jordan were represented by their Ministers of Finance; France by its Minister of Finance and Public Accounts; the United Kingdom by its Chancellor of the Exchequer; the United States (President of the Security Council) by its Secretary of the Treasury; Spain by its Minister for Economic Affairs and Competitiveness; Malaysia by its Second Minister of Finance; and Lithuania by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

33. Briefings

During the period under review, the Security Council received eight briefings that were not explicitly connected to any specific item before it.

Four meetings were held under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”;⁹⁹ at those meetings the Chairs of various sanctions and counter-terrorism committees and working groups provided an overview of the work of their organs to the Council, including the cooperation among the committees in addressing the evolving threat posed by terrorism.

Two meetings were held under the item entitled “Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe”, at which the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe briefed the Council on the security priorities of that organization, its activities in de-escalating emerging crises and resolving protracted conflicts, and its collaboration with the United Nations, in particular in combating terrorism.

Two briefings were given at closed meetings by the President of the International Court of Justice.

⁹⁹ Since June 2015, the Security Council has used the gender-neutral term “Chairs” in place of “Chairmen”.

Meetings: briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
S/PV.7184 28 May 2014	Belgium, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism; ^a Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) ; Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities; 12 Council members; ^b all invitees ^c
S/PV.7331 9 December 2014			Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) ; Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) , the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) ; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations
S/PV.7463 16 June 2015			Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) ; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) ; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) ; ^d 12 Council members ^e

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
S/PV.7586 17 December 2015			Chair of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) , the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) ; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan and the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

^a Before the briefings, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) made a statement on behalf of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) on the continuing cooperation among the three committees and their respective expert groups.

^b Argentina, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Rwanda, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^c The representative of Belgium spoke on behalf of the like-minded States on targeted sanctions: Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

^d Before the briefings, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) made a statement on behalf of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

^e Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Meetings: briefings by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
S/PV.7117 24 February 2014	Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and President of the Swiss Confederation	All Council members, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE
S/PV.7391 24 February 2015	Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia	All Council members, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE

Meetings: briefings by the President of the International Court of Justice

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
S/PV.7290 29 October 2014 (closed)	President of the International Court of Justice	All Council members, President of the International Court of Justice
S/PV.7548 4 November 2015 (closed)	President of the International Court of Justice	All Council members, President of the International Court of Justice

34. Security Council mission

During the period under review, the members of the Security Council undertook four missions, during which they visited several African countries (Burundi, Central African Republic, Ethiopia (African Union at Addis Ababa), Mali, Somalia and South Sudan), as well as Belgium, the Netherlands (The Hague) and Haiti. The missions included representatives of all members of the Council. The Council held four

meetings under the item entitled “Security Council mission”, at which it was briefed by the heads of the missions on their findings in those countries.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ For more information on the composition and reports of the missions, see part VI, sect. II.A (table 2).

Meetings: Security Council mission

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
S/PV.7120 26 February 2014	Briefing of the Security Council mission to Mali (31 January to 3 February 2014)	Letter dated 30 January 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/72) Report of the Security Council mission to Mali, 1-3 February 2014 (S/2014/173)		Two Council members (Chad, France)
S/PV.7245 19 August 2014	Briefing by Security Council mission to Europe and Africa (8 to 14 August 2014)	Letter dated 8 August 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/579)		Four Council members (Australia, Chile, United Kingdom, United States)
S/PV.7372 29 January 2015	Briefing by Security Council mission to Haiti (23 to 25 January 2015)	Letter dated 19 January 2015 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/40)		Two Council members (Chile, United States)
S/PV.7407 18 March 2015	Briefing by Security Council mission to Africa (9 to 13 March 2015)	Letter dated 5 March 2015 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/162) Report of the Security Council mission to the Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Burundi, including the African Union (S/2015/503)		Two Council members (Angola, France)

35. The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings in connection with the item entitled “The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security”, and issued one presidential statement.

The Council in its statement reaffirmed its commitment to international law and the Charter of the United Nations and to an international order based on the rule of law and international law, and underscored that sustainable peace required an integrated approach based on coherence between political, security,

development, human rights, including gender equality, and the rule of law and justice activities.¹⁰¹ The Council also noted the recommendation of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ [S/PRST/2014/5](#).

¹⁰² See [S/2013/341](#).

Meetings: the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

<i>Meeting record 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</i>
<p>S/PV.7113 19 February 2014</p>	<p>Report of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations (S/2013/341)</p> <p>Letter dated 3 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/75)</p>		<p>50 Member States^a</p>	<p>Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations</p>	<p>Secretary-General, all Council members,^b 49 invitees under rule 37,^c all invitees under rule 39</p>	
<p>S/PV.7115 21 February 2014</p>	<p>Report of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations (S/2013/341)</p> <p>Letter dated 3 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/75)</p>					<p>S/PRST/2014/5</p>

^a Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

^b Chile and Lithuania (President of the Security Council) were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

^c Latvia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cuba by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine. The representative of the Sudan did not make a statement.

36. Items relating to non-proliferation

A. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

During the period under review, the Security Council held three meetings to consider the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, one of which was held on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004).

On that occasion, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it recognized, *inter alia*, the urgent need for all States to take additional effective measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and to prevent non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass

destruction and their means of delivery.¹⁰³ The Council recommended that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) consider developing a strategy towards full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and incorporating such a strategy into its comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), which was to be submitted to the Council before December 2016.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ S/PRST/2014/7.

¹⁰⁴ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), see part IX, sect. I.B.

Meetings: non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7169 7 May 2014	Commemorating the tenth anniversary of resolution 1540 (2004) and looking ahead Letter dated 2 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/313)		45 Member States ^a	Principal Adviser and Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the European External Action Service	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2014/7
S/PV.7319 24 November 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)				Republic of Korea (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)), all Council members	

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7597 22 December 2015	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)				Spain (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)), all Council members	

^a Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Ukraine.

B. Non-proliferation

During the period under review, the Security Council held 11 meetings to consider the item entitled "Non-proliferation", one more than in the two years covered in the previous Supplement to the *Repertoire*. The Council received eight briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006),¹⁰⁵ and adopted three resolutions. The Council twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, first until 9 July 2015 and then until 9 July 2016.

The activities of the Council under this item focused mainly on the negotiations between the group of five permanent members plus one and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which culminated in the conclusion on 14 July 2015 of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of

Action and the adoption of resolution 2231 (2015), in which the Council endorsed the agreement and urged its full implementation. According to that resolution, the sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran would be terminated upon compliance with specified conditions.¹⁰⁶ The termination of the sanctions would be subject, however, to the so-called "snap back" arrangements in the event of significant non-performance of commitments under the Joint Plan of Action within a period of approximately 10 years after its coming into effect.

In the latter part of 2015, the Council was briefed on and discussed the alleged test launch of an Emad ballistic missile by the Islamic Republic of Iran on 10 October 2015.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010), see part IX, sect. I.B.

¹⁰⁶ For more information on this decision, see part VII, sect. III.A.

¹⁰⁷ See S/PV.7583.

Meetings: non-proliferation

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7146 20 March 2014	Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Australia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7193 9 June 2014		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2014/395)				Resolution 2159 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7211 25 June 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Australia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	
S/PV.7265 15 September 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Australia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	
S/PV.7350 18 December 2014	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Australia (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	
S/PV.7412 24 March 2015	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Spain (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	
S/PV.7458 9 June 2015	Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2015/401)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/413)				Resolution 2224 (2015) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7469 23 June 2015	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Spain (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	
S/PV.7488 20 July 2015		Draft resolution (S/2015/547)	Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees	Resolution 2231 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7522 15 September 2015	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Spain (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	
S/PV.7583 15 December 2015	Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)				Spain (as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)), all other Council members	

C. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings to consider the item entitled "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea", half the number held in the two years covered in the previous Supplement to the *Repertoire*. The Council adopted two resolutions, half the total number of decisions adopted in the previous two-year period.

Council members were briefed in consultations in March, May and July 2014 on the launch of various ballistic missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in violation of relevant resolutions, as well

as on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).¹⁰⁸

The Council twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, first until 5 April 2015 and then until 5 April 2016.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ See A/69/2, introduction, paras. 384-386.

¹⁰⁹ For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), see part IX, sect. I.B.

Meetings: non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7126 5 March 2014		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2014/148)				Resolution 2141 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7397 5 March 2015	Note by the President (S/2015/131)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2015/155)				Resolution 2207 (2015) 15-0-0

37. Post-conflict peacebuilding

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings in connection with the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”, and issued one presidential statement. At two of the meetings, held on 14 March 2014 and 14 January 2015, the Council considered reports of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict. Both meetings were followed by informal interactive dialogues. At the meeting of 14 January 2015, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it

looked forward to the outcome of the 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture and to the consideration of its recommendations to improve the peacebuilding capacity of the United Nations.¹¹⁰ At the meetings held on 15 July 2014 and 25 June 2015, the Council considered the annual reports of the Peacebuilding Commission.

¹¹⁰ [S/PRST/2015/2](#), ninth paragraph.

Meetings: post-conflict peacebuilding

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7143 14 March 2014	Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746)			Brazil (Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7217 15 July 2014	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session (S/2014/67)			Croatia (former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Brazil (Chair of the Commission)	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7359 14 January 2015	Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2014/694)			Brazil (Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission)	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2015/2
S/PV.7217 25 June 2015	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eighth session (S/2015/174)			Brazil (former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Sweden (Chair of the Commission)	All Council members, all invitees	

38. Threats to international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with threats to international peace and security. On 16 April 2014, the Council held a meeting to mark the passage of 20 years since the Rwanda genocide. By resolution [2150 \(2014\)](#), the Council called upon States to recommit themselves to preventing and fighting against genocide and other serious crimes under international law, and to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to

ensure greater collaboration between existing early warning mechanisms for genocide prevention.

On 19 December 2014, the Council considered a sustained and comprehensive response to counter the threats to international peace and security posed by terrorism and cross-border crime, as well as the linkages between them. By resolution [2195 \(2014\)](#), the Council stressed the need to work collectively to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime.

Meeting: threats to international peace and security

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7155 16 April 2014	Prevention and fight against genocide Letter dated 11 April 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/265)	Draft resolution submitted by 48 Member States ^a (S/2014/270)	33 Member States ^b	Colin Keating	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, Colin Keating	Resolution 2150 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7351 19 December 2014	Terrorism and cross-border crime Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations to help States and subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism (S/2014/9) Letter dated 4 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/869)	Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^c (S/2014/917)	32 Member States ^d	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Managing Director for Global and Multilateral Issues of the European External Action Service	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, all Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	Resolution 2195 (2014) 15-0-0

^a Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

- ^b Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and Turkey.
- ^c Australia, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda and United States.
- ^d Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and Ukraine.
- ^e Chad (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration; Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Nigeria by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Argentina by its Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Rwanda by its Permanent Representative and Minister of State in charge of cooperation; the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet; and Chile by its Director General for Foreign Policy.
- ^f Libya was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

39. Maintenance of international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held 17 meetings in connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, a more than five-fold increase with respect to the previous two-year period. The Council adopted five resolutions and issued three presidential statements.

The number of sub-items considered also multiplied; they included (a) war, its lessons and the search for a permanent peace; (b) security sector reform: challenges and opportunities; (c) conflict prevention; (d) inclusive development for the maintenance of international peace and security; (e) the role of youth in countering violent extremism and promoting peace; (f) peace and security challenges facing small island developing States; (g) regional organizations and contemporary challenges of global security; and (h) trafficking in persons in situations of conflict.

On 20 November 2015, the Council considered the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations¹¹¹ when the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the Panel's report and on his own recommendations contained in the implementation report.¹¹² On 25 November, the President of the Security Council issued a statement wherein the Council took note of the recommendations contained in the two reports, reaffirmed the basic principles of peacekeeping, and welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to advance the cause of reform and to undertake a comprehensive review of United Nations peace operations; it also welcomed his initiative to brief the Council on recommendations for further consideration by the Council, and encouraged him to take forward those steps under his authority that he had set out.¹¹³

¹¹¹ See [S/2015/446](#).

¹¹² See [S/2015/682](#) and [S/PV.7564](#).

¹¹³ [S/PRST/2015/22](#).

Meetings: maintenance of international peace and security

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7105 29 January 2014	War, its lessons and the search for a permanent peace Letter dated 14 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/30)		39 Member States ^a	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7161 and S/PV.7161 (Resumption 1) 28 April 2014	Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities Report of the Secretary-General on securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform (S/2013/480) Letter dated 1 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/238)		42 Member States ^b	Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	Resolution 2151 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7170 8 May 2014		Draft resolution submitted by 14 Council members ^e (S/2014/318)	Senegal		Jordan, Rwanda, Senegal	Resolution 2154 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7247 21 August 2014	Conflict prevention Letter dated 5 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/572)		39 Member States ^f	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^g	Resolution 2171 (2014) 15-0-0
S/PV.7361 19 January 2015	Inclusive development for the maintenance of international peace and security Letter dated 6 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/6)		59 Member States ^h	Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, President of the Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, ⁱ 55 invitees under rule 37, ^j all invitees under rule 39	S/PRST/2015/3

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7389 23 February 2015	Reflect on history, reaffirm the strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Letter dated 3 February 2015 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/87)		65 Member States ^k	Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^l all invitees ^m	
S/PV.7432 23 April 2015	The role of youth in countering violent extremism and promoting peace Letter dated 27 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/231)		44 Member States ⁿ	Mr. Scott Atran, Mr. Peter Neumann, Permanent Observer of the African Union, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, United Nations High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^o 41 invitees under rule 37, ^p all other invitees	
S/PV.7499 30 July 2015	Peace and security challenges facing small island developing States Letter dated 15 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/543)		55 Member States ^q	Premier of Niue, Minister of Finance of the Cook Islands, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^r 53 invitees under rule 37, ^s all other invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7505 and S/PV.7505 (Resumption 1) 18 August 2015	Regional organizations and contemporary challenges of global security Letter dated 5 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/599)		28 Member States ^t	Director for Africa of the European External Action Service, Adviser to the African Union Mission	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^u	
S/PV.7508 20 August 2015	Consolidating Security Council engagement on security sector reform: towards further implementation of resolution 2151 (2014) Letter dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/614)			Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator, Crisis Response Unit, United Nations Development Programme	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7527 30 September 2015	Settlement of conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa and countering the terrorist threat in the region Letter dated 1 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/678)		54 Member States ^v	High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Permanent Observer of the	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^w 51 invitees under rule 37, ^x all other invitees	

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record 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>
				Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf to the United Nations, Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See		
S/PV.7531 9 October 2015		Draft resolution submitted by 35 Member States ^y (S/2015/768)	30 Member States ^z		13 Council members, ^{aa} Libya	Resolution 2240 (2015) 14-0-1
S/PV.7561 17 November 2015	Security, development and the root causes of conflict Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations and conflict prevention: a collective recommitment (S/2015/730) Letter dated 5 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/845)		60 Member States ^{bb}	Sweden (as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), President of the Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts and Nobel Peace prize laureate 2015 for the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet, Deputy Secretary-General for Global and Economic Issues of the European External Action Service, Head of Delegation and Permanent Observer of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^{cc} 56 invitees under rule 37, ^{dd} all other invitees	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7564 20 November 2015	Briefing on the Secretary-General's report: the future of United Nations peace operations Letter dated 5 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2015/846)				Secretary-General, all Council members	
S/PV.7567 25 November 2015						S/PRST/2015/22
S/PV.7573 9 December 2015		Draft resolution submitted by 13 Council members ^e (S/2015/935)			Jordan	Resolution 2250 (2015) 15-0-0
S/PV.7585 16 December 2015	Trafficking in persons in situations of conflict			Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Chief Executive Officer of the Freedom Fund, Ms. Nadia Murad Basee Taha	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2015/25

^a Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^b Algeria, Brazil, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey. At the resumption: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania.

^c Nigeria was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^d Montenegro was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration; Norway by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and Slovakia by its State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

^e Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom and United States.

- ^f Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
- ^g Mexico was represented by the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights. The representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community.
- ^h Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yemen.
- ⁱ Chile (President of the Security Council) was represented by its President; Angola by its Secretary of State for External Relations; Spain by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.
- ^j Thailand was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Argentina by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship; Haiti and Uruguay by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; the Dominican Republic by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ecuador by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility; and Mexico by its Vice-Minister for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; the representative of Estonia spoke on behalf also of Latvia; the representative of South Africa spoke on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representatives of Botswana, El Salvador, Ethiopia and Timor-Leste did not make statements.
- ^k Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.
- ^l Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Angola by its Secretary of State for External Relations; Spain by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.
- ^m Serbia was represented by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ukraine by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the United Arab Emirates by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the Rule of Law; the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the representative of Maldives spoke on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community.
- ⁿ Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates.
- ^o Jordan was represented by the Crown Prince; Angola by its Secretary of State for External Relations; Malaysia by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Spain by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; France by its Minister for Cities, Youth and Sports; and the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.
- ^p Egypt was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Sweden was represented by its Minister for Justice and Migration, who spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representatives of Gabon, Guatemala and the Sudan did not make statements.
- ^q Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Luxembourg, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine and Uruguay.
- ^r New Zealand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Angola by its Secretary of State for External Relations; Chile by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Spain by its Secretary of State for Development.
- ^s Kiribati was represented by its President; Jamaica and Samoa by their Prime Ministers; Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Antigua and Barbuda by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Trade; the Bahamas by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration; Barbados by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; Papua New Guinea by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Commerce and Information Technology; Sweden by its Minister for International Development

Cooperation, who spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; Seychelles by its Minister of Finance; Italy by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Timor-Leste by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and Maldives by its Foreign Secretary, who spoke on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States. The representative of Tonga spoke on behalf of the 12 members of the group of Pacific small island developing States with a presence at the United Nations; the representatives of Botswana and Senegal did not make statements.

- ^f Armenia, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.
- ^g The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; the representative of Kuwait spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Viet Nam spoke on behalf of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
- ^h Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.
- ⁱ Jordan was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs; Chile, China, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Angola by its Minister for External Relations; Chad by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration; France by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development; Spain by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; the United Kingdom by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; and the United States by its Secretary of State.
- ^j Belgium was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Slovakia by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Slovenia by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Syrian Arab Republic by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates; Croatia by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Kuwait by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Serbia by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Brazil by its Minister for External Relations; Hungary by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade; Italy by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Lebanon by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants; Libya by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Luxembourg by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Pakistan by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Adviser to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs; Belarus, Israel and Ukraine by their Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Australia by its Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Trade; Montenegro by the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration; Poland by the Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Switzerland by the Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs; Austria by the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates by its Minister of State; and Algeria by its Minister for Maghreb Affairs, the African Union and the League of Arab States. The representatives of Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua and the Sudan did not make statements.
- ^k Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and United Kingdom.
- ^l Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Thailand.
- ^{aa} Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^{bb} Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.
- ^{cc} The United Kingdom was represented by the Secretary of State for International Development.
- ^{dd} The Netherlands was represented by its Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; Rwanda by its Permanent Representative and Minister of State for Cooperation; Portugal by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and Thailand by its Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Sierra Leone spoke on behalf of the Group of African States; the representatives of Argentina, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe did not make statements.
- ^{ee} Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

40. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and issued two presidential statements in connection with the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”. The Council discussed the partnership between and among the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union in various issues relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, including the emerging migrant crisis.¹¹⁴

The Council on 14 February 2014 issued its first presidential statement concerning cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union; in it the Council commended the involvement of the European

Union in international negotiations and mediation, its ongoing commitment to international peacekeeping, peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance and financial as well as logistical support, and its role in supporting the United Nations operations in the areas of mutual concern.¹¹⁵ In another presidential statement, the Council acknowledged the role of the African Union in efforts to prevent or settle conflicts on the African continent, and commended the increased contribution of the African Union to the maintenance of peace and security, including peacekeeping; the Council also welcomed the continued cooperation between the two organizations on different components of the African Peace and Security Architecture.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ The migrant crisis was discussed on 11 May 2015 (see [S/PV.7439](#)).

¹¹⁵ [S/PRST/2014/4](#).

¹¹⁶ [S/PRST/2014/27](#).

Meetings: cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7112 14 February 2014	European Union			High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^a High Representative	S/PRST/2014/4
S/PV.7343 16 December 2014	Peace operations: the United Nations-African Union partnership and its evolution Letter dated 8 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/879)		21 Member States ^b	African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel, Managing Director for Africa, of the European External Action Service	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	S/PRST/2014/27

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.7402 9 March 2015	European Union			High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, High Representative	
S/PV.7439 11 May 2015				High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration	All invitees	

^a Lithuania was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^b Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Slovakia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and Uganda.

^c Chad (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration.

^d The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

Part II

Provisional rules of procedure and related procedural developments

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	160
I. Meetings and records	161
Note	161
A. Meetings	163
B. Informal consultations of the whole	170
C. Other informal meetings of the members of the Security Council	170
D. Records	177
II. Agenda	177
Note	177
A. Adoption of the agenda (rule 9)	178
B. Matters of which the Security Council is seized (rules 10 and 11)	181
C. Discussions concerning the agenda	185
III. Representation and credentials	186
Note	186
IV. Presidency	187
Note	187
Role of the President of the Security Council (rules 18 and 19)	187
V. Secretariat	189
Note	189
Administrative functions of the Secretariat (rules 21 to 26)	189
VI. Conduct of business	191
Note	191
VII. Participation	193
Note	193
A. Invitations extended under rule 37	194
B. Invitations extended under rule 39	194
C. Invitations not expressly extended under rule 37 or rule 39	196
D. Discussions relating to participation	197
VIII. Decision-making and voting	198
Note	198
A. Decisions of the Council	199
B. Sponsorship in accordance with rule 38	200
C. Decision-making by voting	205

D.	Decision-making without a vote	208
E.	Discussions concerning the decision-making process	209
IX.	Languages	210
	Note	210
X.	Provisional status of the rules of procedure	210
	Note	210

Introductory note

Part II of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* covers the practice of the Security Council in relation to its provisional rules of procedure and relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations. While the routine application of the provisional rules of procedure is described below, the main focus of the part is the special application of the rules in the proceedings of the Council. Part II is divided into 10 main sections, in the order of the relevant chapters of the provisional rules of procedure, as follows: section I, Meetings and records (Article 28 of the Charter and rules 1 to 5 and 48 to 57); section II, Agenda (rules 6 to 12); section III, Representation and credentials (rules 13 to 17); section IV, Presidency (rules 18 to 20); section V, Secretariat (rules 21 to 26); section VI, Conduct of business (rules 27, 29, 30 and 33); section VII, Participation (rules 37 and 39); section VIII, Decision-making and voting (Article 27 of the Charter and rules 31, 32, 34 to 36, 38 and 40); section IX, Languages (rules 41 to 47); and section X, Provisional status of the rules of procedure (Article 30 of the Charter).

The remaining rules are covered in other parts of the present Supplement, as follows: rule 28, concerning subsidiary organs of the Council, in parts IX and X; and rule 61, concerning relations with other United Nations organs, in part IV.

During the period under review, there were no instances of the application of rules 58 to 60, concerning the admission of new Members, and therefore the present Supplement contains no material relating to those rules.

* * *

During the period under review, the Council held 263 meetings in 2014, 22 of which were private meetings, and 245 meetings in 2015, 17 of which were private meetings. In 2014, the Council considered 49 items, of which 26 dealt with country-specific and regional situations and 23 with general, thematic and other issues. In 2015, the Council considered a total of 46 items, of which 25 dealt with country-specific and regional situations and 21 with general, thematic and other issues. In 2014, the Council included in its agenda three new items, entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”,¹ “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”² and “The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”.³ During the period under review, the Council adopted 127 resolutions (63 in 2014 and 64 in 2015), and 54 presidential statements were issued (28 in 2014 and 26 in 2015). The Council continued its practice of adopting most of its resolutions unanimously, 116 of 127 resolutions being adopted in this manner. Five draft resolutions put to a vote were not adopted during the reporting period: four draft resolutions were not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member and one draft resolution was not adopted because it failed to obtain the required number of affirmative votes.⁴

In connection with the question of the working methods of the Council, two open debates were held under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, during which a wide variety of aspects of the procedure and practice of the Council were discussed.

¹ See S/PV.7123.

² See S/PV.7154.

³ See S/PV.7353.

⁴ S/2014/916; see S/PV.7354.

I. Meetings and records

Note

Section I covers the practice of the Security Council concerning meetings, publicity and records of the Council, in relation to Article 28 of the Charter of the United Nations and rules 1 to 5 and 48 to 57 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

Article 28

1. *The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.*

2. *The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.*

3. *The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.*

Rule 1

Meetings of the Security Council shall, with the exception of the periodic meetings referred to in rule 4, be held at the call of the President at any time he deems necessary, but the interval between meetings shall not exceed fourteen days.

Rule 2

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council at the request of any member of the Security Council.

Rule 3

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35 or under Article 11 (3) of the Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Security Council under Article 11 (2), or if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99.

Rule 4

Periodic meetings of the Security Council called for in Article 28 (2) of the Charter shall be held twice a year, at such times as the Security Council may decide.

Rule 5

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at the seat of the United Nations.

Any member of the Security Council or the Secretary-General may propose that the Security Council should meet at another place. Should the Security Council accept any such proposal, it shall decide upon the place, and the period during which the Council shall meet at such place.

Rule 48

Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public. Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting.

Rule 49

Subject to the provisions of rule 51, the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council shall be made available to the representatives on the Security Council and to the representatives of any other States which have participated in the meeting not later than 10 a.m. of the first working day following the meeting.

Rule 50

The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within two working days after the time indicated in rule 49, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in the verbatim record.

Rule 51

The Security Council may decide that for a private meeting the record shall be made in a single copy alone. This record shall be kept by the Secretary-General. The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within a period of ten days, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in this record.

Rule 52

Corrections that have been requested shall be considered approved unless the President is of the opinion that they are sufficiently important to be submitted to the representatives on the Security Council. In the latter case, the representatives on the Security Council shall submit within two working days any comments they may wish to make. In the absence

of objections in this period of time, the record shall be corrected as requested.

Rule 53

The verbatim record referred to in rule 49 or the record referred to in rule 51, in which no corrections have been requested in the period of time required by rules 50 and 51, respectively, or which has been corrected in accordance with the provisions of rule 52, shall be considered as approved. It shall be signed by the President and shall become the official record of the Security Council.

Rule 54

The official record of public meetings of the Security Council, as well as the documents annexed thereto, shall be published in the official languages as soon as possible.

Rule 55

At the close of each private meeting the Security Council shall issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General.

Rule 56

The representatives of the Members of the United Nations which have taken part in a private meeting shall at all times have the right to consult the record of that meeting in the office of the Secretary-General. The Security Council may at any time grant access to this record to authorized representatives of other Members of the United Nations.

Rule 57

The Secretary-General shall, once each year, submit to the Security Council a list of the records and documents which up to that time have been considered confidential. The Security Council shall decide which of these shall be made available to other Members of the United Nations, which shall be made public, and which shall continue to remain confidential.

Section I comprises four subsections, namely: A. Meetings, concerning the convening of meetings pursuant to rules 1 to 5, high-level meetings and the format of meetings under rule 48; B. Informal consultations of the whole; C. Other informal meetings of the members of the Security Council; and D. Records, which are maintained in accordance with rules 49 to 57.

In 2014 and 2015, the Council held a total of 508 meetings,⁵ an increase of 29.6 per cent with respect to the years 2012 and 2013, and 318 informal consultations of the whole, a slight decrease from the previous biennium. In 2014, the Council held 263 meetings and 167 consultations and, in 2015, 245 meetings and 151 consultations. Council members also continued to hold informal interactive dialogues and Arria-formula meetings, following past practice. In the statement by the President of 30 October 2015, the Council recalled its commitment to making a more effective use of open meetings, and to continue to take steps to improve the focus and interactivity of its open debates.⁶ During the period under review, the Council expanded the practice of holding “wrap-up” sessions at the end of the month, most of which were conducted as public meetings.⁷ Also during 2014 and 2015, the question of the format of meetings was raised at the two open debates concerning the working methods of the Council (see subsection C, case 1).⁸

Figure I shows the total number of meetings and informal consultations of the whole held during the five-year period from 2011 to 2015.

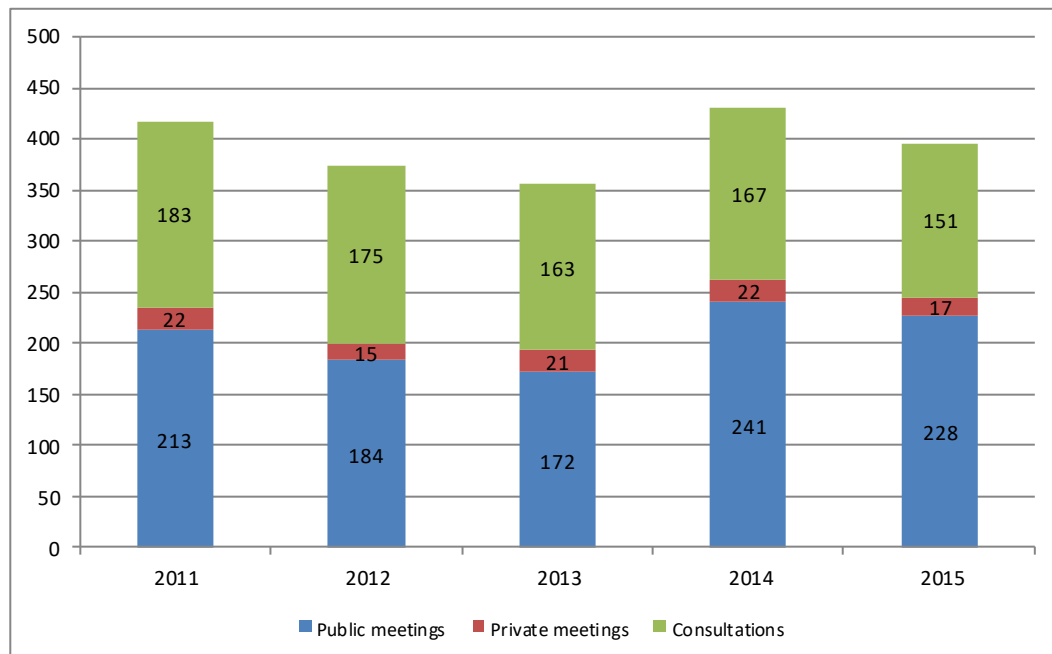
⁵ A resumption of a meeting is not counted as a separate meeting.

⁶ S/PRST/2015/19, third paragraph.

⁷ See S/PV.7122 (closed), S/PV.7151 (closed), S/PV.7166 (closed), S/PV.7189 (closed), S/PV.7231, S/PV.7254, S/PV.7294, S/PV.7325 and S/PV.7352 in 2014, and S/PV.7373, S/PV.7422, S/PV.7479, S/PV.7516 and S/PV.7547 in 2015; all meetings were held under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”.

⁸ See S/PV.7285, S/PV.7285 (Resumption1), S/PV.7539 and S/PV.7539 (Resumption1).

Figure I
Number of meetings and informal consultations of the whole, 2011–2015



A. Meetings

1. Application of rules relating to meetings

During the period under review, the Council did not hold any “periodic meeting” pursuant to rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure or any meeting away from Headquarters in accordance with rule 5. One Member State protested about the failure of the Council to convene a meeting in spite of its explicit request that it do so.

Intervals between meetings

During the period under review, there were no intervals exceeding 14 days between meetings of the Council, as provided for under rule 1. In 2014 and 2015, the Council continued the practice of convening, on occasion, more than one meeting a day.

Meetings requested in accordance with rule 2 or rule 3

During the reporting period, several communications were received from Member States requesting the Council to convene a meeting which explicitly cited rule 2 or rule 3 as the basis for the request. There were also communications in which Member States made explicit reference to Article 35 of the Charter. Pursuant to rule 3, the President of the Council shall call a meeting of the Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Council under Article 35.⁹ Table 1 lists selected communications from Member States explicitly citing rule 2 or rule 3 and/or Article 35 of the Charter. Requests to convene urgent or emergency meetings were also received which did not explicitly cite either rule 2 or rule 3 or Article 35, and which in some instances led to a meeting of the Council.¹⁰

⁹ For information on referral of disputes or situations to the Security Council, see part VI, sect. I.

¹⁰ See, for example, the letters dated 9 July 2014 and 27 October 2014 from the observer of the State of Palestine (S/2014/483 and S/2014/765).

Table 1
Letters from Member States requesting a meeting in accordance with rule 2 or rule 3 or Article 35, 2014–2015

<i>Letter addressed to the President of the Council</i>	<i>Explicit reference to Charter or rule</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Meeting convened (record, date and item)</i>
Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/136)	Article 35	Due to the deterioration of the situation in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, which threatened the territorial integrity of Ukraine, request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	S/PV.7123 (closed) 28 February 2014 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)
Letter dated 1 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/139)	Article 35, rule 3	Referring to letter dated 28 February 2014, request for an urgent open meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter and rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure	S/PV.7124 1 March 2014 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)
Letter dated 9 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/166)	Article 35	Request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	S/PV.7131 (closed) 10 March 2014 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)
Letter dated 10 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/170)	Article 35, rule 3	Request for an open meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter and rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure	S/PV.7134 13 March 2014 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)
Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the representative of the Russian Federation (S/2014/264)	Rule 2	Following the request by the Russian Federation for the convening of urgent consultations in relation to the situation in Ukraine and in view of subsequent proposals by several delegations to hold such a meeting in a public format, request, in accordance with rule 2, for an emergency meeting of the Council in the briefing format to consider the alarming developments in Ukraine	S/PV.7154 13 April 2014 Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)
Letter dated 21 July 2014 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2014/512)	Article 35	Request that the question of the United States-Republic of Korea joint military exercises be placed on the agenda of the Security Council, and that a meeting of the Council be urgently held in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	No meeting was convened

<i>Letter addressed to the President of the Council</i>	<i>Explicit reference to Charter or rule</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Meeting convened (record, date and item)</i>
Letter dated 18 August 2014 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2014/604)	Article 35	Request that the question of the joint military exercises be placed on the agenda of the Security Council, and that a meeting of the Council be urgently held in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	No meeting was convened
Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/638)	Article 35	Request for an urgent open meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	S/PV.7253 28 August 2014 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)
Letter dated 5 December 2014 from the representatives of Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States (S/2014/872)	Rule 2	Request for a meeting of the Security Council on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to rule 2	S/PV.7353 22 December 2014 The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Letter dated 25 May 2015 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2015/373)	Article 35	Request that the issue of the United States-Republic of Korea joint military exercises be placed on the Security Council agenda and that a meeting of the Council be urgently held in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	No meeting was convened
Letter dated 19 August 2015 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2015/650)	Article 35	Request that the issue of the United States joint military exercises be placed on the agenda of the Security Council and that a meeting of the Council be urgently held in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	No meeting was convened
Letter dated 21 August 2015 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/2015/658)	Article 35	Request that the issues of shelling by the Republic of Korea on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, psychological warfare campaigns and the joint military exercises be placed on the Security Council agenda and that a meeting of the Council be urgently held in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter	No meeting was convened
Letter dated 3 December 2015 from the representatives of Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States (S/2015/931)	Rule 2	Request for a meeting of the Council on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to rule 2	S/PV.7575 10 December 2015 The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Complaints raised by Member States concerning the application of rule 3

In a letter dated 18 August 2014 from the representative of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹¹ the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea protested that the Security Council had ignored its request made on 21 July to convene a meeting “to urgently discuss” the question of the United States–Republic of Korea joint military exercises.¹² Referring to this inaction as exposing “the partiality and irresponsibility of the Security Council”, the representative also reaffirmed the position of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that the Council should take its request into serious consideration and urgently take proper action. A year later, on 19 August 2015, in a letter from its representative to the President of the Security Council, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea again requested that the issue of the United States joint military exercises be placed on the agenda of the Council, while recalling that the Council had “unjustifiably ignored the several requests” of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.¹³

¹¹ S/2014/604.

¹² S/2014/512.

¹³ S/2015/650.

2. Format

Public meetings

The Council continued to convene public or open meetings as provided for in rule 48, mainly for the purposes of (a) receiving briefings on country-specific or regional situations, or thematic issues, under its consideration; (b) holding debates on particular items; and (c) adopting decisions. During the period under review, there were a total of 469 public meetings: 241 in 2014 and 228 in 2015.

High-level meetings

During the review period, the Council held 14 high-level meetings in which five or more Council members were represented at the ministerial or higher levels, 10 on thematic items, and 4 on regional and country-specific items (see table 2).¹⁴

¹⁴ For a complete list and the records of the public meetings of the Security Council, see www.un.org/en/sc/meetings/.

Table 2
High-level meetings, 2014–2015

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>High-level participation</i>
S/PV.7271 19 September 2014	The situation concerning Iraq	Ministerial level (10) Argentina (Secretary of Foreign Affairs), Australia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Chad (Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration), Chile (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), France (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development), Jordan (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Affairs), Luxembourg (Minister for Foreign and European Affairs), Rwanda (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), United Kingdom (Parliamentary Undersecretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office), United States (Secretary of State)
S/PV.7272 24 September 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Heads of State and Government (13) Argentina (President), Australia (Prime Minister), Chad (President), Chile (President), France (President), Jordan (King), Lithuania (President), Luxembourg (Prime Minister), Nigeria (President), Republic of Korea (President), Rwanda (President), United Kingdom (Prime Minister), United States (President)

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>High-level participation</i>
		Ministerial level (2) China (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
S/PV.7316 19 November 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Ministerial level (6) Argentina (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship), Australia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Lithuania (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), Luxembourg (Minister for Foreign and European Affairs), Republic of Korea (Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs), Rwanda (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet)
S/PV.7351 19 December 2014	Threats to international peace and security	Ministerial level (7) Argentina (Secretary of Foreign Affairs), Chad (Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration), Chile (Director General of Foreign Policy), Luxembourg (Minister for Foreign and European Affairs), Nigeria (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Rwanda (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet), United States (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet)
S/PV.7389 23 February 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Ministerial level (10) Angola (Secretary of State for External Relations), China (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Lithuania (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Malaysia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), New Zealand (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Nigeria (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), United States (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
S/PV.7419 27 March 2015	The situation in the Middle East	Ministerial level (5) Angola (Secretary of State for External Relations), Chile (Director General of Foreign Policy), France (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development), Spain (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), United Kingdom (Parliamentary Undersecretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office)
S/PV.7432 23 April 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Ministerial level (6) Angola (Secretary of State for External Relations), France (Minister for Urban Affairs, Youth and Sport), Jordan (Crown Prince), Malaysia (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), United States (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet)
S/PV.7453 29 May 2015	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Ministerial level (8) Chad (Minister of Territorial Administration and Public Security), Lithuania (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Malaysia (Minister of Home Affairs), New Zealand (Attorney General), Nigeria (Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior), Spain (Secretary for Homeland Security), United Kingdom (Permanent Secretary at the Home Office), United States (Secretary for Homeland Security)

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>High-level participation</i>
S/PV.7499 30 July 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Ministerial level (5) Angola (Secretary of State for External Relations), Chile (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), New Zealand (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain (Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Latin America) Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
S/PV.7527 30 September 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Ministerial level (14) Angola (Minister of External Relations), Chad (Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration), Chile (Minister for Foreign Affairs), China (Minister for Foreign Affairs), France (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development), Jordan (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriates Affairs), Lithuania (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Malaysia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), New Zealand (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), United Kingdom (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), United States (Secretary of State), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
S/PV.7533 13 October 2015	Women and peace and security	Heads of State and Government (1) Spain (Prime Minister) Ministerial level (4) Angola (Minister for Family and the Promotion of Women), Chile (Vice-Minister at the National Service for Women), United Kingdom (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development), United States (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet)
S/PV.7540 22 October 2015	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	Ministerial level (6) Jordan (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriates Affairs), Malaysia (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs), New Zealand (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), United States (Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
S/PV.7587 17 December 2015	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Ministerial level (9) Angola (Minister of Finance), Chile (Minister of Finance), France (Minister of Finance and Public Accounts), Jordan (Minister of Finance), Lithuania (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), Malaysia (Second Minister of Finance), Spain (Minister for Economic Affairs and Competitiveness), United Kingdom (Chancellor of the Exchequer), United States (Secretary of the Treasury)

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>High-level participation</i>
S/PV.7588 18 December 2015	The situation in the Middle East	Ministerial level (9) Angola (Secretary of State for External Relations), China (Minister for Foreign Affairs), France (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development), Jordan (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriates Affairs), Lithuania (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Spain (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), United Kingdom (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), United States (Secretary of State)

Private meetings

During the period under review, the Council continued to meet in private, in accordance with rule 48. In 2014 and 2015, there were 39 private meetings, 31 of which (80 per cent) were meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries; 4 (10 per cent) were wrap-up sessions on the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council; 2 (5 per cent) concerned a country-specific situation; and 2 (5 per

cent) consisted of briefings by the President of the International Court of Justice. As shown above (figure I), private meetings constituted a small percentage of all Council meetings during the period under review, approximately 8 per cent. Figure II illustrates the distribution of private meetings and table 3 provides a list of all private meetings held by the Council during the review period, by item and in decreasing order of the number of meetings devoted to each item.

Figure II
Private meetings, by subject, 2014–2015

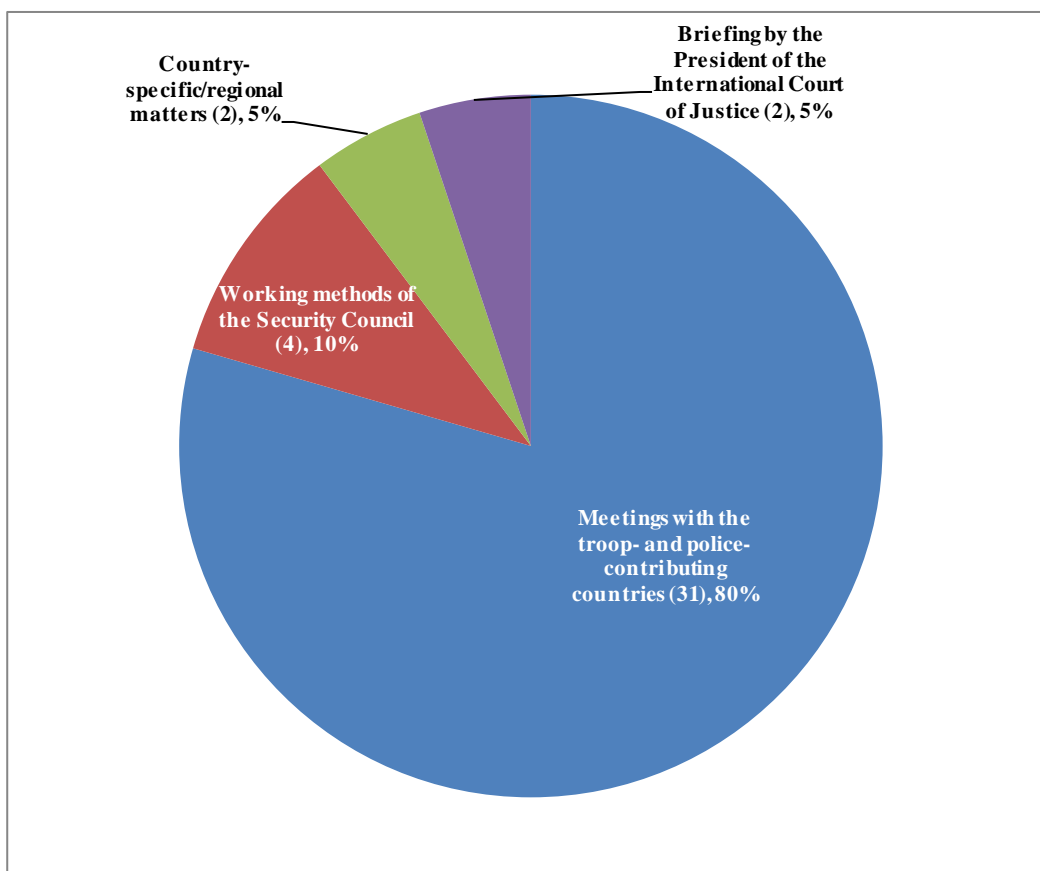


Table 3
Private meetings, 2014–2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (31 meetings)	S/PV.7097 , 21 January 2014; S/PV.7133 , 12 March 2014; S/PV.7135 , 14 March 2014; S/PV.7156 , 16 April 2014; S/PV.7195 , 9 June 2014; S/PV.7200 , 17 June 2014; S/PV.7201 , 17 June 2014; S/PV.7223 , 23 July 2014; S/PV.7233 , 5 August 2014; S/PV.7241 , 14 August 2014; S/PV.7258 , 4 September 2014; S/PV.7261 , 10 September 2014; S/PV.7305 , 11 November 2014; S/PV.7330 , 9 December 2014; S/PV.7333 , 10 December 2014; S/PV.7363 , 21 January 2015; S/PV.7404 , 16 March 2015; S/PV.7406 , 17 March 2015; S/PV.7424 , 8 April 2015; S/PV.7429 , 16 April 2015; S/PV.7437 , 5 May 2015; S/PV.7454 , 3 June 2015; S/PV.7456 , 4 June 2015; S/PV.7462 , 16 June 2015; S/PV.7465 , 17 June 2015; S/PV.7486 , 16 July 2015; S/PV.7503 , 13 August 2015; S/PV.7518 , 8 September 2015; S/PV.7523 , 16 September 2015; S/PV.7569 , 2 December 2015; S/PV.7579 , 14 December 2015
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) (four meetings)	S/PV.7122 , 27 February 2014; S/PV.7151 , 31 March 2014; S/PV.7166 , 30 April 2014; S/PV.7189 , 29 May 2014
Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) (two meetings)	S/PV.7123 , 28 February 2014; S/PV.7131 , 10 March 2014
Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice (two meetings)	S/PV.7290 , 29 October 2014; S/PV.7548 , 4 November 2015

B. Informal consultations of the whole

Informal consultations of the whole are not official meetings of the Council. They are gatherings of its members for the purpose of holding discussions and receiving briefings from the Secretariat and representatives of the Secretary-General in private. These meetings are not held in the Security Council Chamber.

During the period under review, members of the Council continued to convene a large number of informal consultations of the whole: 167 times in 2014 and 151 times in 2015 (see figure I). Informal consultations of the whole were often held immediately after public meetings of the Council.

Pursuant to established practice, no official records of informal consultations were made, and non-members of the Council, other than briefers, were not invited. On several occasions, however, press statements were issued or elements to the press were read out by the President of the Council following informal consultations.¹⁵

¹⁵ For a complete list of statements to the press issued during the period under review, see www.un.org/en/sc/documents/press/2014.shtml and www.un.org/en/sc/documents/press/2015.shtml.

C. Other informal meetings of the members of the Security Council

During the period under review, the Council continued to hold informal interactive dialogues and “Arria-formula” meetings. In practice, informal interactive dialogues are convened with the participation of all Council members, while Arria-formula meetings are convened with the participation of all or some Council members. Informal interactive dialogues and Arria-formula meetings are convened at the initiative of one or more members of the Council. Informal interactive dialogues are presided by the President of the Security Council for the month, but Arria-formula meetings are not. Frequently, the member or members convening the Arria-formula meeting also chairs the meeting. Neither of the two types of meeting is considered a meeting of the Council; neither type of meeting is announced in the *Journal* of the United Nations or in the Council’s programme of work and no official records are made.

Informal interactive dialogues

During the reporting period, the Council held 13 informal interactive dialogues. As mentioned in the

note by the President, the Security Council utilizes informal interactive dialogues “to seek the views of Member States that are parties to a conflict and/or other interested and affected parties”.¹⁶ Most of the informal interactive dialogues held in 2014 and 2015 concerned country-specific or regional situations (see table 4).

¹⁶ S/2010/507, para. 59.

Table 4
Informal interactive dialogues, 2014–2015

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Participants (including non-members of the Council)</i>
20 February 2014	Central African Republic	All Council members; Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union; Special Representative of the Chair of the African Union Commission and Head of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic
23 April 2014	Somalia	All Council members; National Security Adviser of Somalia; Representative of the African Union Commission Chairperson; Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)
27 June 2014	Sudan and South Sudan	All Council members; Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development mediation team on South Sudan
15 July 2014	Post-conflict peacebuilding	All Council members; Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support; Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; Switzerland (as Chair of the Burundi configuration); Morocco (as Chair of the Central African Republic configuration); Sweden (as Chair of the Liberia configuration); Canada (as Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration); Japan (as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission Working Group on Lessons Learned); Sierra Leone
17 September 2014	Sudan and South Sudan	All Council members; Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel; Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID); Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan
10 November 2014	Mali	All Council members; Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; Under-Secretary-General for Field Support; Deputy Military Adviser
20 November 2014	High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations	All Council members; Chair of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations; Angola; Malaysia; New Zealand; Spain; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
20 January 2015	International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic	All Council members; Interim Chair and one member of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic
27 February 2015	Ukraine	All Council members; Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Ukraine and Chair of the Trilateral Contact Group; Head of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Participants (including non-members of the Council)</i>
11 May 2015	Migrant trafficking and the crisis in the Mediterranean Sea	All Council members; High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
11 May 2015	Libya/International Criminal Court	All Council members; Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court; Libya
8 June 2015	Somalia	All Council members; Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia; Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM; Under-Secretary-General for Field Support; Somalia
25 June 2015	Burundi	All Council members; Deputy Secretary-General; Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support; Executive Director of UN-Women; Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; Canada (as Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration); Japan (as Chair of the Working Group on Lessons Learned); Switzerland (as Chair of the Burundi configuration); Luxembourg (as Chair of the Guinea configuration); Burundi; Central African Republic; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Sierra Leone

Abbreviations: ISIL, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

Arria-formula meetings

In accordance with the note by the President, Arria-formula meetings are a flexible and informal forum utilized by members of the Council to enhance their deliberations and their contact with civil society and non-governmental organizations.¹⁷ Council members may invite on an informal basis any Member State, relevant organization or individual to participate in Arria-formula informal meetings. Some Arria-formula meetings held during the reporting period are listed in table 5.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 65.

Table 5
Arria-formula meetings, 2014–2015

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Organizer(s)</i>	<i>Participants (other than Council members)</i>
17 January 2014	Women's participation in resolving the Syrian conflict	Luxembourg, United Kingdom	All Council members; representatives of the Syrian Women's League, Syrian Women's Network and Syrian Women's Coalition for Democracy
14 March 2014	Inter-communities dialogue and prevention of crimes in the Central African Republic	France, Nigeria	All Council members; Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the prevention of genocide; Dieudonné Nzapalainga, Archbishop of Bangui; Oumar Kobine Layama, imam, President of the Central African Republic Islamic community;

**Part II. Provisional rules of procedure and
related procedural developments**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Organizer(s)</i>	<i>Participants (other than Council members)</i>
			Nicolas Guérékoyame Gbangou, President of the Evangelical Alliance of the Central African Republic
31 March 2014	Situation of human rights and media freedom in Crimea	Lithuania	All Council members; Mustafa Dzhemilev, human rights activist and former Chair of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People; Valentyna Samar, journalist, Director of the Information Press Centre in Simferopol
15 April 2014	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	France	All Council members; David M. Crane, first Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; Stuart J. Hamilton, forensic pathologist on the United Kingdom Home Office register
17 April 2014	Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Australia, France, United States	All Council members; Michael Kirby, Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Marzuki Darusman, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Sonja Biserko, member of the Commission; Lee Hyeon-seo and Shin Dong-hyuk, witnesses
30 May 2014	Protection of internally displaced persons: challenges and role for the Security Council	Australia, Chile	All Council members; Chief of the Policy Development and Studies Branch of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; Chaloka Beyani, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Women's Refugee Commission; Alfredo Zamudio, Director of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre/Norwegian Refugee Council; Costantinos Berhutesfa Costantinos, trustee of Africa Humanitarian Action
25 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East: commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom	All Council members; Paulo Pinheiro, Chair, and Karen Koning AbuZayd, commissioner, of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
23 January 2015	United Nations peacekeeping operations: human rights in peacekeeping operations	Lithuania	All Council members; heads of human rights components of MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, UNAMA, UNMISS and UNSMIL; Head of Africa II Section (West and Central Africa), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
20 February 2015	The situation in the Middle East: commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom	All Council members; Paulo Pinheiro, Chair, and Karen Koning AbuZayd, Carla del Ponte and Vitit Muntarbhorn, commissioners, of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Organizer(s)</i>	<i>Participants (other than Council members)</i>
19 March 2015	Ukraine	Lithuania	All Council members; Andrey Zubarev, Crimean Field Mission on Human Rights; Mustafa Dzhemilev, member of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and former Chair of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People
16 April 2015	The situation in the Middle East: victims of chemical weapons attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic	United States	All Council members; Mohamed Tennari, medical doctor; Qusai Zakarya, survivor; Zaher Sahloul, President of the Syrian American Medical Society
27 April 2015	The situation in the Middle East: destruction of cultural heritage and archaeology by extremists	France, Jordan	All Council members; Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Secretary-General of INTERPOL
29 April 2015	The situation in the Middle East: Syrian Coalition	France, United Kingdom, United States	All Council members; Khaled Khoja, President of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces
21 May 2015	Women and peace and security: peace and security reviews	Spain	All Council members; Radhika Coomaraswamy, lead author of the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) ; Gert Rosenthal, Chair of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture; Ameerah Haq, Vice-Chair of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations
19 June 2015	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan: ten-year anniversary of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur	United States	All Council members; Hina Jilani (Pakistan), human rights activist and commissioner, International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur; Abdelrahman Gasim, human rights lawyer, Darfur Bar Association; Hawa Abdalla Mohamed Salih, internally displaced person camp leader and activist on women's issues
26 June 2015	The situation in the Middle East: indiscriminate use of weapons, including barrel bombs, against civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic	France, Spain	All Council members; Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (pre-recorded message); Nadim Houry, Deputy Director for Middle East and North Africa, Human Rights Watch; Bassam Alahmad, spokesperson and Head of Research, Violations Documentation Centre in Syria; Raed Saleh, Director of Syria Civil Defence
30 June 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security: climate change	Malaysia, Spain	All Council members; Deputy Secretary-General; Tony de Brum, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands; Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad; Pelenise Alofa, Kiribati Climate Action Network; Michael Gerrard, Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University

Part II. Provisional rules of procedure and related procedural developments

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Organizer(s)</i>	<i>Participants (other than Council members)</i>
20 July 2015	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question: Gaza	Jordan, Malaysia	All Council members; Vance Culbert, Country Director of the Norwegian Refugee Council; Sara Roy, Senior Research Scholar at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University; Ardi Imseis, former Policy Officer (Gaza) and Legal Officer (West Bank), UNRWA; Tania Hary, Deputy Director of Gisha — Legal Center for Freedom of Movement (Israeli non-governmental organization)
24 August 2015	The situation in the Middle East: vulnerable groups in conflict — targeting of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals by ISIL	Chile, United States	All Council members; “Adnan” (Iraq) and Subhi Nahas (Syrian Arab Republic), affected individuals; Jessica Stern, Executive Director of the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission
21 October 2015	Victims of terrorism and their role in countering violent extremism	Spain, United States	All Council members; Javier Lesaca, visiting fellow at George Washington University; Maria del Mar Blanco, victim of the Basque terrorist organization ETA; Pari Ibrahim, victim of ISIL; Saudatu Mahdi, representative of the “Bring Back Our Girls” campaign
28 October 2015	The situation in the Middle East: Yemen	Jordan	All Council members; Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; Abdullah al-Rabiah, General Supervisor of the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre
12 November 2015	The situation in the Middle East: briefing by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom	All Council members; Paulo Pinheiro, Chair, and Karen Koning AbuZayd, commissioner, of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
30 November 2015	Small arms: impact of the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons to poaching in Africa	Angola, Lithuania	All Council members; Emmanuel de Merode, Chief Warden of Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Khristopher Carlson, Senior Researcher, Small Arms Survey; Jorge Rios, Coordinator of the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
14 December 2015	Protection of civilians in armed conflict: the responsibility to protect and non-State actors	Chile, Spain	All Council members; Jennifer Welsh, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect; Edward Luck, International Advisory Board member, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect; Luis Peral, Senior Analyst, global and strategic affairs, Club de Madrid

Abbreviations: ISIL, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

Other informal meetings

During the period under review, the Council held other informal meetings of an ad hoc nature. Those meetings were held with the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, a practice established since 2007.¹⁸

The format of meetings and of other informal gatherings of members of the Council was discussed during the course of the two debates on the working methods of the Council held during the period under review (see case 1).¹⁹

**Case 1
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)**

At the 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014 under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, meetings and other informal gatherings of members of the Council were discussed.

Many speakers held the view that the Council should increase the number of open meetings, especially open debates, thus allowing for the participation of the wider membership.²⁰ The representative of Morocco emphasized the importance and usefulness of open debates, but said that, for the Council to take full advantage of those deliberations, it was essential that the discussions be focused on precise themes with a specific scope.²¹ With regard to open debates on working methods, the representative of New Zealand expressed the opinion that more frequent discussion that included the wider membership, accompanied by follow-up and monitoring, was required.²² Some speakers called on the Council to provide a summary of recommendations made at the

open debate, which could serve as a guide for the work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.²³ Other Member States were of the opinion that the use of private meetings, informal consultations and closed meetings should be minimized.²⁴ The representative of the United Kingdom, for his part, considered that more interactivity could be developed in informal consultations.²⁵

Several speakers stressed the importance of wrap-up sessions in improving the transparency of the work of the Council and its interaction with non-members, and in helping to review the agenda of the Council and enhance its awareness for preventive diplomacy.²⁶ Many speakers welcomed the holding of wrap-up sessions in public as an important advance.²⁷ The representatives of Egypt and Uruguay welcomed the efforts to hold more interactive dialogues, and the representative of China spoke of the importance the Council attached to improving its exchanges and interaction with the Member States and regional and subregional organizations.²⁸ Many speakers welcomed and highlighted the usefulness of the Arria-formula meetings and format, particularly in dealing with sensitive and pressing issues.²⁹ The representative of Australia stated that Arria-formula meetings had brought “significant human rights information to the Council and enabled civil society voices to be heard”.³⁰

¹⁸ The meetings were held on 6 June 2014 (New York) and on 12 March 2015 (Addis Ababa). For information on the first informal meeting of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa in June 2007, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004–2007*, chap. XII, part III.A, under “Security Council mission”.

¹⁹ Meetings held on 23 October 2014 (see [S/PV.7285](#) and [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#)) and on 20 October 2015 (see [S/PV.7539](#) and [S/PV.7539 \(Resumption 1\)](#)).

²⁰ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 26 (Switzerland, on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 5 (Brazil); pp. 7–8 (Mexico); p. 9 (Italy); p. 12 (Kazakhstan); p. 15 (Uruguay); p. 20 (Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); p. 21 (Malaysia); p. 24 (Peru); and p. 34 (Algeria).

²¹ [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), pp. 25–26.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 32.

²³ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 26 (Switzerland, on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group); and [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 26 (Maldives).

²⁴ [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 14 (Nicaragua); and p. 34 (Algeria).

²⁵ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 22.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 26 (Switzerland, on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 4 (Guatemala); p. 8 (Mexico); p. 12 (Pakistan); p. 15 (Uruguay); p. 18 (Portugal); p. 22 (Malaysia); p. 25 (Morocco); p. 35 (Poland); and p. 37 (Montenegro).

²⁷ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 8 (Australia); and p. 14 (Rwanda); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 9 (Italy); p. 23 (Spain); p. 24 (Peru); p. 25 (Morocco); p. 34 (Algeria); p. 36 (Ukraine); and p. 37 (Montenegro).

²⁸ [S/PV.7285](#), pp. 9–10 (China); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 15 (Uruguay); and p. 30 (Egypt).

²⁹ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 17 (Lithuania); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 15 (Uruguay); p. 17 (Estonia); p. 21 (Malaysia); p. 27 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 28 (Ireland); p. 30 (Egypt); p. 32 (Côte d’Ivoire, New Zealand); p. 34 (Algeria); p. 35 (Poland); and p. 37 (Montenegro).

³⁰ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 7.

D. Records

During the period under review, verbatim records were issued following each public meeting of the Council, in accordance with rule 49, and communiqués were issued following private meetings, in accordance with rule 55. No questions were raised at Council meetings regarding the application of rules 49 to 57 in connection with the preparation, access and issuance of verbatim records, communiqués or other documents. At the 7285th meeting, on 23 October 2014, the

representative of Estonia urged that detailed records be published even for private meetings, and the representative of Nicaragua opined that the access to documentation and information remained a “topic of particular concern” and that the trend of holding closed meetings for which there was no record should be reversed.³¹

³¹ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 14 (Nicaragua); and p. 16 (Estonia).

II. Agenda

Note

Section II deals with the practice of the Security Council concerning the agenda, in relation to rules 6 to 12 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

Rule 6

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Security Council.

Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives on the Security Council in accordance with rule 6, items covered by rule 10, or matters which the Security Council had previously decided to defer, may be included in the provisional agenda.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

Rule 9

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 10

Any item on the agenda of a meeting of the Security Council, consideration of which has not been completed at that meeting, shall, unless the Security Council otherwise decides, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretary-General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before the opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in or addition to the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting.

The provisions of rule 7, paragraph 1, and of rule 9, shall apply also to periodic meetings.

During the period under review, the Secretary-General continued the practice of distributing communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or from himself concerning any matter for the consideration of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and pursuant to rule 6. The

Secretary-General also continued to draw up a provisional agenda for each meeting of the Council, and communicated the provisional agenda to the representatives of Council members, in accordance with rules 7 and 8. The practice relating to the circulation of communications or the preparation of the provisional agenda was not discussed or questioned. Furthermore, rule 12 was not applied during the period under review, as no periodic meetings were held. Consequently, this section focuses on the practice and discussion regarding rules 9 to 11, under the following three main headings: A. Adoption of the agenda (rule 9); B. Matters of which the Security Council is seized (rules 10 and 11); C. Discussions concerning the agenda.

A. Adoption of the agenda (rule 9)

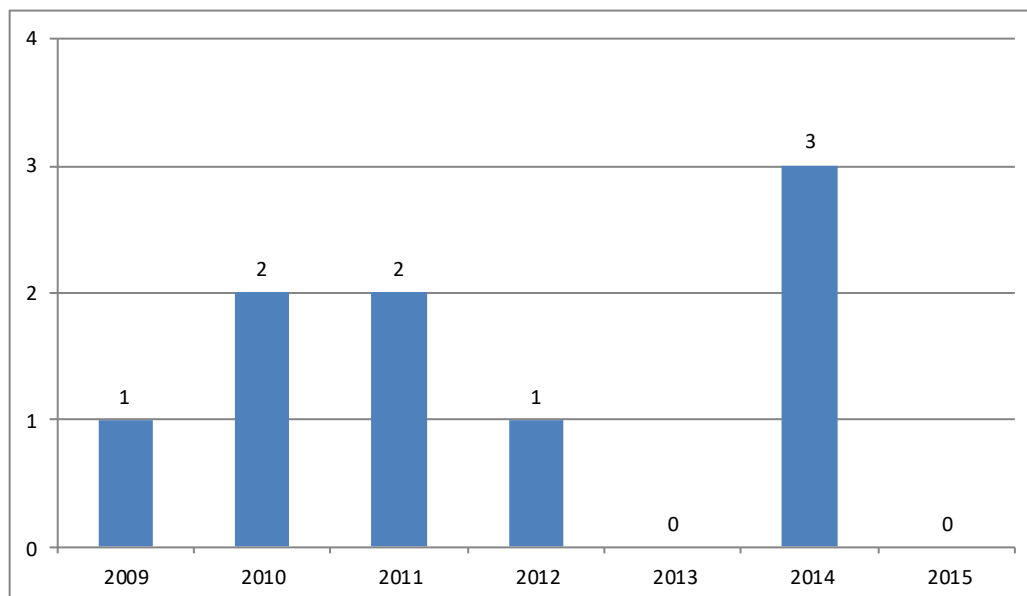
In accordance with rule 9, the first item of the agenda for each meeting of the Council is the adoption of the agenda. During the period under review, objections were raised twice to the inclusion of the item entitled “The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” in the agenda of the Council (see case 2). On both occasions, the objections to the agenda led to a procedural vote in the Council.

Newly introduced agenda items

During the period under review, the Council added three new items to its agenda. At its 7123rd meeting, on 28 February 2014, the Council considered for the first time the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”. At the 7154th meeting, on 13 April 2014, a second item concerning Ukraine, entitled “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”, was included in the agenda of the Council. At the 7353rd meeting, on 22 December 2014, the Council included in its agenda an item entitled “The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” in spite of the negative vote of two permanent members of the Council (see case 2).

Figure III illustrates the introduction of new items since 2009. From 1997 to 2007, the Council would add between 8 and 23 new items every year; since 2007 the number of new items per year has decreased significantly.

Figure III
Number of newly introduced items, 2009–2015



Case 2
The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pursuant to the request in a letter dated 5 December 2014 from the representatives of Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States,³² the Council held its 7353rd meeting on 22 December 2014. In spite of the objection of certain members of the Council, the item entitled “The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea” was included in the agenda. The representative of China stated that the primary role of the Security Council was to maintain international peace and security; it was not a forum designed for involvement in human rights issues, and still less should human rights issues be politicized. He opined that dialogue was the way to resolve issues concerning the situation in the Korean peninsula.³³ The representative of Australia, citing the letter dated 5 December 2014 referred to above, expressed the view that the gravity and systematic nature of human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the threat to international peace and security made it appropriate for the Council to consider the issue at a formal meeting.³⁴ The President put the provisional agenda to the vote and the agenda was adopted by 11 votes in favour to 2 against, with 2 abstentions.³⁵

At the 7575th meeting, held on 10 December 2015 pursuant to the request in a letter dated 3 December 2015 from the representatives of Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States,³⁶ certain members of the Council again objected to the inclusion in the agenda of the item entitled “The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea”. Speaking before the vote on the provisional agenda, the representative of China reiterated his country's opposition to intervention by the Council on issues concerning the human rights situation in any country, and in particular asserted that the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not constitute a threat to international peace and security.³⁷ The President of the Council, making a

statement in her national capacity as the representative of the United States, opined that the Council should continue to meet on this item for as long as the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained unchanged.³⁸ The provisional agenda was put to a vote and was adopted by 9 votes in favour to 4 against, with 2 abstentions.³⁹

Modification of agenda items

On 16 June 2015, at the 7463rd meeting of the Council, the wording of the item “Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council” was revised to read “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”. The revision not only brought the Security Council into conformity with the practice of the other principal organs, but was also consistent with the Council's own practice. Since 2013, in the annual note by the President of the Security Council which lists the bureaux of the Council's subsidiary bodies, the titles “Chair” and “Vice-Chair” had been employed instead of the titles “Chairman” and “Vice-Chairman” used previously.⁴⁰

Consideration of country-specific situations under existing items of a regional nature

During the period under review, the Council continued the practice of considering evolving country-specific situations under existing items of a regional nature. For example, the Council continued to consider the situations in the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

Addition of new sub-items under existing items

During the period under review, the Council continued its practice of considering evolving general and cross-border threats to peace and security under existing items, at times with the addition of new sub-items. The highest number of new sub-items were added under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”. New sub-items were included also under the items “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and “United Nations peacekeeping operations”. For details, see table 6, which lists the new sub-items in chronological order of their inclusion.

³² S/2014/872.

³³ S/PV.7353, p. 2.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 3.

³⁶ S/2015/931.

³⁷ S/PV.7575, p. 2.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ See, for example, S/2014/2/Rev.3 and S/2015/2/Rev.4.

Table 6
New sub-items added to existing items, 2014–2015^a

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>New sub-item</i>
S/PV.7105 29 January 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security	War, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace
S/PV.7155 16 April 2014	Threats to international peace and security	Prevention of and fight against genocide
S/PV.7161 28 April 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security	Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities
S/PV.7169 7 May 2014	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Commemorating the tenth anniversary of resolution 1540 (2004) and looking ahead
S/PV.7196 11 June 2014	United Nations peacekeeping operations	New trends
S/PV.7228 28 July 2014	United Nations peacekeeping operations	The United Nations and regional partnership and its evolution
S/PV.7244 19 August 2014	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	World Humanitarian Day
S/PV.7268 18 September 2014	Peace and security in Africa	Ebola
S/PV.7272 24 September 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Foreign terrorist fighters
S/PV.7289 28 October 2014	Women and peace and security	Displaced women and girls: leaders and survivors
S/PV.7316 19 November 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	International cooperation on combating terrorism and violent extremism
S/PV.7317 20 November 2014	United Nations peacekeeping operations	The role of policing in peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding
S/PV.7343 16 December 2014	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	Peace operations: the United Nations-African Union partnership and its evolution
S/PV.7351 19 December 2014	Threats to international peace and security	Terrorism and cross-border crime
S/PV.7361 19 January 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Inclusive development for the maintenance of international peace and security
S/PV.7389 23 February 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Reflect on history, reaffirm the strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations
S/PV.7414 25 March 2015	Children and armed conflict	Child victims of non-State armed groups
S/PV.7419 27 March 2015	The situation in the Middle East	The victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic or religious grounds in the Middle East
S/PV.7432 23 April 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	The role of youth in countering violent extremism and promoting peace

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>New sub-item</i>
S/PV.7442 13 May 2015	Small arms	The human cost of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons
S/PV.7450 27 May 2015	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	The protection of journalists in conflict situations
S/PV.7499 30 July 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Peace and security challenges facing small island developing States
S/PV.7502 13 August 2015	Peace and security in Africa	The global response to the 2013 Ebola virus disease outbreak
S/PV.7505 18 August 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Regional organizations and contemporary challenges of global security
S/PV.7508 20 August 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Consolidating Security Council engagement on security sector reform: towards further implementation of resolution 2151 (2014)
S/PV.7527 30 September 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Settlement of conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa and countering the terrorist threat in the region
S/PV.7558 13 November 2015	United Nations peacekeeping operations	The challenges of policing within a protection of civilians mandate
S/PV.7561 17 November 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Security, development and the root causes of conflict
S/PV.7564 20 November 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security	Briefing on the report of the Secretary-General: The future of United Nations peace operations

^a The table does not include routine sub-items relating to briefings by Security Council missions, briefings by the Chairs of Security Council committees, letters addressed to the President of the Security Council, reports of the Secretary-General, and meetings of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B.

B. Matters of which the Security Council is seized (rules 10 and 11)

During the period under review, pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure and in accordance with the note by the President,⁴¹ the Secretary-General continued to communicate each week to the representatives on the Council a summary statement of matters of which the Council was seized and of the stage reached in their consideration. The practice of including an item in the summary statement upon its adoption at a formal meeting of the Council remained unchanged.

In 2014 and 2015, following the deletion of several items, the Council remained seized of a total of 76 items and 68 items, respectively.⁴² During 2014, the Council considered at its meetings 49 items, 26 dealing with country-specific and regional situations and 23 with thematic and other issues; in 2015, the Council considered 46 items, 25 dealing with country-specific and regional situations and 21 with thematic and other issues (see table 7).

⁴² Three items were deleted in 2014 (see [S/2014/10/Add.9](#)) and 10 items in 2015 (see [S/2015/10/Add.9](#)) from the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized.

⁴¹ [S/2010/507](#).

Table 7
Items considered at formal meetings, 2014–2015

Item	Year	
	2014	2015
Country-specific and regional situations		
Africa		
Central African region	•	•
Peace and security in Africa	•	•
Peace consolidation in West Africa	•	•
The situation in Burundi	•	•
The situation in the Central African Republic	•	•
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	•	•
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	•	•
The situation in Guinea-Bissau	•	•
The situation in Liberia	•	•
The situation in Libya	•	•
The situation in Mali	•	•
The situation in Sierra Leone	•	
The situation in Somalia	•	•
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	•	•
The situation concerning Western Sahara	•	•
Americas	•	•
The question concerning Haiti	•	•
Asia		
The situation in Afghanistan	•	•
The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	•	•
Europe		
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	•	•
The situation in Cyprus	•	•
Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	•	•
Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)	•	•
Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	•	•
Middle East		
The situation concerning Iraq	•	•
The situation in the Middle East	•	•
The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	•	•
Total, country-specific and regional situations	26 items	25 items
Thematic and other issues		
Briefing by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	•	•
Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice	•	•

Item	Year	
	2014	2015
Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council ^a	•	•
Children and armed conflict	•	•
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	•	•
General issues relating to sanctions	•	
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994	•	•
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	•	•
Maintenance of international peace and security	•	•
Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B	•	•
Non-proliferation	•	•
Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea	•	•
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	•	•
Post-conflict peacebuilding	•	•
Protection of civilians in armed conflict	•	•
Security Council mission	•	•
Small arms		•
The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	•	
Threats to international peace and security	•	
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	•	•
United Nations peacekeeping operations	•	•
Women and peace and security	•	•
Total, thematic issues	21 items	19 items
Other matters		
Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	•	•
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)	•	•
Total, other matters	2 items	2 items
Total number of items discussed per year	49 items	46 items

^a As from the 7463rd meeting, held on 16 June 2015, the wording of the item "Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council" was revised to read "Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council".

Deletion and retention of items

In accordance with rule 11 and the note by the President,⁴³ the Council continued the practice of reviewing the summary statement in January to identify for deletion items which had not been

considered in the preceding three years. An item which has not been considered at a Council meeting in the preceding three years is deleted unless a Member State requests its retention before the end of February; in that case, the item will remain on the list for an additional year, and will be subject to the procedure described above the following year.

⁴³ S/2010/507.

In 2014, 3 of the 27 items that had been identified for deletion in January were deleted in March, while the 24 remaining were retained for one additional year at the request of Member States.⁴⁴ In 2015, 10 of the 25

items identified for deletion in January were deleted in March, while the 15 remaining were retained for one additional year at the request of Member States⁴⁵ (see table 8).

⁴⁴ See S/2014/10 and Add.9.

⁴⁵ See S/2015/10 and Add.9.

Table 8
Items proposed for deletion from the summary statement, 2014–2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of first and last consideration</i>	<i>Proposed for deletion in 2014</i>	<i>Status in March 2014</i>	<i>Proposed for deletion in 2015</i>	<i>Status in March 2015</i>
The Palestine question	9 December 1947; 25 November 1966	●	Retained	●	Deleted
The India-Pakistan question	6 January 1948; 5 November 1965	●	Retained	●	Retained
The Hyderabad question	16 September 1948; 24 May 1949	●	Retained	●	Retained
Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the Sudan	21 February 1958; 21 February 1958	●	Retained	●	Retained
Letter dated 11 July 1960 from Cuba	18 July 1960; 5 January 1961	●	Retained	●	Retained
Letter dated 31 December 1960 from Cuba	4 January 1961; 5 January 1961	●	Retained	●	Retained
The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent	4 December 1971; 27 December 1971	●	Retained	●	Retained
Letter dated 3 December 1971 from Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	9 December 1971; 9 December 1971	●	Retained	●	Retained
Complaint by Cuba	17 September 1973; 18 September 1973	●	Retained	●	Retained
Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East	15 December 1973; 15 December 1973	●	Retained	●	Deleted
The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question	12 January 1976; 11 October 1985	●	Retained	●	Deleted
The situation in the occupied Arab territories	4 May 1976; 13 July 1998	●	Retained	●	Deleted
The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	9 June 1976; 30 April 1980	●	Retained	●	Deleted
The situation between Iran and Iraq	26 September 1980; 31 January 1991	●	Retained	●	Retained
Letter dated 1 October 1985 from Tunisia	2 October 1985; 4 October 1985	●	Retained	●	Retained
Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Syrian Arab Republic	4 February 1986; 6 February 1986	●	Retained	●	Deleted
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Libyan	15 April 1986;	●	Retained	●	Deleted

<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of first and last consideration</i>	<i>Proposed for deletion in 2014</i>	<i>Status in March 2014</i>	<i>Proposed for deletion in 2015</i>	<i>Status in March 2015</i>
Arab Jamahiriya Letter dated 15 April 1986 from Burkina Faso Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Syrian Arab Republic Letter dated 15 April 1986 from Oman	24 April 1986				
Letter dated 19 April 1988 from Tunisia	21 April 1988; 25 April 1988	•	Retained	•	Retained
Letter dated 2 February 1990 from Cuba	9 February 1990; 9 February 1990	•	Retained	•	Retained
The situation in Georgia	8 October 1992; 15 June 2009	•	Retained	•	Retained
General issues relating to sanctions ^a	17 April 2000; 21 December 2006	•	Retained		
Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	10 November 2000; 8 January 2009	•	Retained	•	Retained
Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Syrian Arab Republic (S/2003/939) Letter dated 5 October 2003 from Lebanon (S/2003/943)	5 October 2003; 5 October 2003	•	Retained	•	Deleted
The situation in Myanmar	15 September 2006; 13 July 2009	•	Retained	•	Retained
The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion	27 August 2007; 20 December 2010	•	Deleted		
Letter dated 4 June 2010 from the Republic of Korea (S/2010/281) and other relevant letters	9 July 2010; 9 July 2010	•	Deleted		
Letter dated 18 December 2010 from the Russian Federation (S/2010/646)	19 December 2010; 19 December 2010	•	Deleted		
Letter dated 22 November 2006 from the Secretary-General (S/2006/920)	1 December 2006; 14 January 2011			•	Deleted
Letter dated 6 February 2011 from Cambodia (S/2011/58)	14 February 2011; 14 February 2011			•	Deleted

^a The Security Council considered this item again on 25 November 2014 (see part I, sect. 30).

C. Discussions concerning the agenda

Members of the Council discussed the agenda and the matters of which the Security Council was seized during meetings held under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”,⁴⁶ including the two annual open debates on the working methods of the

Council.⁴⁷ Case 3 highlights in particular the discussion on the appropriateness of addressing the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. Case 4 concerns a proposal to formulate an agenda item in such a way as to indicate the question under consideration, rather than on the basis of a communication.

⁴⁶ See S/PV.7231, S/PV.7254, S/PV.7294, S/PV.7325, S/PV.7352, S/PV.7373, S/PV.7422, S/PV.7479, S/PV.7516 and S/PV.7547.

⁴⁷ 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014 (see S/PV.7285); and 7539th meeting, held on 20 October 2015 (see S/PV.7539).

Case 3

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

At the 7164th meeting, held on 29 April 2014 under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that some delegations had insisted on delivering elaborate, misleading and provocative statements about the situation in his country, which only contributed to extremism and terrorism there and in the region at large, and distracted from the essence of an item intended to deal with issues relating to the Israeli-Palestinian question. He said also that some members of the Council had attempted to distract attention from the Palestinian question by asking for the convening of two meetings on the Syrian Arab Republic in the General Assembly, coinciding with a meeting of the Security Council on the situation in the Middle East and a meeting of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, respectively. He expressed concern about the negative effect that this would have on the Syrian “question”.⁴⁸ He made similar remarks at the 7222nd meeting, on 22 July 2014, at the 7281st meeting, on 21 October 2014, and at the 7430th meeting, on 21 April 2015, held under the same item,⁴⁹ as well as at the 7271st meeting, held on

⁴⁸ S/PV.7164, pp. 36–37.

⁴⁹ S/PV.7222, p. 54; S/PV.7281, p. 35; and S/PV.7430, p. 35.

19 September 2014 under the item entitled “The situation concerning Iraq”.⁵⁰

Case 4

Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)

At the 7234th meeting, held on 5 August 2014 under the item entitled “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”, the representative of Rwanda suggested that the Council hold a monthly meeting under an item entitled “The situation in Ukraine”, which would enable the Council to remain seized of the matter and to consider the Ukrainian crisis in all its aspects.⁵¹ The representative of Rwanda recalled this proposal at the 7239th meeting, on 8 August 2014, and at the 7311th meeting, on 12 November 2014, both held under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”.⁵² An item entitled “The situation in Ukraine” was not included in the agenda of the Council during the period under review.

⁵⁰ S/PV.7271, p. 43.

⁵¹ S/PV.7234, p. 13.

⁵² S/PV.7239, p. 9; and S/PV.7311, p. 9.

III. Representation and credentials

Note

Section III covers the practice of the Security Council concerning representation and the credentials of its members, in relation to rules 13 to 17 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Rule 13

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The credentials of a representative on the Security Council shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before he takes his seat on the Security Council. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or of the Government concerned or by its Minister of Foreign Affairs. The

Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials.

Rule 14

Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any State not a Member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose. The credentials of such a representative shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the first meeting which he is invited to attend.

Rule 15

The credentials of representatives on the Security Council and of any representative appointed in accordance with rule 14 shall be examined by the Secretary-General who shall submit a report to the Security Council for approval.

Rule 16

Pending the approval of the credentials of a representative on the Security Council in accordance with rule 15, such representative shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives.

Rule 17

Any representative on the Security Council, to whose credentials objection has been made within the Security Council, shall continue to sit with the same rights as other representatives until the Security Council has decided the matter.

During the period under review, the credentials of representatives of members of the Council were communicated to the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 13. The Secretary-General then submitted his report to the Council pursuant to rule 15. Such reports were transmitted to the Council when there were changes in the representation of members of the Council,⁵³ as well as when representatives of the newly elected non-permanent members of the Council were designated prior to the beginning of their term.⁵⁴ No discussion or special cases arose during the period under review regarding the interpretation and application of rules 13 to 17.

⁵³ See for example, [S/2014/112](#), [S/2014/346](#), [S/2014/487](#), [S/2015/301](#), [S/2015/778](#) and [S/2015/811](#).

⁵⁴ For the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representatives and deputies and alternate representatives of the members of the Security Council elected for the periods 2014 to 2015 and 2015 to 2016, see [S/2013/576](#) and [S/2014/959](#), respectively.

IV. Presidency

Note

Section IV covers the practice of the Security Council concerning the monthly rotation of the presidency, the role of the President, and the temporary cession of the chair by the President during the consideration of a particular question directly connected with the Member State represented by the President, in application of rules 18 to 20 of the provisional rules of procedure. During the period under review, there were no instances of the application of rule 20.

Rule 18

The presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.

Rule 19

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

Rule 20

Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfilment of the

responsibilities of the presidency he should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a particular question with which the member he represents is directly connected, he shall indicate his decision to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, for the purpose of the consideration of that question, on the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order, it being understood that the provisions of this rule shall apply to the representatives on the Security Council called upon successively to preside. This rule shall not affect the representative capacity of the President as stated in rule 19, or his duties under rule 7.

Role of the President of the Security Council (rules 18 and 19)

During the period under review, the presidency of the Council was held in turn on a monthly basis by the members of the Council in the English alphabetical order of their names in accordance with rule 18. The President of the Council, in addition to presiding over meetings of the Council, informal consultations of the whole and informal interactive dialogues, continued to perform several functions under the authority of the Council, in accordance with rule 19. These included (a) briefing non-members of the Council and the media on the monthly programme of work of the Council at the beginning of the month; (b) representing and

delivering statements on behalf of the Council, including the presentation of the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly;⁵⁵ and (c) delivering statements or remarks to the press, following informal consultations of the whole or whenever Council members reached an agreement on a text.

Concerning rule 19 specifically, in identical letters dated 30 November 2015 to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic had requested the President of the Security Council to meet with its Permanent Representative for consultations but that the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, in his capacity as President of the Security Council for November 2015, had ignored that request. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic protested against “that course of action in the strongest possible terms”. The representative affirmed that it was regrettable that the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom had shown “such disregard for diplomatic standards and the fundamental and binding rules of procedure in force at the United Nations” and opined that he had exploited the presidency of the Council to “serve the political agenda of his own country”.⁵⁶

During the period under review, representatives of members of the Council continued to submit monthly assessments in their national capacities at the end of their respective presidencies, providing information on the main aspects of the work of the Council during that month.⁵⁷

Increasingly, during their respective presidencies, Council members have taken the initiative of bringing to the attention of the Council emerging general and cross-border threats to peace and security, at times adding new sub-items to existing thematic items. In

several such instances, concept papers prepared by the presidency were circulated in advance of the meetings to frame the discussion.⁵⁸ Those meetings were often held at a high level and, in some instances, summaries of the discussion were submitted by the President and circulated as documents of the Council.⁵⁹

Following previous practice and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010,⁶⁰ members of the Council that held the presidency during the months of July 2014 and July 2015 prepared the introduction to the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly. To this end, the presidency for the two months continued to convene informal meetings with Member States to exchange views on the draft annual report, a practice initiated in 2008.⁶¹

During the period under review, the Council issued two notes on the roles and responsibilities of the President of the Security Council, concerning (a) the President’s prerogatives such as making his or her national statement last of all Council members; making a single statement comprising introductory remarks and his or her national statement before the other members take the floor; adjusting the list of speakers to include first the delegation(s) responsible for the drafting process or the Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Council or, for reasons of protocol, high-level officials representing members of the Council;⁶² and (b) the President’s role in relation to the annual report.

During the month in which the annual report of the Security Council is presented to the General Assembly, the President would make reference to the verbatim record of the Council’s discussion prior to its adoption of the report, and in accordance with prior practice would not schedule meetings or informal consultations of the Council on the first day of the debate on the report in the General Assembly.⁶³ The

⁵⁵ For example, at the 51st plenary meeting of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, on 12 November 2015, the President of the Council for the month of November (United Kingdom) introduced the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly, covering the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015 (A/70/2). For other meetings that the President attended, see part IV, sect. I, “Relations with the General Assembly”, and sect. II, “Relations with the Economic and Social Council”.

⁵⁶ S/2015/915.

⁵⁷ A list of the monthly assessments relating to the period under review is provided in part I of the annual reports of the Council to the General Assembly (A/69/2; A/70/2; and A/71/2). During the period under review, no assessments were submitted for the months of September and November 2015.

⁵⁸ See, for example, S/2014/648, prepared for the 7272nd meeting, held on 24 September 2014; and S/2015/678, prepared for the 7527th meeting, held on 30 September 2015 (see also S/PV.7272 and S/PV.7527).

⁵⁹ For example, France submitted a summary of the 7414th meeting, held on 25 March 2015, concerning child victims of non-State armed groups (S/2015/372), and New Zealand submitted a summary of the 7499th meeting, held on 30 July 2015, concerning peace and security challenges facing small island developing States (S/2015/754). Each of the summaries was circulated about two months after the meeting.

⁶⁰ S/2010/507, para. 71 (a).

⁶¹ For information on the consideration of the annual report at formal meetings, see S/PV.7283 and S/PV.7538. See also *Repertoire, Supplement 2008–2009*, part II, sect. IV.

⁶² See S/2014/739 and Corr.1.

⁶³ See S/2015/944.

Council members also discussed the role of the President in relation to the media.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ See S/2014/213.

V. Secretariat

Note

Section V covers the practice of the Security Council concerning the functions and powers of the Secretary-General in connection with meetings of the Council, pursuant to rules 21 to 26 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Rule 21

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

Rule 22

The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it.

Rule 23

The Secretary-General may be appointed by the Security Council, in accordance with rule 28, as rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 24

The Secretary-General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the Secretariat.

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council and of its commissions and committees.

Rule 26

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council and shall, except in urgent circumstances, distribute them at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

Administrative functions of the Secretariat (rules 21 to 26)

During the period under review and in accordance with previous practice, the Secretary-General and senior officials of the Secretariat continued to attend Council meetings and to provide briefings to the Council as requested.

At the 7479th meeting, held on 30 June 2015 under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the representative of Lithuania said that the briefings by the Secretariat should not duplicate the contents of the reports of the Secretary-General, and that the Council expected briefers to be succinct and to focus on critical issues.⁶⁵

At its 7599th meeting, held on 31 December 2015 under the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, the Council adopted a statement by the President in which it recognized that sustained consultations with the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries (triangular consultations) were essential for a shared understanding of appropriate responses and their implications for the mandate and conduct of an operation, and that those consultations must extend to areas such as safety and security of peacekeepers, strategic force generation, gender, conduct and discipline, implementation of protection of civilian mandates, capability, performance, equipment and national caveats. The Council encouraged the Secretariat to provide information in a timely manner to troop- and police-contributing countries, in particular related to critical security incidents within missions.⁶⁶

In addition to providing briefings to the Council, the Secretariat assisted in the organization of Council meetings and informal consultations, including the preparation and dissemination of documents. Notes by the President of the Council adopted during the reporting period covered various aspects of the administrative functions of the Secretariat. For example, in the note by the President dated 5 June 2014 it was stated that the Secretariat could assist the

⁶⁵ S/PV.7479, p. 5.

⁶⁶ S/PRST/2015/26, fourth, fifth and seventh paragraphs.

outgoing Chairs of subsidiary bodies in preparing background information for the incoming Chairs and maintaining information meetings with the incoming Chairs.⁶⁷ In the note by the President dated 15 October 2014, it was recommended that Council members inform the Secretariat, as soon as possible, if they had agreed to trade slots in the list of speakers.⁶⁸ In the note by the President dated 18 December 2014, members and non-members of the Council were encouraged to provide the texts of the statements made at Council meetings to the Secretariat when delegations were not able or chose not to provide the number of copies required.⁶⁹ In the note by the President dated 10 December 2015, the Council reiterated that the introduction to the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly should be prepared by the President of the Council for the month of July and that the remainder of the report would be prepared by the Secretariat. The Council, further, requested that the Secretariat submit the draft report to Council members no later than 15 March, immediately following the period covered by the report, so that it might be discussed and adopted by the Council in time for consideration by the General Assembly in the spring of that calendar year. The Secretariat should also post the annual report on the United Nations website, together with information relating to Council activities that could have been contained in annexes to the annual report, in a timely manner and in all the official United Nations languages. Finally, the Council encouraged the Secretariat to advise, at least once a year, the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions on the preparation of the draft annual report, including ways to improve its structure in a cost-efficient way and taking into account the publication of relevant information on the website.⁷⁰ The role of the Secretariat was discussed during a briefing by the Chairs of the Council's subsidiary bodies (see case 5). The question of the various aspects of the functions of the Secretariat was also raised during debates concerning the working methods of the Council (see case 6).

⁶⁷ S/2014/393.

⁶⁸ S/2014/739 and Corr.1.

⁶⁹ S/2014/922.

⁷⁰ S/2015/944.

Case 5 **Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council**⁷¹

At the 7331st meeting, held on 9 December 2014 under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”, the representative of Argentina opined that the Secretariat should provide the troop- and police-contributing countries with copies of the reports of the Secretary-General with enough lead time to ensure that preparations and timely meetings were held with those countries prior to the consultations on the relevant draft resolutions. As Chair of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, she reported that the Group had agreed to request the Secretariat to implement a new practice “for the issuance of edited and concurred versions of the resolutions and presidential statements adopted by the Council”.⁷² The representative of Luxembourg expressed her agreement with the objective of seeking better coordination within the Secretariat so as to streamline its work and make support to the Security Council committees more effective; in particular, she welcomed the work carried out by the Secretariat to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists and establish a consolidated list of the Council sanctions in all official languages.⁷³

Case 6 **Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)**

At the 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014 concerning the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the representative of Morocco welcomed the efforts made by the Secretariat to make regularly updated information available on the website of the Council, in particular in relation to the monthly programme of work.⁷⁴ The representative of Algeria expressed the opinion that “issues to be covered at any briefing by the Secretariat should be determined in coordination with the concerned State”.⁷⁵ At the 7539th meeting, held on 20 October 2015 under the same item, the representative of China emphasized that communications with troop- and police-contributing

⁷¹ As from the 7463rd meeting, held on 16 June 2015, the wording of the item “Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council” was revised to read “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.

⁷² S/PV.7331, p. 6.

⁷³ Ibid., p. 11.

⁷⁴ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 26.

⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 34.

countries and the Secretariat should be enhanced before deployment in peacekeeping missions or adjustment of their mandates,⁷⁶ and the representative of Brazil stated that the consultations among the Council, the troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat should become more institutionalized.⁷⁷ The representative of Australia opined that the Secretariat should be empowered to bring to the

Council's attention emerging threats, in line with the Human Rights Up Front initiative and Article 99 of the Charter.⁷⁸ The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, expressed the view that briefings by the Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat should be open.⁷⁹

⁷⁶ S/PV.7539, p. 13.

⁷⁷ S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), p. 15.

⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 5.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 9.

VI. Conduct of business

Note

Section VI covers the practice of the Security Council with regard to the conduct of business at its meetings, pursuant to rules 27, 29, 30 and 33 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Rule 27

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

Rule 29

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council.

The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 33

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all principal motions and draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

- 1. To suspend the meeting;*
- 2. To adjourn the meeting;*
- 3. To adjourn the meeting to a certain day or hour;*
- 4. To refer any matter to a committee, to the Secretary-General or to a rapporteur;*

5. To postpone discussion of the question to a certain day or indefinitely; or

6. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension or for the simple adjournment of the meeting shall be decided without debate.

While there was no special application of the provisional rules of procedure concerning the conduct of business, the Council continued to implement measures aimed at improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of its meetings and work. For example, at the 7547th meeting, held on 30 October 2015 in connection with the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)", the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it recalled its commitment to making more effective use of open meetings, and to that end expressed its commitment to continue to take steps to improve the focus and interactivity of its open debates. It also welcomed joint statements by both Council members and other Member States.⁸⁰ Furthermore, during the period under review, the President routinely requested speakers to limit their statements to four minutes, to deliver a condensed version when speaking in the Council, and to circulate the full text of their statements in the Council Chamber in accordance with the note by the President.⁸¹ At the 7169th meeting, held on 7 May 2014 under the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", the President reminded all speakers to limit their statements to no more than four minutes and requested delegations with lengthy statements to circulate their texts in writing and to deliver a condensed version when speaking in the Chamber.⁸² At the same meeting, the representative of Poland

⁸⁰ S/PRST/2015/19, third paragraph.

⁸¹ S/2010/507.

⁸² S/PV.7169, pp. 20, 36 and 43.

delivered a statement on behalf of Croatia and his own country, and the representative of Trinidad and Tobago spoke on behalf of the 14 States members of the Caribbean Community.⁸³ At other meetings, speakers delivered a condensed version of their statements without being requested to do so by the President,⁸⁴ or delivered statements also on behalf of other delegations.⁸⁵

During 2014 and 2015, members of the Council implemented some of the agreed practices set out in the note by the President of the Security Council dated 15 October 2014.⁸⁶ Council members agreed that, as a general practice, the speaking order for meetings of the Council would be established by a draw or, in certain cases, by the use of a sign-up sheet. The President of the Council would make his or her national statement last of all Council members or, in certain cases, before the other members took the floor.⁸⁷ During the

reporting period, in compliance with the note, the President of the Council adjusted the list of speakers and inscribed first the delegation responsible for the drafting process in order to allow that delegation to make an introductory or explanatory presentation.⁸⁸ When an unscheduled or emergency meeting was convened, the President also adjusted the list of speakers so that the delegation having requested the meeting could speak before other Council members in order to present the reasons for convening the meeting.⁸⁹ Finally, the President of the Council inscribed first the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Council when presenting their work⁹⁰ and, for reasons of protocol, high-level officials representing Council members.⁹¹

The report on the eleventh annual workshop for the newly elected members of the Council, held in November 2013, outlined a series of steps taken in recent years that had lowered costs and increased the efficiency of the work of the Council. For example, making decisions under the no-objection or silence procedure had made it easier than before to produce presidential statements and press statements. The use of informal informals, missions and other non-formal gatherings away from Headquarters had reduced costs and encouraged dialogue among the members of the Council. The practice of keeping most Fridays free of meetings of the whole had served both as a cost-cutting measure and as way of regularizing meetings of the subsidiary bodies. Presidents of the Council had been encouraged to try to avoid voting on Mondays in order to reduce staff overtime charges on the weekends. The expanded use of videoconferencing technology had reduced travel costs for briefers, while providing the members with a closer feel for the dynamics on the ground.⁹² At the 7539th meeting, under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the Deputy Secretary-General noted that the Secretariat had actively supported proposals to arrange briefings via secure videoconference from United Nations offices around the world, and that the number of such videoconferences had increased from one in 2009 to

⁸³ S/PV.7169, p. 36 (Poland); and p. 64 (Trinidad and Tobago).

⁸⁴ For example, at the 7164th meeting, on 29 April 2014, under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, the observer of the European Union delivered a shortened version of his statement; the full text was circulated in the Chamber and posted on the European Union website (see S/PV.7164, p. 40); and at the 7472nd meeting, on 25 June 2015, under the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”, the representative of Spain spoke only briefly; the full text of the statement was made available on the website of the Spanish Mission (see S/PV.7472, p. 6).

⁸⁵ At the 7184th meeting, for example, held on 28 May 2014 under the item entitled “Briefing by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”, the representative of Belgium took the floor on behalf of the Group of Like-Minded States on Targeted Sanctions (see S/PV.7184, p. 28); at the 7262nd meeting, on 11 September 2014, under the item entitled “The question concerning Haiti”, the representative of Uruguay spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Haiti (see S/PV.7262, p. 22); and at the 7539th meeting, on 20 October 2015, under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the representative of Angola spoke also on behalf of Chile, Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Spain — six Council members representing six different regions of the world (see S/PV.7539, p. 7). At the same meeting, the President of the Council (Spain) stated that, in that open debate, up to 10 minutes were allotted to joint statements by groups, 3 minutes to national statements, and 2 minutes to national statements complementing joint statements (see S/PV.7539, pp. 19–20).

⁸⁶ S/2014/739 and Corr.1.

⁸⁷ For example, at the 7533rd meeting, on 13 October 2015, under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, the representative of Spain, as the President of the Council, spoke after the briefers but before all other

Council members (S/PV.7533, pp. 11–13).

⁸⁸ See, for example, S/PV.7403, pp. 6–7 (Spain, as the main sponsor of a draft resolution).

⁸⁹ See, for example, S/PV.7125, pp. 3–4 (Russian Federation, as initiator of the meeting).

⁹⁰ See, for example, S/PV.7412, pp. 2–3 (Spain, as Chair of a Committee).

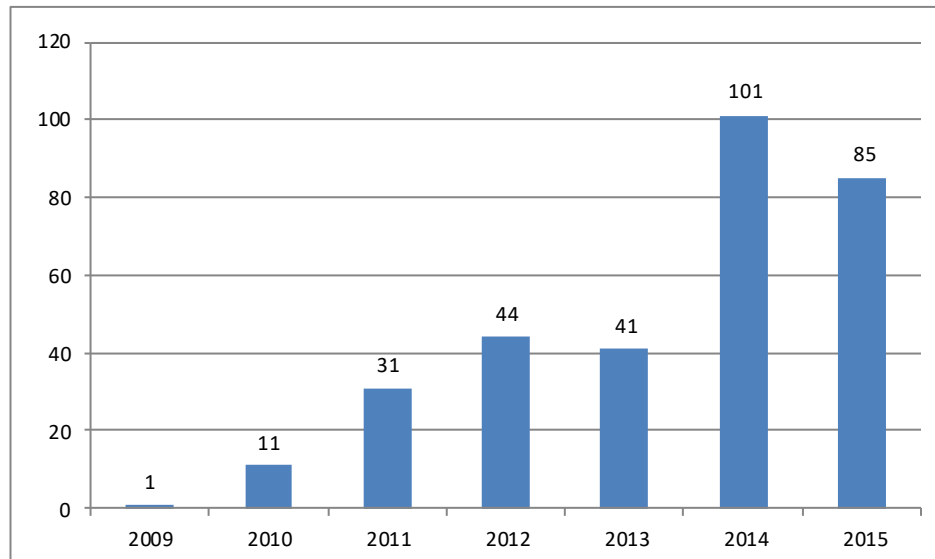
⁹¹ See, for example, S/PV.7466, pp. 11–13 (Spain, represented by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs).

⁹² S/2014/213, p. 17.

41 in 2013, and to 101 in 2014.⁹³ The Council continued to make significant use of videoconferencing in 2015, with 85 instances (see figure IV).

⁹³ S/PV.7539, p. 3.

Figure IV
Number of meetings at which videoconferencing was used, 2009–2015



VII. Participation

Note

Section VII covers the practice of the Security Council concerning the extension of invitations to non-members of the Council to participate in meetings of the Council. Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter of the United Nations and rules 37 and 39 of the provisional rules of procedure describe circumstances in which invitations can be extended to non-members of the Council to participate, without vote, when the Council so decides.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a

dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Rule 37

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

Rule 39

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

During the period under review, the Council continued to invite non-members to participate in its meetings. The invitations were extended by the President at the beginning of or during a meeting, either under the “relevant provisions” of the Charter without an explicit reference to a specific Article, or under rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. Specifically, Member States continued to be invited under rule 37, while representatives of the Secretariat, subsidiary organs of the Security Council, other United Nations organs, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, or other invitees, including representatives of non-governmental organizations, were invited under rule 39.

Member States requested invitations in letters addressed to the President of the Council, but in most cases these were not issued as documents of the Council.

This section is divided into four sub-sections, namely, A. Invitations extended under rule 37; B. Invitations extended under rule 39; C. Invitations not expressly extended under rule 37 or rule 39; and D. Discussions relating to participation.

A. Invitations extended under rule 37

In accordance with the relevant Articles and rules, all States, whether Members of the United Nations or not, may be invited to participate in Council meetings when (a) the interests of a Member State are “specially affected” (Article 31 and rule 37); (b) a Member State or a non-member State is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Council (Article 32); and (c) a Member State brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) (rule 37).⁹⁴

During the period under review, there were no changes to the procedure for extending invitations to Member States to participate in the proceedings of the Council. As reported in section VI above (Conduct of business), on 30 October 2015 the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the Council in which the Council welcomed joint statements by both Council members and other Member States.⁹⁵ Member

⁹⁴ For more information, see part VI, sect. I, “Referral of disputes or situations to the Security Council”.

⁹⁵ [S/PRST/2015/19](#), third paragraph.

States invited under rule 37 continued the previous practice of speaking occasionally in other capacities, for example delivering joint statements on behalf of regional or international organizations or groups of States.⁹⁶

Requests for invitations denied or not acted upon

During the period under review there was no instance of a request from a Member State to participate in a Council meeting being put to a vote or denied at a public meeting.

B. Invitations extended under rule 39

In accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, members of the Secretariat or other persons may be invited to provide the Council with information or other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

Following previous practice, an invitation under rule 39 was extended to a representative of a Member State, on an exceptional basis, only if the participation was in a role other than that of representative of a State; for example, as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission or one of its country-specific configurations.⁹⁷

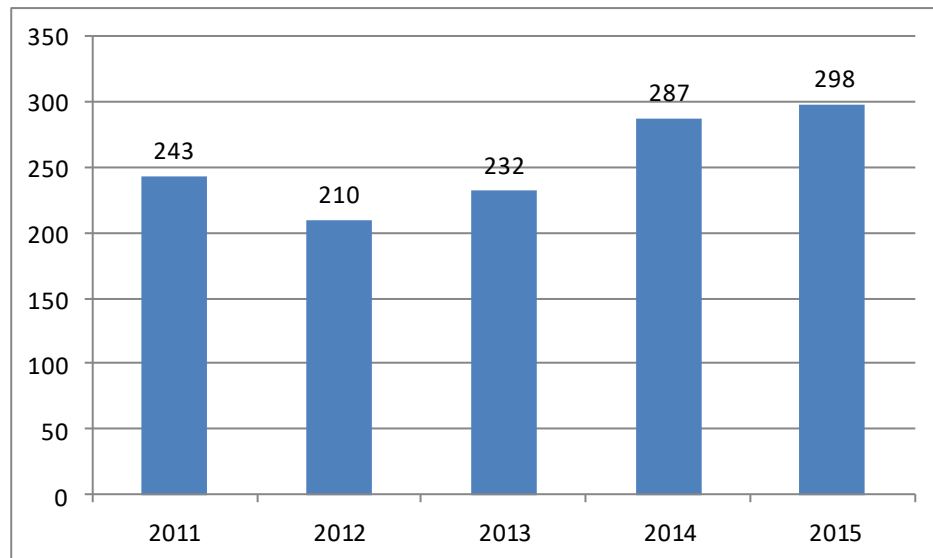
Invitations under rule 39

During the period under review, a total of 585 invitations were extended under rule 39, 287 in 2014 and 298 in 2015 (see figure V).

⁹⁶ For example, at the 7164th meeting, on 29 April 2014, the representative of Guinea, invited under rule 37, spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation ([S/PV.7164](#), p. 64). At the 7228th meeting, on 28 July 2014, the representative of Egypt, invited under rule 37, spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement ([S/PV.7228](#), p. 54). At the 7539th meeting, on 20 October 2015, the representative of Sweden, invited under rule 37, spoke on behalf of the Peacebuilding Commission and on behalf of the Nordic countries, and the representative of Switzerland, also invited under rule 37, spoke on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group ([S/PV.7539](#), pp. 20–22).

⁹⁷ For example, at the 7143rd meeting, on 19 March 2014, the representative of Brazil and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission was invited under rule 39 ([S/PV.7143](#), p. 2).

Figure V
Invitations extended under rule 39, 2011–2015



Invitations under rule 39 are extended to persons or entities in the following five categories: (a) the Secretariat and subsidiary bodies of the Council;⁹⁸ (b) other organs of the United Nations, subsidiary bodies or agencies;⁹⁹ (c) regional and other intergovernmental organizations;¹⁰⁰ (d) other persons;¹⁰¹ and (e) persons holding joint appointments by the United Nations and the African Union¹⁰² (see figure VI for a breakdown of invitations under rule 39 in 2014 and 2015).

In 2014, the number of rule 39 invitations extended under category (a) increased significantly, from 125 in 2013 to 190, whereas the number of invitations extended under category (c) declined from 69 in 2013 to 65, and the number extended under category (d) decreased from 16 in 2013 to 12. In 2015, in comparison with the previous year, the number of invitations extended under category (a) declined to 183, but invitations extended under categories (c) and (d) increased to 72 and 25, respectively. During the review period, invitations under rule 39 were most frequently extended to representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and subsidiary bodies of the Security Council.

⁹⁸ For example, at the 7092nd meeting, on 6 January 2014, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs was invited under rule 39; and at the 7094th meeting, on 13 January 2014, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was invited under rule 39.

⁹⁹ For example, at the 7128th meeting, on 6 March 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was invited under rule 39; and at the 7129th meeting, on 7 March 2014, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund was invited under rule 39.

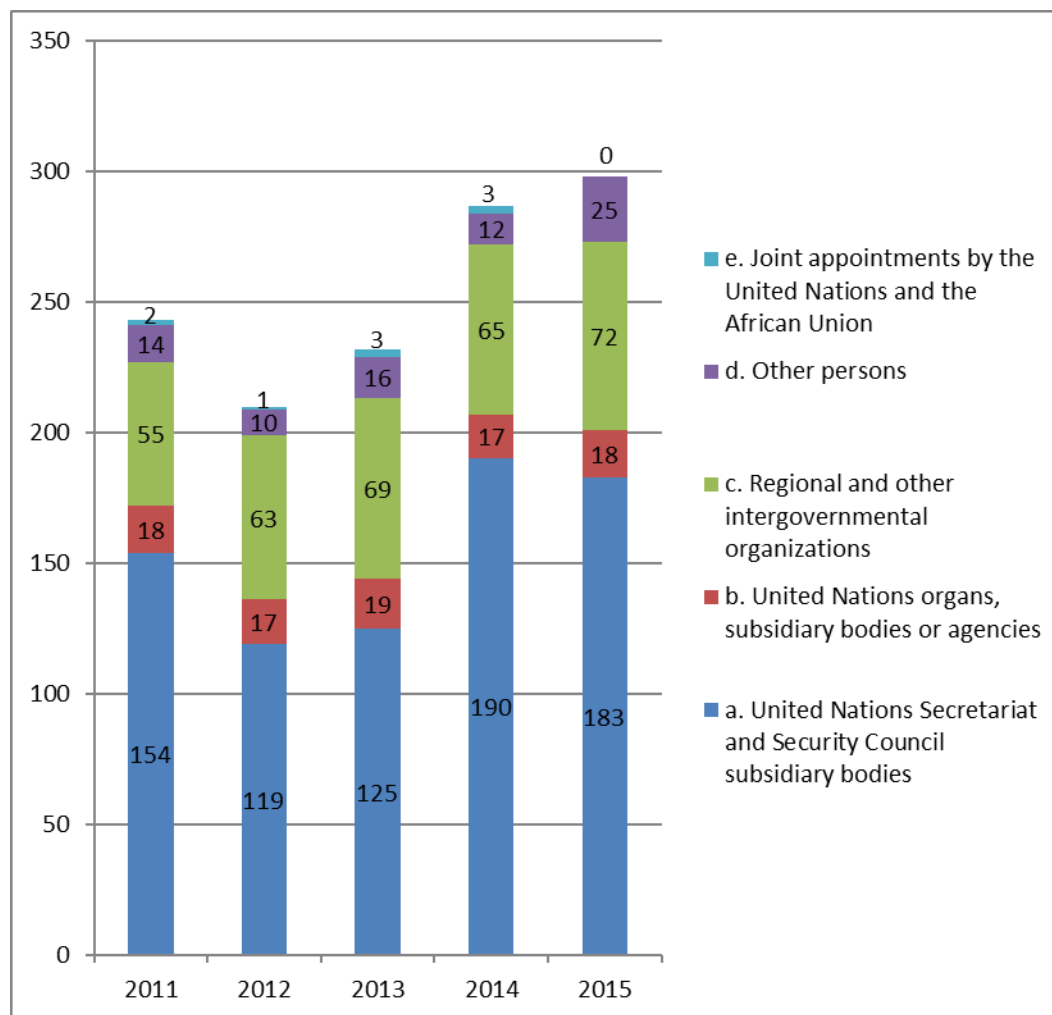
¹⁰⁰ For example, at the 7139th meeting, on 17 March 2014, the Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations was invited under rule 39; and at the 7160th meeting, on 25 April 2014, the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations was

invited under rule 39.

¹⁰¹ For example, at the 7244th meeting, on 19 August 2014, the Director and co-founder of the Liaison Office (a non-governmental organization in Afghanistan) was invited under rule 39; and at the 7259th meeting, on 8 September 2014, a survivor of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was invited under rule 39.

¹⁰² For example, at the 7233rd meeting, on 5 August 2014, the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was invited under rule 39.

Figure VI
Invitees under rule 39, by category, 2014–2015



Videoconferencing

During the period under review, videoconferencing continued to be utilized at meetings of the Council. Generally, videoconferencing was used for briefings by the representatives of the Secretary-General and other personnel located in the field.¹⁰³ As shown in figure IV, the Council was briefed via videoconferencing at

¹⁰³ For example, at the 7094th meeting, on 13 January 2014, on the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa briefed the Council from Kinshasa (see [S/PV.7094](#)). At the 7109th meeting, on 12 February 2014, on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director General of the International Committee of the Red Cross briefed the Council from Geneva (see [S/PV.7109](#)).

meetings and consultations 101 times in 2014 and 85 times in 2015.

C. Invitations not expressly extended under rule 37 or rule 39

During the period under review, the Council extended several invitations not expressly under rule 37 or rule 39 (see table 9).

Invitations to representatives of the Holy See and the State of Palestine to participate in meetings of the Council were routinely extended, without reference to any rule and “in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard”.

Table 9
Invitations not expressly extended under rule 37 or rule 39, 2014–2015

<i>Invitee</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>
State of Palestine	S/PV.7113 , 19 February 2014	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security
	S/PV.7151 , 31 March 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)
	S/PV.7164 , 29 April 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
	S/PV.7220 , 18 July 2014	
	S/PV.7222 , 22 July 2014	
	S/PV.7232 , 31 July 2014	
	S/PV.7281 , 21 October 2014	
	S/PV.7354 , 30 December 2014	
	S/PV.7360 , 15 January 2015	
	S/PV.7430 , 21 April 2015	
	S/PV.7490 , 23 July 2015	
	S/PV.7536 , 16 October 2015	
	S/PV.7540 , 22 October 2015	
State of Palestine	S/PV.7414 , 25 March 2015	Children and armed conflict
	S/PV.7466 , 18 June 2015	
Holy See	S/PV.7122 , 27 February 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)
	S/PV.7151 , 31 March 2014	
	S/PV.7189 , 29 May 2014	
	S/PV.7539 , 20 October 2015	
	S/PV.7281 , 21 October 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
	S/PV.7430 , 21 April 2015	
	S/PV.7490 , 23 July 2015	
	S/PV.7540 , 22 October 2015	
	S/PV.7374 , 30 January 2015	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
	S/PV.7414 , 25 March 2015	Children and armed conflict
	S/PV.7466 , 18 June 2015	
	S/PV.7428 , 15 April 2015	Women and peace and security
	S/PV.7432 , 23 April 2015	Maintenance of international peace and security
	S/PV.7499 , 30 July 2015	
	S/PV.7527 , 30 September 2015	
S/PV.7561 , 17 November 2015		

D. Discussions relating to participation

During the period under review, when non-members of the Council were invited to participate in a meeting, Council members generally spoke before Member States invited under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure and before those not expressly invited under any rule, except on some occasions when parties

directly involved in the matter under consideration took the floor before Council members.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁴ For example, at the 7124th meeting, on 1 March 2014, under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))”, the representative of Ukraine spoke after the Deputy Secretary-General but before members of the Council ([S/PV.7124](#), p. 3). At the 7347th meeting, on 18 December 2014, on the situation in Afghanistan, the representative of Afghanistan spoke

During the period under review, there were discussions on the participation of invitees under rule 37 and/or rule 39. For instance, at the 7251st meeting, held on 27 August 2014 on the situation in Libya, the representative of Libya, invited in accordance with rule 37, asked why the Libyan delegation was not invited to participate in the entire meeting and was not seated in the Chamber while the resolution was being adopted.¹⁰⁵ At the 7435th meeting, held on 28 April 2015 on the situation concerning Western Sahara, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed regret that the consultations held on the item had not been preceded by an open meeting which would have ensured the participation of the Special Envoy of the African Union for Western Sahara, in view of the fact that the African Union, together with the United Nations, was facilitating the process of negotiation between the parties.¹⁰⁶

The question of the participation of non-members of the Council in Council meetings, in particular that of Member States directly involved or specially affected by situations under consideration by the Council, was discussed during two debates on the working methods of the Council (see case 7).

after the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime but before members of the Council (S/PV.7347, pp. 6–9). At the 7540th meeting, on 22 October 2015, under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine and the representative of Israel spoke after the Deputy Secretary-General but before members of the Council and other Member States invited under rule 37 (S/PV.7540, pp. 4–9).

¹⁰⁵ S/PV.7251, p. 4.

¹⁰⁶ S/PV.7435, p. 5.

Case 7 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

At the 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014 under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, some speakers expressed the view that the Council should comply with the provisions of Article 31 of the Charter, which allowed any non-member of the Council to participate in the discussions on any matter that affected it.¹⁰⁷ The representative of China noted that the Council should pay more attention to the views of the general membership, in particular the countries on its agenda.¹⁰⁸ The representative of Estonia stated, further, that the wider membership’s involvement should be a continuous process from the very beginning of the discussion of a decision until its implementation, giving the stakeholders greater input into decision-making.¹⁰⁹ Similarly, the representative of Ukraine restated his delegation’s position that a stronger voice should be given in the decision-making processes of the Council to Member States directly involved in the implementation of its decisions.¹¹⁰

At the 7539th meeting, held on 20 October 2015 under the same item, the representatives of Brazil and the Sudan stated that States with a special interest in a substantive matter under the Council’s consideration, in particular those countries on the Council’s agenda and troop- and police-contributing countries, should be allowed to participate in consultations.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁷ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 20 (Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); and p. 34 (Algeria).

¹⁰⁸ S/PV.7285, p. 10.

¹⁰⁹ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 16.

¹¹⁰ Ibid., p. 36.

¹¹¹ S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), pp. 14–15 (Brazil) and p. 29 (Sudan).

VIII. Decision-making and voting

Note

Section VIII covers the practice of the Security Council concerning decision-making and voting. Article 27 of the Charter, together with rule 40, governs the voting in the Council, and provides that decisions on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of 9 of the 15 Council members. Decisions on “all other matters” are made by an affirmative vote of nine Council members, including the concurring votes of all permanent members.

The section also covers rules 31, 32, 34 to 36 and 38, which govern the conduct of business in the context of voting on draft resolutions, amendments and substantive motions.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Rule 31

Proposed resolutions, amendments and substantive motions shall normally be placed before the representatives in writing.

Rule 32

Principal motions and draft resolutions shall have precedence in the order of their submission.

Parts of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative, unless the original mover objects.

Rule 34

It shall not be necessary for any motion or draft resolution proposed by a representative on the Security Council to be seconded before being put to a vote.

Rule 35

A motion or draft resolution can at any time be withdrawn so long as no vote has been taken with respect to it.

If the motion or draft resolution has been seconded, the representative on the Security Council who has seconded it may require that it be put to the vote as his motion or draft resolution with the same right of precedence as if the original mover had not withdrawn it.

Rule 36

If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the

vote, but when an amendment adds to or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first.

Rule 38

Any Member of the United Nations invited in accordance with the preceding rule, or in application of Article 32 of the Charter, to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative on the Security Council.

Rule 40

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

This section comprises five sub-sections: A. Decisions of the Council; B. Sponsorship in accordance with rule 38; C. Decision-making by voting; D. Decision-making without a vote; and E. Discussions concerning the decision-making process.

During the period under review, rule 31 was routinely applied at the meetings of the Council. There were no instances of motions or amendments requiring voting, submission of competing draft resolutions, withdrawal of draft resolutions, or requests for separate voting on parts of a draft resolution; consequently there were no occasions on which rules 32 and 34 to 36 were invoked.

A. Decisions of the Council

During the period under review, the Council continued to adopt, at its meetings, resolutions and statements by the President, in addition to taking procedural decisions. Decisions of the Council also took the form of notes or letters by the President, which were seldom adopted at meetings and in most cases were issued as documents of the Council.¹¹²

¹¹² For the text of all resolutions, statements and procedural decisions adopted at Council meetings, as well as notes or letters issued by the President during the period under review, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* (S/INF/69, S/INF/70 and S/INF/71). For a complete list of resolutions adopted during the review period, see www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/ and for a complete list of presidential statements, see www.un.org/en/sc/documents/statements/.

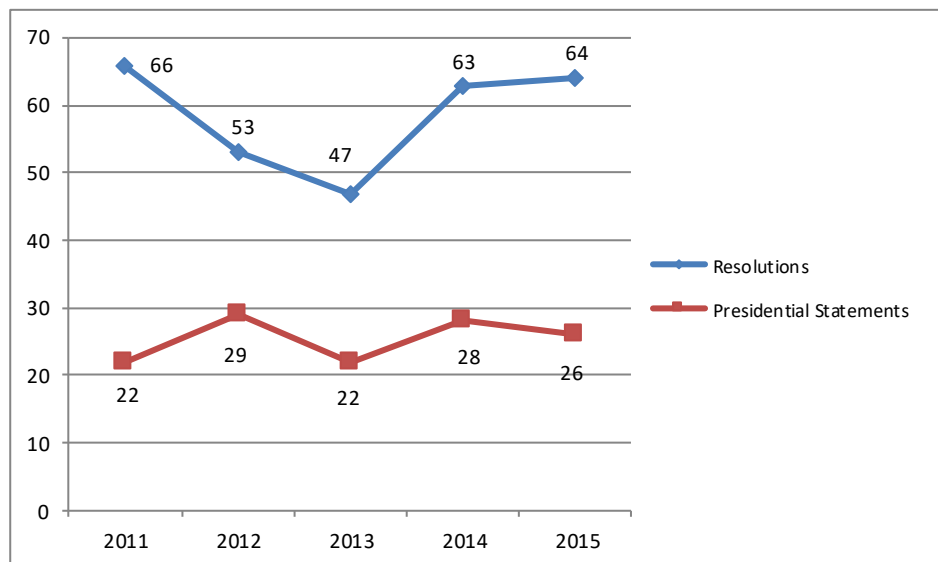
Number of resolutions and statements by the President

During the two-year period under review, the Council adopted a total of 127 resolutions and issued 54 statements by the President. In 2014, the Council adopted 63 resolutions and issued 28 statements by the

President, and in 2015, the Council adopted 64 resolutions and issued 26 statements by the President.

Figure VII shows the total number of resolutions adopted and statements issued by the President during the five-year period from 2011 to 2015.

Figure VII
Resolutions adopted and statements by the President issued, 2011–2015



Multiple decisions at one meeting

During the period under review the normal practice of the Council was to adopt a single decision at a meeting. On four occasions, however, the Council adopted more than one decision at a single meeting. At the 7198th meeting, held on the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council adopted resolutions [2160 \(2014\)](#) and [2161 \(2014\)](#). At the 7208th meeting, concerning the situation in Afghanistan, the Council issued two presidential statements.¹¹³ At the 7348th meeting, on the item concerning the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Council adopted resolutions [2193 \(2014\)](#) and [2194 \(2014\)](#). At the 7420th meeting, on the situation in Libya, the Council adopted resolutions [2213 \(2015\)](#) and [2214 \(2015\)](#).

¹¹³ [S/PRST/2014/11](#) and [S/PRST/2014/12](#).

B. Sponsorship in accordance with rule 38

Under rule 38 of the provisional rules of procedure, a member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Council and is invited in accordance with rule 37, or in application of Article 32 of the Charter, may submit a proposal or a draft resolution, which may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative on the Council. In practice, a member of the Council or any other Member State, whether a Council member or not, that submits a draft resolution is referred to as a sponsor or co-sponsor. When all Council members agree to be co-sponsors a draft resolution is described as a presidential text.

During the period under review, 132 draft resolutions were considered by the Council; 129 of them were sponsored texts and three were presidential texts.¹¹⁴ A total of 25 draft resolutions were co-sponsored by non-members of the Council (see table 10).

¹¹⁴ Resolutions [2150 \(2014\)](#), [2177 \(2014\)](#) and [2231 \(2015\)](#).

Table 10
Draft resolutions co-sponsored by non-members of the Council, 2014–2015

<i>Draft resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Council member sponsors</i>	<i>Non-member sponsors</i>
S/2014/149	Children and armed conflict	S/PV.7129 7 March 2014	2143 (2014)	12 Council members ^a	35 Member States ^b
S/2014/189	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	S/PV.7138 15 March 2014	Not adopted owing to negative vote of Russian Federation	6 Council members: Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States	36 Member States ^c
S/2014/270	Threats to international peace and security	S/PV.7155 16 April 2014	2150 (2014)	All Council members ^d	33 Member States ^e
S/2014/302	Maintenance of international peace and security	S/PV.7161 (Resumption 1) 28 April 2014	2151 (2014)	13 Council members ^f	28 Member States ^g
S/2014/299	The situation concerning Western Sahara	S/PV.7162 29 April 2014	2152 (2014)	4 Council members: France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States	Spain
S/2014/348	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7180 22 May 2014	Not adopted owing to negative votes of China and Russian Federation	9 Council members: Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States	56 Member States ^h
S/2014/510	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	S/PV.7221 21 July 2014	2166 (2014)	13 Council members ⁱ	12 Member States ^j
S/2014/614	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7248 26 August 2014	2172 (2014)	7 Council members: France, Jordan, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States	Italy, Spain
S/2014/629	The situation in Libya	S/PV.7251 27 August 2014	2174 (2014)	7 Council members: Australia, France, Jordan, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom	Germany, Italy
S/2014/673	Peace and security in Africa	S/PV.7268 18 September 2014	2177 (2014)	All Council members ^k	119 Member States ^l

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Draft resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Council member sponsors</i>	<i>Non-member sponsors</i>
S/2014/688	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PV.7272 24 September 2014	2178 (2014)	12 Council members ^m	92 Member States ⁿ
S/2014/732	The question concerning Haiti	S/PV.7277 14 October 2014	2180 (2014)	France, United States	Brazil, Canada, Uruguay
S/2014/803	The situation in Somalia	S/PV.7309 12 November 2014	2184 (2014)	8 Council members: Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States	6 Member States: Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Spain
S/2015/100	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PV.7379 12 February 2015	2199 (2015)	13 Council members ^o	42 Member States ^p
S/2015/153	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	S/PV.7396 3 March 2015	2206 (2015)	6 Council members: Chile, France, Lithuania, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States	Australia, Luxembourg, Norway
S/2015/161	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7401 6 March 2015	2209 (2015)	5 Council members: France, Lithuania, Spain, United Kingdom, United States	32 Member States ^q
S/2015/333	Small arms	S/PV.7447 22 May 2015	2220 (2015)	6 Council members: France, Lithuania, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States	51 Member States ^r
S/2015/375	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	S/PV.7450 27 May 2015	2222 (2015)	12 Council members ^s	37 Member States ^t
S/2015/445	Children and armed conflict	S/PV.7466 18 June 2015	2225 (2015)	13 Council members ^u	43 Member States ^v
S/2015/562	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	S/PV.7498 29 July 2015	Not adopted owing to negative vote of Russian Federation	7 Council members: France, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States	11 Member States ^w
S/2015/652	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7509 21 August 2015	2236 (2015)	7 Council members: France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States	Italy
S/2015/768	Maintenance of international peace and security	S/PV.7531 9 October 2015	2240 (2015)	6 Council members: France, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom	29 Member States ^x

Draft resolution	Item	Meeting record and date	Resolution	Council member sponsors	Non-member sponsors
S/2015/774	Women and peace and security	S/PV.7533 13 October 2015	2242 (2015)	11 Council members ^y	61 Member States ^z
S/2015/775	The question concerning Haiti	S/PV.7534 14 October 2015	2243 (2015)	11 Council members ^{aa}	7 Member States: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay
S/2015/972	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PV.7587 17 December 2015	2253 (2015)	13 Council members ^{bb}	55 Member States ^{cc}

^a Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, United States.

^b Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

^c Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

^d Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States.

^e Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey.

^f Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States.

^g Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

^h Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates.

ⁱ Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States.

^j Belgium, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Ukraine, Viet Nam.

^k Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States.

^l Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

^m Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States.

ⁿ Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia

- (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen.
- ^o Angola, Chad, China, France, Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^p Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey.
- ^q Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden.
- ^r Albania, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine.
- ^s Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.
- ^t Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine.
- ^u Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^v Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.
- ^w Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Ukraine.
- ^x Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand.
- ^y Angola, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^z Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay.
- ^{aa} Angola, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^{bb} Angola, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^{cc} Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey.

C. Decision-making by voting

According to Article 27 (2) and (3) of the Charter, decisions of the Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members; for decisions on all other matters, that is, substantive or non-procedural matters, an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members, is required. The result of a vote in the Council often does not in itself indicate whether the Council considers the matter voted upon as procedural or substantive. For example, whether a vote is procedural or not cannot be determined when a proposal is (a) adopted by a unanimous vote; (b) adopted by an affirmative vote of all permanent members; or (c) not adopted, having failed to obtain the required nine affirmative votes.

When a proposal is adopted, having obtained nine or more affirmative votes, with one or more permanent members casting a negative vote, that indicates that the

vote is considered procedural. Conversely, if the proposal is not adopted, the matter voted upon is considered to be substantive or non-procedural (falling into the category “all other matters”). On certain occasions, in its early years, the Council found it necessary to decide, by vote, the question whether the matter under consideration was procedural within the meaning of Article 27 (2). This procedure became known as the “preliminary question”, after the language used in the San Francisco Statement on Voting Procedure. In recent years, however, there have been no instances of the Council having to decide on the preliminary question. Furthermore, procedural motions, such as the adoption of the agenda, the extension of invitations, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting, have generally been decided upon by the Council without a vote. When such motions were voted upon, the vote was considered procedural. During the period under review, the Council twice voted on the inclusion of an item in its agenda (see table 11).

Table 11
Cases in which the vote indicated the procedural character of the matter

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Proposal</i>	<i>Vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>	<i>Permanent members casting negative vote^a</i>
The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	S/PV.7353 22 December 2014	Adoption of the agenda	11-2-2	China, Russian Federation
The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	S/PV.7575 10 December 2015	Adoption of the agenda	9-4-2	China, Russian Federation

^a For the context and explanations of vote, see sect. II above, case 2.

Adoption of resolutions

During the period under review, the majority of resolutions (116 of 127) were adopted unanimously. Only 11 resolutions were adopted without a unanimous vote and in none of those cases was any negative vote cast; there were only abstentions (see table 12).

Table 12
Resolutions adopted without a unanimous vote, 2014–2015

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>	<i>Abstention</i>
2182 (2014)	The situation in Somalia	S/PV.7286 24 October 2014	13-0-2	Jordan, Russian Federation
2183 (2014)	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	S/PV.7307 11 November 2014	14-0-1	Russian Federation

Report of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>	<i>Abstention</i>
2193 (2014)	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991; International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994	S/PV.7348 18 December 2014	14-0-1	Russian Federation
2209 (2015)	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7401 6 March 2015	14-0-1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
2216 (2015)	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7426 14 April 2015	14-0-1	Russian Federation
2220 (2015)	Small arms	S/PV.7447 22 May 2015	9-0-6	Angola, Chad, China, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
2240 (2015)	Maintenance of international peace and security	S/PV.7531 9 October 2015	14-0-1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
2241 (2015)	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	S/PV.7532 9 October 2015	13-0-2	Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
2244 (2015)	The situation in Somalia	S/PV.7541 23 October 2015	14-0-1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
2252 (2015)	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	S/PV.7581 15 December 2015	13-0-2	Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>	<i>Abstention</i>
2256 (2015)	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991; International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994	S/PV.7593 22 December 2015	14-0-1	Russian Federation

Draft resolutions not adopted

According to Article 27 (3) of the Charter, a draft resolution on a non-procedural matter is not adopted when it fails to obtain the nine affirmative votes required, or when a negative vote is cast by a permanent member, also known as the veto. During the period under review, there was only one occasion when a draft resolution was not adopted for lack of the necessary number of affirmative votes, and that was in connection with the item entitled “The situation in the

Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.¹¹⁵ During the reporting period there were also four instances of draft resolutions not being adopted because of the negative vote of one or more permanent members (see table 13).

¹¹⁵ At the 7354th meeting, held on 30 December 2014 on the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, two Council members (Australia and United States) voted against and five Council members (Lithuania, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda and United Kingdom) abstained in the voting on the draft resolution (S/2014/916).

Table 13

Draft resolutions not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member or for lack of the requisite number of votes, 2014–2015

<i>Draft resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>	<i>Permanent member(s) casting a negative vote</i>
S/2014/189	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	S/PV.7138 15 March 2014	13-1-1	Russian Federation
S/2014/348	The situation in the Middle East	S/PV.7180 22 May 2014	13-2-0	China, Russian Federation
S/2014/916	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	S/PV.7354 30 December 2014	8-2-5	
S/2015/508	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	S/PV.7481 8 July 2015	10-1-4	Russian Federation

<i>Draft resolution</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>	<i>Permanent member(s) casting a negative vote</i>
S/2015/562	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)	S/PV.7498 29 July 2015	11-1-3	Russian Federation

D. Decision-making without a vote

A procedural motion or a substantive motion may be adopted in the Council without a vote or by consensus. During the period 2014-2015, there was no instance of a resolution being adopted without a vote; all 127 resolutions were adopted by a show of hands.

Statements by the President on behalf of the Council continued to be adopted by consensus. A total of 54 statements by the President were adopted during the period under review.¹¹⁶ It was the previous practice for most of the statements to be read out at meetings; during the period under review, in contrast, half of the statements were adopted without the text being read out, the President announcing only that the statement would be issued as a document of the Security Council. On several occasions, resolutions and statements by the President were adopted during the course of a meeting rather than at the beginning or the end.¹¹⁷

A statement by the President is normally considered and agreed upon by the members of the Council in prior consultations, but there was one instance during the reporting period in which a Council member disassociated itself from the statement by the President. At the 7504th meeting, held on 17 August 2015 under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”, the Council agreed to a statement by the President concerning the Syrian Arab Republic.¹¹⁸ Immediately after the adoption, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that his delegation did not subscribe to the eighth and tenth paragraphs of the statement because it believed that they violated the sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the Syrian people by promoting its political transition, including the establishment of a transitional Government, without its consent, and

thereby contravened the Charter of the United Nations. The delegation did not however block the adoption of the presidential statement and joined in the consensus.¹¹⁹

Similarly, notes and letters by the President of the Council were issued as documents of the Council without a vote. During the reporting period, the Council issued 30 notes and 80 letters by the President.¹²⁰ There were two instances in which the issuance of the notes was announced at a formal meeting: on both occasions, this concerned the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly. At those meetings, the President of the Council announced that the draft report had been adopted without a vote.¹²¹ During the period under review, the Council also adopted six notes on working methods building upon the provisions of the note by the President of 26 July 2010¹²² and covering various aspects of the working methods of the Council, including wider participation of Council members in the drafting of Council products (as “penholders”),¹²³ practical measures for ensuring continuity in the work of the Council’s subsidiary bodies,¹²⁴ improving intra-Council dialogue, communication and exchange of information,¹²⁵ the speaking order for Council meetings,¹²⁶ the official records of the Council,¹²⁷ and the annual report of the Council.¹²⁸ Those notes were not adopted at formal meetings of the Council, but rather during the course of

¹¹⁶ For a complete list of presidential statements adopted during the review period, see www.un.org/en/sc/documents/statements/2014.shtml and www.un.org/en/sc/documents/statements/2015.shtml.

¹¹⁷ See, for example, [S/PV.7109](#); [S/PV.7112](#); [S/PV.7169](#); [S/PV.7208](#); and [S/PV.7289](#).

¹¹⁸ [S/PRST/2015/15](#).

¹¹⁹ [S/PV.7504](#), pp. 3–4.

¹²⁰ For complete lists of the notes by the President of the Security Council issued in 2014 and 2015, see the reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly ([A/69/2](#) and [A/70/2](#), part I, sect. XIV, and [A/71/2](#), part I, sect. XIII); or www.un.org/en/sc/documents/notes/. For complete lists of the letters from the President of the Council issued in 2014 and 2015, see [A/69/2](#) and [A/70/2](#), appendix IV, and [A/71/2](#), part I, sect. III; or www.un.org/en/sc/documents/letters/.

¹²¹ See [S/PV.7283](#) and [S/PV.7538](#).

¹²² [S/2010/507](#).

¹²³ [S/2014/268](#).

¹²⁴ [S/2014/393](#).

¹²⁵ [S/2014/565](#).

¹²⁶ [S/2014/739](#) and [Corr.1](#).

¹²⁷ [S/2014/922](#).

¹²⁸ [S/2015/944](#).

the work of its Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.

E. Discussions concerning the decision-making process

During the period under review, the question of the decision-making process of the Council was raised in the context of the two annual debates on the working methods of the Council.¹²⁹ One instance is described in case 8.

Case 8 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

At the 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014, under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the representatives of Australia and Ukraine stated that the Council should apply Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that a Council member must refrain from voting if it is a party to a dispute.¹³⁰ The representative of China expressed the view that all Council members should have ample time for studying the draft resolutions and presidential statements presented and, through patient consultations and negotiations, reach broad consensus and preserve the solidarity of the Council, rather than forcing texts through on which there were still major differences.¹³¹ The representative of Peru noted that in the interests of transparency it was important to have open debates as they made it possible for non-members of the Council to express their opinions.¹³²

Several speakers referred to the issue of penholders. The representative of Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, and the representative of Egypt stated that it was imperative that all members of the Council, permanent and non-permanent, have a possibility of drafting and presenting products.¹³³ The

representative of Malaysia supported a fairer and more inclusive allocation of penholderships.¹³⁴ The representative of Maldives welcomed the note by the President¹³⁵ in which penholders were encouraged to exchange information and consult with all Council members and relevant stakeholder Member States in the wider membership of the United Nations.¹³⁶ The same presidential note was welcomed by several other speakers, one of whom expressed the hope that the Council would make tangible progress on the issue of penholders on the basis of the note.¹³⁷

Regarding the issue of the veto, many speakers welcomed a proposal made by France that permanent members exercise restraint in the use of the veto in situations of mass atrocities, genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.¹³⁸ The representative of Costa Rica encouraged permanent members of the Council to adopt a declaration of principles on the use of the veto to mark the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations in 2015.¹³⁹ While supporting the French initiative, the representative of Kazakhstan said that, to make it practical, there was a need to bridge fundamental differences in defining perceptions of genocide, crimes against humanity and serious crimes against international humanitarian law.¹⁴⁰ The representatives of Uruguay and Peru expressed the hope that the veto as an institution would be eliminated.¹⁴¹

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

¹³⁵ S/2014/268.

¹³⁶ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 26.

¹³⁷ S/PV.7285, p. 14 (Rwanda); see also S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 18 (Portugal); p. 32 (New Zealand); and p. 36 (Ukraine).

¹³⁸ S/PV.7285, p. 8 (Australia); p. 9 (Chile); p. 14 (Rwanda); p. 17 (Lithuania); p. 19 (Luxembourg); p. 26 (Switzerland, on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group); p. 29 (Costa Rica); p. 30 (Liechtenstein); S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 7 (Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic countries); p. 8 (Mexico); p. 9 (Netherlands, also on behalf of Belgium); p. 10 (Italy); p. 11 (Germany); p. 15 (Uruguay); p. 17 (Estonia); p. 19 (Indonesia); p. 22 (Malaysia); p. 24 (Peru); p. 26 (Maldives); p. 27 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 28 (Ireland); p. 32 (Côte d’Ivoire); pp. 33–34 (Botswana); p. 35 (Poland); p. 36 (Ukraine); and p. 37 (Montenegro).

¹³⁹ S/PV.7285, p. 29.

¹⁴⁰ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 13.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15 (Uruguay); and p. 24 (Peru).

¹²⁹ 7285th meeting, on 23 October 2014 (see S/PV.7285 and S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1)), and 7539th meeting, on 20 October 2015 (see S/PV.7539 and S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1)).

¹³⁰ S/PV.7285, p. 8 (Australia); and S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 36 (Ukraine).

¹³¹ S/PV.7285, p. 10.

¹³² S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 24.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (Sweden); and pp. 30–31 (Egypt).

IX. Languages

Note

Section IX covers rules 41 to 47 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, relating to the official and working languages of the Council, interpretation and the languages of meeting records and published resolutions and decisions.

Rule 41

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be both the official and the working languages of the Security Council.

Rule 42

Speeches made in any of the six languages of the Security Council shall be interpreted into the other five languages.

Rule 43

[Deleted]

Rule 44

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the languages of the Security Council. In this case, he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of those languages. Interpretation into the other languages of the Security Council by the interpreters of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first such language.

Rule 45

Verbatim records of meetings of the Security Council shall be drawn up in the languages of the Council.

Rule 46

All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the languages of the Security Council.

Rule 47

Documents of the Security Council shall, if the Security Council so decides, be published in any language other than the languages of the Council.

During the period under review, rules 41 to 47 were applied consistently. At several meetings speakers delivered their statements in a language other than the six official languages of the Security Council as provided in rule 44.¹⁴²

¹⁴² At the 7108th meeting, on 10 February 2014, the representative of Serbia (Prime Minister) spoke in Serbian and the representative of Albania spoke in Albanian; English texts of both statements were provided by the respective delegations (see [S/PV.7108](#), pp. 4 and 9). At the 7272nd meeting, on 24 September 2014, the representative of Turkey (President) spoke in Turkish and the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (President) spoke in Macedonian; English interpretations of both statements were provided by the respective delegations (see [S/PV.7272](#), pp. 19 and 23). At the 7561st meeting, on 17 November 2015, the representative of Portugal (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation) delivered his statement in Portuguese; the English text was provided by the delegation (see [S/PV.7561](#), p. 29).

X. Provisional status of the rules of procedure

Note

Section X covers the deliberations of the Security Council concerning the provisional status of the rules of procedure of the Council, last amended in 1982.¹⁴³

Article 30 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Since their adoption by the Council at its first meeting, held on 17 January 1946, the rules of procedure have remained provisional.

¹⁴³ The provisional rules of procedure of the Council were amended 11 times between 1946 and 1982: five times during the Council's first year, at its 31st, 41st, 42nd, 44th and 48th meetings, on 9 April, 16 and 17 May and 6 and 24 June 1946; twice in its second year, at the 138th and 222nd meetings, on 4 June and 9 December 1947; and at its 468th meeting, on 28 February 1950; 1463rd meeting, on 24 January 1969; 1761st meeting, on

17 January 1974; and 2410th meeting, on 21 December 1982. Previous versions of the provisional rules were issued under the symbols [S/96](#) and Rev.1–6, the current version under the symbol [S/96/Rev.7](#).

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

During the period under review, the question of the status of the provisional rules of procedure, including with reference to Article 30 of the Charter, was raised at the two annual open debates concerning the working methods of the Council.¹⁴⁴

At the 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014 under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, several speakers regretted that the rules of procedure of the Council remained provisional and opined that they should be formalized.¹⁴⁵ The representative of Ukraine

explicitly encouraged members of the Council to further maintain and build on the dynamics in streamlining its modus operandi “in line with Article 30 of the Charter of the United Nations”.¹⁴⁶

At the 7539th meeting, on 20 October 2015, several speakers also stated that the provisional rules of procedure of the Council should be formalized and adopted in order to improve transparency and accountability.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁶ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 36.

¹⁴⁷ S/PV.7539, p. 14 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), p. 8 (Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); p. 10 (Singapore); p. 12 (Sierra Leone); p. 17 (Costa Rica); pp. 20–21 (Pakistan); p. 21 (Cuba); p. 24 (Algeria); pp. 28–29 (Kuwait, on behalf of the Group of Arab States); and p. 32 (Spain).

¹⁴⁴ 7285th meeting, on 23 October 2014 (see S/PV.7285 and S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1)); and 7539th meeting, on 20 October 2015 (see S/PV.7539 and S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1)).

¹⁴⁵ S/PV.7285, pp. 27–28 (Saint Lucia, on behalf of the L.69 group); and p. 29 (Costa Rica); S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 20 (Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); and p. 34 (Algeria).

Part III

Purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	215
I. Principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples under Article 1, paragraph 2	216
Note	216
A. Decisions relating to Article 1 (2)	216
B. Constitutional discussion relating to Article 1 (2)	217
C. Invocation of the principle enshrined in Article 1 (2) in communications	219
II. Prohibition of the threat or use of force under Article 2, paragraph 4	219
Note	219
A. Decisions relating to Article 2 (4)	219
B. Constitutional discussion relating to Article 2 (4)	222
C. Invocation of the principle enshrined in Article 2 (4) in communications	226
III. Obligation under Article 2, paragraph 5, to refrain from assisting the target of enforcement action	226
Note	226
Decisions relating to Article 2 (5)	227
IV. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of States by the United Nations under Article 2, paragraph 7	228
Note	228
A. Decisions relating to Article 2 (7)	228
B. Constitutional discussion relating to Article 2 (7)	228
C. Invocation of the principle enshrined in Article 2 (7) in communications	229

Introductory note

Part III covers the consideration by the Security Council of Articles contained in Chapter I of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, namely Articles 1 (2), 2 (4), 2 (5) and 2 (7). Part III consists of four sections. Section I covers material relating to the principle of self-determination of peoples under Article 1 (2) of the Charter. Section II features material relevant to the prohibition of the use of force or the threat of the use of force as enshrined in Article 2 (4). Section III covers the obligation of States to refrain from assisting a target of the Council's enforcement action as stipulated in Article 2 (5). Section IV deals with the Council's consideration of the principle of non-intervention by the United Nations in the internal affairs of States, as regulated in Article 2 (7).

In 2014 and 2015, the Council explicitly invoked all the above-mentioned Articles in a resolution concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and discussed the application and interpretation of those Articles in discharging its functions in maintaining international peace and security. The Council deliberated on the principle of self-determination and on the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in connection with the tensions that erupted in Ukraine in 2014, in particular in the context of the referendum held in Crimea on 16 March 2014. The same two principles were the subject of debates in the Council under the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security". Speakers also reflected upon the principle of non-intervention by the United Nations in the internal affairs of States during the Council's deliberations on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

I. Principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples under Article 1, paragraph 2

Article 1, paragraph 2

[The Purposes of the United Nations are:]

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

Note

Section I concerns the practice of the Security Council with regard to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in Article 1 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations and focuses on the actions of the Council in this regard. Subsection A features decisions relevant to the principle enshrined in Article 1 (2). Subsection B delineates references made to Article 1 (2) and the principle of self-determination in Council discussions during the reporting period. Subsection C sets out instances in which the principle of self-determination was invoked in communications to the Council.

A. Decisions relating to Article 1 (2)

During the period under review, the Security Council made only one explicit reference to Article 1 (2) of the Charter, in a resolution adopted under the item entitled “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”. The meeting at which the resolution was adopted was held under the sub-item “The protection of journalists in conflict situations”. In the preamble to the resolution, the Council reaffirmed its commitment to the purposes of the Charter as set out in Article 1, paragraphs 1 to 4, and to the principles of the Charter as set out in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 7, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States and respect for the sovereignty of all States.¹

In connection with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples included in Article 1 (2), the Council also made reference to the decision by the Ngok Dinka to conduct a “unilateral” community referendum in Abyei and the envisaged referendum in Western Sahara (see table 1).

¹ Resolution 2222 (2015), third preambular paragraph; see also part III, sects. II.A, III and IV.A.

Table 1

Decisions containing implicit references to Article 1 (2)

Decision and date

Provision

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

Resolution 2156 (2014)
29 May 2014

Noting that the continued delay in establishing the temporary institutions and resolving the final status of Abyei contributes to tension in the region, emphasizing the importance of all parties refraining from any unilateral action to aggravate intercommunal relations within the Abyei Area, and expressing concern over the continued implications of what the Peace and Security Council described in its press statement of 6 November 2013 as “the decision by the Ngok Dinka to conduct a unilateral referendum” (nineteenth preambular paragraph)

See also see resolution 2179 (2014), nineteenth preambular paragraph; resolution 2205 (2015), eighteenth preambular paragraph; resolution 2230 (2015), eighteenth preambular paragraph; and resolution 2251 (2015), eighteenth preambular paragraph

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Resolution 2152 (2014)
29 April 2014

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect (third preambular paragraph)

Decision and date

Provision

See also resolution 2218 (2015), third preambular paragraph

Calls upon the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and notes the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect (para. 7)

See also resolution 2218 (2015), para. 7

B. Constitutional discussion relating to Article 1 (2)

During the period under review, Article 1 (2) was explicitly invoked only once in the deliberations of the Security Council. At the 7539th meeting, an open debate under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, called upon the Council to fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly on matters relating to international peace and security, “consistent with paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Charter”.²

The situation relating to Crimea, considered under two separate items during the period under review,³ gave rise to a number of discussions in the Council on the question of self-determination under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)” (see case 1). Under the presidency of China, the principles of self-determination and sovereign equality of nations were the subject of a discussion under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security” (case 2). The principle

of self-determination was also mentioned in debates of the Council under other items, but none of those debates amounted to a constitutional discussion.

Case 1 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

At its 7134th meeting, on 13 March 2014, the Council held an open debate under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)” in connection with the then upcoming referendum in Crimea. The representative of the Russian Federation opined that “one must seek the right balance between the principles of territorial integrity and the right to self-determination”. He said that the achievement of the right to self-determination in the form of separation from an existing State was an extraordinary measure, which in this case arose as a result of the legal vacuum created by the “violent coup against the legitimate Government carried out by national radicals in Kyiv” and their direct threats to impose their order throughout the territory of Ukraine.⁴ By contrast, a number of speakers submitted that the referendum was in violation of the Constitution of Ukraine.⁵ The representative of the United States stated that “any referendum on Crimea must be conducted

² S/PV.7539 (Resumption1), p. 9.

³ Items entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)” and “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”.

⁴ S/PV.7134, p. 15.

⁵ Ibid., p. 4 (Luxembourg); p. 6 (United States); p. 7 (United Kingdom); p. 12 (Nigeria); p. 13 (Australia); and p. 17 (Lithuania).

within the bounds of Ukrainian law”,⁶ while the representative of the United Kingdom was of the view that the referendum was illegal and could lead to destabilization “with serious implications” for the Charter and international norms. He urged the Council to make clear that “any attempt to modify Ukraine’s borders through unlawful means” would not be tolerated.⁷

On 15 March 2014, at its 7138th meeting, held under the same item, the Council had before it a draft resolution sponsored by 42 Member States.⁸ Before the vote on the draft resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that the philosophy of the sponsors of the draft resolution ran counter to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. He said that, after the fall of the Soviet Union, for more than 20 years Crimea had attempted to exercise its right to self-determination.⁹ The draft resolution, by which the Council would have declared that the referendum to be held on 16 March 2014 in Crimea could have “no validity” and could not form the basis for any alteration of the status of Crimea, was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of the Russian Federation.

On 19 March 2014, at the 7144th meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that “the people of Crimea have fulfilled what is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations ... their right to self-determination”.¹⁰ In response, many speakers questioned the validity of the referendum and denounced the annexation of part of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.¹¹

⁶ Ibid., p. 6.

⁷ Ibid., p. 8.

⁸ S/2014/189.

⁹ S/PV.7138, p. 2.

¹⁰ S/PV.7144, p. 8.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 6 (Ukraine, France); p.11 (United States, Republic of Korea); p.13 (Australia); p. 15 (United Kingdom); p. 16 (Lithuania); and p. 17 (Jordan, Luxembourg).

Case 2

Maintenance of international peace and security: reflect on history, reaffirm the strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

On 23 February 2015, under the presidency of China, the Council held its 7389th meeting under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security” and the sub-item, “Reflect on history, reaffirm the strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations”. Several speakers affirmed the importance of the principle of self-determination. The representative of the Russian Federation said that Member States must recognize the right of people to independently decide their future without external interference.¹² Reflecting on the history since the end of the Second World War, the representative of Chad said that the international community’s support for peoples’ right to self-determination had enabled the United Nations to serve as the framework for the independence of all new States.¹³ The representative of Angola stated that the Charter embodied a new type of relations among nations and peoples in the post-war era, which included the right of all peoples to self-determination.¹⁴ The representative of Cuba asserted that the denial of peoples’ right to self-determination constituted a serious violation of the right to peace, adding that the philosophy of regime change was “a clear attack against peoples’ self-determination”.¹⁵ The representative of Mexico opined that the self-determination of peoples was one of the principles on which collective security was based.¹⁶ The representative of Pakistan considered that the fulfilment of the inalienable rights of all peoples, especially the right to self-determination, would pave the way for the uniform implementation of Security Council resolutions.¹⁷

¹² S/PV.7389, p. 6.

¹³ Ibid., p. 23.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 18.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 37.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 40.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 34.

C. Invocation of the principle enshrined in Article 1 (2) in communications

During the period under review, no explicit reference was made to Article 1 (2) in the communications to the Council. The principle of self-determination was however invoked in many communications addressed to or brought to the attention of the Council. The largest number of communications related to Western Sahara,¹⁸ the

¹⁸ See, for example, S/2015/240; S/2015/256; S/2015/515, annex, para. 18; S/2015/786; S/2015/804; and S/2015/888.

Middle East, including the Palestinian question,¹⁹ and Nagorno-Karabakh.²⁰ A few references were also made to the right of self-determination in the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara.²¹ In addition, in a letter dated 12 February 2015 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General, reference was made to “the right to linguistic self-determination”.²²

¹⁹ See, for example, S/2014/347; S/2014/514, annex; S/2015/213; S/2015/497, annex; S/2015/521; S/2015/616; S/2015/861; and S/2015/925.

²⁰ See, for example, S/2014/577; S/2015/71; S/2015/259; and S/2015/781, annex.

²¹ See, for example, S/2014/258 and S/2015/246.

²² S/2015/110, annex II.

II. Prohibition of the threat or use of force under Article 2, paragraph 4

Article 2, paragraph 4

All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

Note

Section II covers the practice of the Security Council concerning the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force under Article 2 (4) of the Charter. Subsection A highlights explicit and implicit references to Article 2 (4) in decisions adopted by the Council. Subsection B deals with constitutional discussions relating to the threat or use of force. Subsection C covers explicit and implicit references in communications to the Council to the principle enshrined in Article 2 (4).

A. Decisions relating to Article 2 (4)

During the period under review, the Security Council made only one explicit reference to Article 2 (4) of the Charter, in a resolution concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in which the Council

reaffirmed its commitment to the principles enshrined in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 7, of the Charter, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States and respect for the sovereignty of all States.²³

During the period under review, in a number of its decisions, the Council underlined the principles of Article 2 (4) by (a) reaffirming the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, (b) reiterating the importance of good-neighbourliness and non-interference by States in the internal affairs of others, (c) calling for the cessation of support by States to armed groups engaged in destabilizing national and regional peace and security, and (d) calling on parties to withdraw all military forces from a disputed area or occupied territories. The four themes are covered below.

Affirmation of the principle of the non-threat or non-use of force in international relations

During 2014 and 2015, the Council stressed, as in previous periods, the importance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force against other Member States in many of its decisions, in particular those concerning

²³ Resolution 2222 (2015), third preambular paragraph; see also part III, sects. I.A, III and IV.A.

the situation in the Middle East and the territorial boundary issues between the Sudan and South Sudan (see table 2).

Table 2

Decisions affirming the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations

Decision and date

Provision

The situation in the Middle East

Resolution [2163 \(2014\)](#)
25 June 2014

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the disengagement of forces agreement of 31 May 1974 between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire (third preambular paragraph)

See also S/PRST/2014/19, first paragraph; resolution [2192 \(2014\)](#), third preambular paragraph; resolution [2229 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph; and resolution [2257 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph

[S/PRST/2015/7](#)
19 March 2015

The Council expresses its deep concern following the recent incidents which occurred across the Blue Line and in the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Council stresses that such violence and the presence of unauthorized weapons in the area of operation of the Force violates resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and the cessation of hostilities. It underlines the risk that such events could lead to a new conflict that none of the parties or the region can afford. It urges all parties to make every effort to ensure that the cessation of hostilities is sustained, exercise maximum calm and restraint and refrain from any action or rhetoric that could jeopardize the cessation of hostilities or destabilize the region (third paragraph)

Resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#)
14 April 2015

Demands that all Yemeni parties, in particular the Houthis, fully implement resolution [2201 \(2015\)](#) and refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition in Yemen, and further demands that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally:

...

(e) refrain from any provocation or threats to neighbouring States, including through acquiring surface-to-surface missiles and stockpiling weapons in any bordering territory of a neighbouring State (para. 1 (e))

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

Resolution [2156 \(2014\)](#)
29 May 2014

Reiterating that the territorial boundaries of States shall not be altered by force and that any territorial disputes shall be settled exclusively by peaceful means (third preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph; resolution [2230 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph; and resolution [2251 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph

Stressing that both countries will have much to gain if they show restraint and choose the path of dialogue instead of resorting to violence or provocations (eleventh preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph; resolution [2230 \(2015\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph; and resolution [2251 \(2015\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph

Reiteration of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation among States

In 2014 and 2015, the Council reiterated in several of its decisions the principles enshrined in Article 2 (4) of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation, in particular with regard to

the situations in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, the Middle East and the Sudan and South Sudan. In those decisions the Council also reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of those States (see table 3).

Table 3

Decisions affirming the principle of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation among States

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in the Central African Republic	
Resolution 2134 (2014) 28 January 2014	Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation (second preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2149 (2014), second preambular paragraph; resolution 2196 (2015), second preambular paragraph; and resolution 2217 (2015), second preambular paragraph</i>
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	
Resolution 2153 (2014) 29 April 2014	Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation (second preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2162 (2014), second preambular paragraph; resolution 2219 (2015), second preambular paragraph; and resolution 2226 (2015), second preambular paragraph</i>
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 2136 (2014) 30 January 2014	Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region, and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation (second preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2147 (2014), third preambular paragraph; resolution 2198 (2015), second preambular paragraph; and resolution 2211 (2015), third preambular paragraph</i>
The situation in Liberia	
Resolution 2190 (2014) 15 December 2014	Affirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Liberia, and recalling the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation (second preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2239 (2015), second preambular paragraph</i>

The situation in the Middle East

[S/PRST/2014/18](#)
29 August 2014

The Council urges all the parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, refrain from provocation and fully abide by resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012) and 2140 (2014). Furthermore, the Council calls upon all Member States to refrain from external interference which seeks to foment conflict and instability and instead to support the political transition (second paragraph)

[S/PRST/2015/7](#)
19 March 2015

The Council expresses deep concern at all violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and calls upon all parties to fully respect Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence within its internationally recognized borders, in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions (sixth paragraph)

[S/PRST/2015/8](#)
22 March 2015

The Security Council supports the legitimacy of the President of Yemen, Mr. Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, and calls upon all parties and Member States to refrain from taking any actions that undermine the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen and the legitimacy of the President of Yemen (fourth paragraph)

See also resolution 2216 (2015), eighth preambular paragraph

The Security Council calls upon all Member States to refrain from external interference which seeks to foment conflict and instability and instead to support the political transition (twenty-fourth paragraph)

See also resolution 2201 (2015), para. 9

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

Resolution [2138 \(2014\)](#)
13 February 2014

Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of peace throughout the Sudan, to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and to the full and timely implementation of resolution 1591 (2005), and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region (second preambular paragraph)

See also resolution 2200 (2015), second preambular paragraph

Resolution [2148 \(2014\)](#)
3 April 2014

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region (third preambular paragraph)

See also resolution 2173 (2014), third preambular paragraph; and resolution 2228 (2015), third preambular paragraph

Resolution [2155 \(2014\)](#)
27 May 2014

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of South Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness, and regional cooperation (second preambular paragraph)

See also resolution 2187 (2014), second preambular paragraph; resolution 2223 (2015), second preambular paragraph; resolution 2241 (2015), second preambular paragraph; and resolution 2252 (2015), second preambular paragraph

Resolution [2156 \(2014\)](#)
29 May 2014

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and South Sudan, and to the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation (second preambular paragraph)

See also resolution 2179 (2014), second preambular paragraph; resolution 2205 (2015), second preambular paragraph; resolution 2230 (2015), second preambular paragraph; and resolution 2251 (2015), second preambular paragraph

**Calls for the cessation of support by States to
armed groups engaged in destabilizing
national and regional peace and security**

During the period under review, in several decisions concerning in particular the Central African region and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council called upon Governments to cease support for illegal armed groups engaged in undermining peace and stability (see table 4).

Table 4

Decisions calling for the cessation of support by States to armed groups engaged in destabilizing national and regional peace and security

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Central African region	
S/PRST/2014/25 10 December 2014	The Council expresses concern about the statements in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) ^a that the bulk of LRA has moved from the Central African Republic to the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but continues to carry out attacks against communities in the east of the Central African Republic. The Council calls upon the affected States to ensure that LRA does not find safe haven in their territory, in accordance with international law. The Council takes note that the presence of some senior LRA leaders in the disputed Kafia Kingi enclave, on the border between the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Sudan continues to be reported. The Council takes note that the Government of the Sudan has denied this. The Council welcomes the invitation extended to the African Union to verify reports of the presence of LRA in Kafia Kingi, and encourages the African Union Commission and the African Union Peace and Security Council to verify the allegations. The Council expresses its continued concern at the gravity of the national crisis in the Central African Republic and strongly condemns the Lord's Resistance Army's opportunistic cooperation in the Central African Republic with other armed groups including some ex-Séléka combatants (fifth paragraph)
S/PRST/2015/12 11 June 2015	The Council expresses concern that LRA continues to pose a regional security threat, particularly in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council calls upon the affected States to ensure that LRA does not find safe haven in their territory, in accordance with international law. The Council takes note that the presence of some senior LRA leaders in the disputed Kafia Kingi enclave, on the border between the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Sudan continues to be reported. The Council takes note that the Government of the Sudan has denied this. The Council welcomes the invitation extended to the African Union to verify reports of the presence of LRA in Kafia Kingi, and urges the African Union Commission and the African Union Peace and Security Council to verify the allegations. The Council expresses its continued concern at the gravity of the national crisis in the Central African Republic and strongly condemns the Lord's Resistance Army's opportunistic cooperation in the Central African Republic with other armed groups including some ex-Séléka combatants (tenth paragraph)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 2198 (2015) 29 January 2015	Calls upon all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in and from their territories, for armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, stressing the need to address the networks of support, financing and recruitment of armed groups active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the need to address the ongoing collaboration between elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and armed groups at a local level, and calls upon all States to take steps to hold accountable, where appropriate, leaders and members of the

Resolution 2211 (2015)

26 March 2015

Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and other armed groups residing in their countries (para. 12)

Reiterates the importance of implementing the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to the achievement of long-term stability in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, urges all signatory States to the Framework to continue to fully and promptly implement their commitments in good faith, including not harbouring war criminals, and calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has the primary responsibility for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to make further meaningful progress in implementing its commitments under the Framework (para. 14)

^a S/2014/812.

Calls upon parties to withdraw all military forces from a disputed area or occupied territories

During the period under review, the Council, on 21 August 2015, urged the Government of Israel to expedite the withdraw of its army from northern Ghajar, located on the border between Israel and Lebanon.²⁴ In connection with the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”, the Council adopted two resolutions in which it called for the progressive withdrawal of armed groups and foreign forces from South Sudan.²⁵

B. Constitutional discussion relating to Article 2 (4)

During the period under review, Article 2 (4) of the Charter was explicitly invoked five times during the course of five Council meetings. Those explicit references, as well as references to the principles of the non-use of force and non-interference were the subject of deliberations in the Council under the items entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”²⁶ and “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”²⁷ (see cases 3 and 4).

Case 3 Maintenance of international peace and security

At the Council’s 7105th meeting, on 29 January 2014, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo stated that, since the establishment of the United Nations, “war and the use of force were supposed to be banished from relations between States ... and Article 2, paragraph 4, establishes the principle of the prohibition of the use of force”. He added that “once one goes outside the framework of self-defence and Security Council-approved actions, any use of force becomes illegitimate and is a threat to peace, be it a breach of peace or an act of aggression under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.”²⁸ The representative of Brazil asserted that the Charter of the United Nations, with its key provisions on the use of force, represented the single most important conquest of the international community in preventing wars, and that the Security Council remained the central authority responsible for upholding those provisions.²⁹ The representative of Bangladesh regretted that, in the political field, the use or threat of the use of force, which were prohibited by the Charter, continued to sow scepticism in the minds of people regarding the effectiveness of the United Nations.³⁰

At the 7389th meeting, on 23 February 2015, numerous speakers made reference to the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of States, as enshrined in Article 2 (4).³¹ The representative of

²⁴ Resolution 2236 (2015), para. 9.

²⁵ Resolutions 2155 (2014), twentieth preambular paragraph; and 2206 (2015), para. 3.

²⁶ See S/PV.7105, p. 71 (Democratic Republic of the Congo); and S/PV.7389, p. 99 (Switzerland).

²⁷ See S/PV.7134, p. 3 (Ukraine); S/PV.7138, p. 6 (Lithuania); and S/PV.7253, p. 3 (Lithuania).

²⁸ S/PV.7105, p. 71.

²⁹ Ibid., pp. 27–28.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 68.

³¹ See S/PV.7389, pp. 4–5 (China); p. 6 (Russian Federation); pp. 7–8 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); p. 10 (Malaysia); pp. 12–13 (Nigeria); p.14 (United States); p. 17 (Spain); pp. 18–19 (Angola); p. 21 (Jordan); p. 23 (Chad); p. 24 (Chile); pp. 26–27 (Serbia); p. 28

Switzerland stated that “the prohibition of the use of force, as set out in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter is of fundamental importance”.³² The representative of Ecuador stressed that efforts to achieve the purposes of the United Nations must be carried out in conformity with the principles set out in Article 2, in particular the principles of sovereign equality of States and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States; the first concern of the Council should be that those principles are respected.³³ The representative of Poland stated with reference to Ukraine that the country was facing “external military aggression” and that the values enshrined in the Preamble and in Article 2 of the Charter were “seriously compromised”.³⁴

Case 4

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

On 3 March 2014, at the 7125th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, citing the principle enshrined in Article 2 (4), stated that “in assuming control of a sovereign part of Ukraine”, the Russian Federation had violated Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.³⁵ The representative of Nigeria called on all concerned to abide by the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 2, and to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity of any State.³⁶ The representative of Argentina recalled the obligation of all States to settle international disputes in a peaceful fashion, respecting the principles contained in Article 2 of the Charter.³⁷

At the 7134th meeting, on 13 March 2014, the representative of Ukraine, invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, expressed

(Ukraine); p. 32 (Sweden, Brazil); pp. 33-34 (Pakistan); p. 35 (European Union); p. 36 (Germany); p. 37 (Cuba); p. 38 (Colombia); p. 39 (Republic of Korea); p. 43 (Australia); p. 50 (Estonia, Syrian Arab Republic); p. 52 (South Africa); p. 53 (Kazakhstan); pp. 55-56 (Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); p. 57 (Zimbabwe, on behalf of the Southern African Development Community); p. 60 (Canada); p. 64 (Albania); p. 65 (Turkey); p. 69 (Romania); p. 71 (Thailand); p. 72 (Burundi); pp. 75-76 (Uruguay); p. 79 (Hungary); p. 80 (Egypt); p. 85 (Nicaragua); p. 86 (Viet Nam); p. 87 (Georgia); p. 90 (Azerbaijan); p. 91 (Latvia); p. 92 (Armenia); p. 98 (Kenya); and p. 100 (Morocco).

³² Ibid., p. 99.

³³ Ibid., p. 77.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 59.

³⁵ S/PV.7125, p. 7.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 11.

³⁷ Ibid.

his strong belief that Article 2 (4) of the Charter was “not questioned by anyone” and that there was still “a chance to resolve this conflict in a peaceful manner”.³⁸

At the 7138th meeting, on 15 March 2014, a day prior to the referendum of Crimea, the Council having failed to adopt a draft resolution,³⁹ the representative of Lithuania, citing the text of Article 2 (4) in its entirety, stated that by vetoing the draft resolution, the Russian Federation was challenging the very principles on which the United Nations was built.⁴⁰ The representative of the United States opined that the draft resolution was grounded in principles that provided the foundation for international stability and law, Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, the prohibition of the use of force to acquire territory and respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Member States.⁴¹ The representative of Luxembourg stated that the draft resolution, which recalled the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set out in particular in Article 2 of the Charter, was intended to reaffirm the Security Council’s support for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and that the Security Council should be unanimous in upholding those principles.⁴² Expressing similar sentiments, many other speakers noted that the draft resolution reflected the purposes and principles of the United Nations,⁴³ in particular the principle of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Member States,⁴⁴ as well as States’ obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force in international relations.⁴⁵ The representative of France opined that the Russian Federation’s vetoing of the draft resolution was tantamount to vetoing the Charter of the United Nations.⁴⁶

While several speakers expressed explicit support for respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine⁴⁷ and non-interference in the country’s

³⁸ S/PV.7134, p. 3.

³⁹ S/2014/189; see also part III, sect. I.B.

⁴⁰ S/PV.7138, p. 6.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 3.

⁴² Ibid., p. 10.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 5 (United Kingdom); p. 8 (Chile, Argentina); p. 9 (Australia); and p.10 (Chad, Jordan, Luxembourg).

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 5 (United Kingdom); p. 6 (Lithuania); p. 7 (Rwanda); p. 8 (Chile, Argentina); p. 9 (Australia); and p.10 (Chad, Jordan, Luxembourg).

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 6 (Lithuania); p. 8 (Chile); p. 9 (Australia); and p.10 (Chad).

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 5 (France).

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 6 (Lithuania); p. 9 (Australia, Republic of Korea); and p. 10 (Chad, Jordan).

internal affairs,⁴⁸ the representative of China, who had abstained in the voting, stated that his country “always respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States”, while noting that “foreign interference is also a significant factor” contributing to the violence and crisis in Ukraine.⁴⁹ The representative of Nigeria said her country was “fundamentally opposed to the threat or use of force in settling international disputes” and to unilateral “secession or forceful excision of territory” designed to alter the configuration of States in their internationally recognized boundaries.⁵⁰ Similarly, the representative of Luxembourg stated that the referendum in Crimea was “intended to change the status of the Ukrainian territory against the will of Ukraine”.⁵¹ Furthermore, she considered that the decision of the Council of the Russian Federation to authorize the use of the Russian armed forces on Ukrainian territory, and the subsequent actions undertaken, constituted “a flagrant violation of international law”.⁵² The representatives of Lithuania and Australia urged the Russian Federation to withdraw its forces.⁵³

C. Invocation of the principle enshrined in Article 2 (4) in communications

The communications addressed to the Security Council in 2014 and 2015 included three explicit references to Article 2 (4) of the Charter and one reference to Article 2 in its entirety. In a letter dated 13 March 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Ukraine transmitted an address in which the Parliament of Ukraine called upon the United Nations to examine the situation in Crimea. The address made reference to

the violations by the Russian Federation of principles of international law stipulated in the Charter, citing Articles 2 (3) and (4) of the Charter among other Articles.⁵⁴

In a letter dated 23 October 2014 to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates rejected allegations that the Islamic Republic of Iran had sovereignty over the islands of Lesser Tunb, Greater Tunb and Abu Musa, adding that the occupation of Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb by Iranian forces was in contravention of the Charter, Article 2, paragraph 4.⁵⁵

The Permanent Representative of Lebanon, in identical letters dated 10 June 2015 to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, indicated, with reference to certain allegations spread by Israeli officials, that those allegations contravened Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, “which provides that all Members shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations”.⁵⁶

On 23 February 2015, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed identical letters to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, in which he stated that the use of military forces by the Government of Turkey to relocate the tomb of Sulayman Shah from Qal’at Ja’bar to a different location in the Syrian Arab Republic was a violation of international law and conventions, in particular Article 2 of the Charter, “under which the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, is prohibited”.⁵⁷

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 8 (Argentina); and p. 9 (Republic of Korea).

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 7.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 9.

⁵¹ Ibid., p. 10.

⁵² Ibid., p. 11.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 7 (Lithuania); and p. 9 (Australia).

⁵⁴ S/2014/186.

⁵⁵ S/2014/759.

⁵⁶ S/2015/132.

⁵⁷ S/2015/428.

III. Obligation under Article 2, paragraph 5, to refrain from assisting the target of enforcement action

Article 2, paragraph 5

All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

Note

Section III is pertinent to the practice of the Security Council with regard to the principle enshrined in Article 2 (5) of the Charter, in particular, the obligation of Member States to refrain from providing assistance to a State against which the United Nations

has taken preventive or enforcement action. During the period under review, no reference was made to Article 2 (5) in the deliberations of the Council that amounted to constitutional discussions, and the communications to the Council did not contain any material with an explicit or meaningful implicit bearing on Article 2 (5). This section therefore deals only with decisions relating to Article 2 (5).

Decisions relating to Article 2 (5)

During the period under review, Article 2 (5) was explicitly invoked only once, in a resolution

concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in which the Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to the principles as set out in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 7, of the Charter.⁵⁸ The Council also adopted several decisions which may have an implicit bearing on the principle enshrined in Article 2 (5) (see table 5), in connection with the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the situation in Libya and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

⁵⁸ Resolution 2222 (2015), third preambular paragraph; see also part III, sects. I.A, II.A and IV.A.

Table 5

Decisions of the Security Council containing provisions relating to Article 2 (5)

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
S/PRST/2014/22 5 November 2014	The Council further recalls that the swift neutralization of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) is a top priority in bringing stability to and protecting the civilians of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, in line with the wider commitments made in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. The Council recalls that leaders and members of FDLR were among the perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and recalled that FDLR is a group under United Nations sanctions, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council reiterates its call upon the region to comply with the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups and to neither harbour nor provide protection of any kind to persons accused of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, in particular war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide, or persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime. The Council further reiterates its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against any individual or entity found to be supporting FDLR or any other armed group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (second paragraph)
The situation in Libya	
Resolution 2214 (2015) 27 March 2015	Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists (eighth preambular paragraph)
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	
Resolution 2133 (2014) 27 January 2014	Reaffirms its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists (para. 1)
	See also resolution 2170 (2014), para. 11; resolution 2199 (2015), eleventh preambular paragraph; and resolution 2253 (2015), tenth preambular paragraph

	<p>Also reaffirms its decision taken in resolution 1373 (2001) that all States shall prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons (para. 2)</p>
<p>Resolution 2170 (2014) 15 August 2014</p>	<p>Recalls its decision in resolution 2161 (2014) that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front, or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, by their nationals or by persons within their territory, and reaffirms its decision in resolution 1373 (2001) that all States shall prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or for the benefit of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons (para. 12)</p>

IV. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of States by the United Nations under Article 2, paragraph 7

Article 2, paragraph 7

Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Note

Section IV concerns the practice of the Security Council with regard to the principle of non-intervention of the United Nations in the internal affairs of States enshrined in Article 2 (7) of the Charter. In the period 2014-2015, the Council made one explicit reference as well as several implicit references to Article 2 (7) in its decisions, as illustrated in subsection A below. Subsection B features the deliberations of the Council touching upon the principle enshrined in Article 2 (7). Subsection C provides a brief summary of explicit references to Article 2 (7) in communications addressed to the Council.

A. Decisions relating to Article 2 (7)

In 2014 and 2015, Article 2 (7) was explicitly referred to only once, in a resolution concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict.⁵⁹ There were no implicit references to Article 2 (7) in the decisions taken by the Council during the period under review.

B. Constitutional discussion relating to Article 2 (7)

In 2014 and 2015, Article 2 (7) was explicitly invoked twice in the Council’s deliberations. During a discussion under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the representative of Papua New Guinea reaffirmed his country’s “support for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States, as noted in Article 2, paragraph 7”.⁶⁰ At another meeting, under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the observer of the Holy See noted that the search for effective juridical means for practical applications of the principle of the responsibility to protect must be one

⁵⁹ Resolution [2222 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph; see also part III, sects. I.A, II.A and III.

⁶⁰ [S/PV.7389](#), p. 76.

of the most urgent priorities of the United Nations, but that actions taken under that principle could “lead to conflicts with a strictly literal interpretation” of the principle of non-intervention, as enshrined in paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter.⁶¹

In 2014 and 2015, Member States made numerous statements of relevance to the interpretation and application of Article 2 (7) of the Charter, but the majority of them did not lead to constitutional discussions.⁶² At a meeting held under the item entitled “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”, Member States did invoke the tension existing between the principle of the responsibility to protect and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States (see case 5).

Case 5 Protection of civilians in armed conflict

At its 7109th meeting, held on 12 February 2014 under the item entitled “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”, the Council heard, among others, a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who stated that peacekeeping was viable ultimately only with the consent of the host Government and that the protection of civilians “should never be confused with non-consensual intervention” under the responsibility to protect framework.⁶³ Many speakers affirmed that the responsibility to protect civilians rested primarily with the State.⁶⁴ The representatives of Australia and Chile opined that the international community had a responsibility to protect civilians when States failed or were unable to do so.⁶⁵ The representative of Australia added that such a responsibility should be upheld by

the Security Council.⁶⁶ Similarly, the representative of Italy noted that, when States were too weak or unable to deliver protection, the United Nations needed to “grab hold of the reins”, should Member States so permit.⁶⁷

The representative of the Sudan stated that the principle of the responsibility to protect was open to different interpretations, and noted its contradiction with the “principle enshrined in the Charter, namely, respect for national sovereignty and States’ primary responsibility for the protection of their civilians”.⁶⁸ The representative of Cuba stated that authorizing field missions to use offensive actions was a delicate and contentious issue, in the light of the basic principles governing the operation of peacekeeping missions, including respect for the sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of all States, and non-interference in their internal affairs. He stressed that Member States must ensure that those principles were strictly upheld and remove any barriers to their application.⁶⁹ The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, pointing out that the issue of protection of civilians in armed conflict “continued to be used selectively”, emphasized that the State concerned was the only actor mandated to maintain security and stability on its territory, and that the issue of protection of civilians in armed conflict could not be settled except through full commitment to the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charter, including the principles of the sovereign equality of States and non-interference in internal affairs.⁷⁰

C. Invocation of the principle enshrined in Article 2 (7) in communications

During the period under review, the principle enshrined in Article 2 (7) of the Charter was explicitly invoked in three communications to the Security Council, relating to the events in Ukraine, humanitarian deliveries in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the expulsion of two United Nations staff members from the Sudan.⁷¹

⁶¹ [S/PV.7539 \(Resumption1\)](#), p. 8.

⁶² See, for example, in relation to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, [S/PV.7096 \(Resumption1\)](#), p. 22 (Qatar); and [S/PV.7540](#), pp. 5-7 (Palestine); in relation to United Nations peacekeeping operations, [S/PV.7464](#), p. 21 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); in relation to the situation in the Middle East, [S/PV.7476](#), pp. 4 and 6 (Syrian Arab Republic); in relation to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, [S/PV.7481](#), p. 10 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); and p. 19 (Angola); and in relation to the situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, [S/PV.7575](#), p. 16 (Malaysia).

⁶³ [S/PV.7109](#), p. 7.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 17 (China); p. 18 (Chile); p. 22 (Rwanda); p. 25 (Jordan); p. 27 (Nigeria, Lithuania); p. 30 (Estonia); p. 39 (Switzerland); p. 47 (Pakistan); p. 48 (Syrian Arab Republic); p. 51 (Thailand); p. 53 (Italy); p. 61 (Cuba); p. 64 (Botswana); p. 65 (Turkey); p. 73 (Morocco); and p. 80 (Sudan).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 13 (Australia); and p. 18 (Chile).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 53.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 61–62.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

⁷¹ In relation to the events in Ukraine, see [S/2014/331](#), annex; in relation to humanitarian deliveries in the Syrian Arab Republic, see [S/2014/426](#), annex; in relation to the expulsion of United Nations staff from the Sudan, see [S/2014/951](#), annex (two references).

Part IV

Relations with other United Nations organs

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	233
I. Relations with the General Assembly	234
Note	234
A. Election by the General Assembly of the non-permanent members of the Security Council	234
B. Recommendations made by the General Assembly to the Security Council under Articles 10 and 11 of the Charter	235
C. Practice in relation to Article 12 of the Charter	236
D. Practice in relation to provisions of the Charter involving recommendations made by the Security Council to the General Assembly	237
E. Election of members of the International Court of Justice	241
F. Annual and special reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly	242
G. Relations with subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly	243
H. Other Security Council practice bearing on relations with the General Assembly	246
II. Relations with the Economic and Social Council	246
Note	246
A. Briefings by the President of the Economic and Social Council	247
B. Decisions concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council	247
C. Discussion concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council	247
D. Communications concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council	248
III. Relations with the International Court of Justice	248
Note	248
Discussion concerning relations with the International Court of Justice	249

Introductory note

Part IV of the *Repertoire* covers the practice of the Security Council with regard to Articles 4-6, 10-12, 15 (1), 20, 23, 24 (3), 65, 93, 94, 96 and 97 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the relations of the Security Council with other principal organs of the United Nations, namely, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice. Material relating to the relations of the Security Council with the Secretariat is featured in part II, section V, which deals with the administrative functions and powers of the Secretary-General in connection with meetings of the Council pursuant to rules 21 to 26 of its provisional rules of procedure. The Trusteeship Council was inactive during the period under review.¹

During the period under review, the Security Council and the General Assembly, in parallel and within the limitations imposed by the Charter, dealt with the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Syrian Arab Republic. Both organs also deliberated on the process of selection and appointment of the next Secretary-General. As in previous periods, they elected new members of the International Court of Justice consistent with the applicable provisions of the Statute of the Court, the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Council also extended the terms of the judges of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

During the biennium, the Security Council was briefed by the President of the General Assembly and the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council. The Security Council, however, did not address any requests for information or assistance to the Economic and Social Council. It did not make recommendations or decide on measures with regard to the judgments rendered by the International Court of Justice nor did it request the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

¹ The Trusteeship Council completed its mandate under the Charter in 1994. For more information see *Repertoire, Supplement 1993–1995*, chap. VI, part III.

I. Relations with the General Assembly

Note

Section I focuses on various aspects of the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly in accordance with Articles 4-6, 10-12, 15 (1), 20, 23, 24 (3), 93, 94, 96 and 97 of the Charter, rules 40,² 60 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and Articles 4, 8, 10-12 and 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

This section is divided into eight subsections. Subsection A deals with the election by the General Assembly of the non-permanent members of the Council, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter. Subsections B and C concern the functions and powers of the General Assembly vis-à-vis Articles 10 to 12, with a particular focus on the practice and authority of the General Assembly to make recommendations to the Security Council. Subsection D covers instances in which a decision by the Council must be taken prior to that of the General Assembly under Articles 4 to 6, 93 and 97, such as the admission of new Members or the appointment of judges of the International Tribunals. Subsection E examines the practices for the election of members of the International Court of Justice, requiring concurrent action by the Council and the General Assembly. Subsection F covers the annual and special reports of the Council to the General Assembly, in accordance with Articles 15 and 24 (3) of the Charter. Subsection G concerns Council relations with the subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly which played a part in the work of the Council during the years 2014 and 2015. Subsection H features other Council practice bearing on relations with the General Assembly.

² Rule 40 of the provisional rules of procedure is also covered in part II, sect. VIII, “Decision-making and voting”.

A. Election by the General Assembly of the non-permanent members of the Security Council

Article 23

1. *The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.*

2. *The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.*

3. *Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.*

During the period under review, at its sixty-ninth and seventieth regular sessions, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members to the Security Council in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter to replace those whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015 (see table 1).

Table 1
Election by the General Assembly of non-permanent members of the Security Council

<i>Term</i>	<i>General Assembly decision</i>	<i>Plenary meeting and date of election</i>	<i>Members elected for the term</i>
2015–2016	69/402	25th 16 October 2014	Angola, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
2016–2017	70/403	33rd 15 October 2015	Egypt, Japan, Senegal, Ukraine, Uruguay

B. Recommendations made by the General Assembly to the Security Council under Articles 10 and 11 of the Charter

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. *The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.*

2. *The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council or by a state which is not a member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.*

3. *The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.*

4. *The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.*

During the period under review, the General Assembly addressed recommendations to the Security Council, in accordance with its powers under Articles 10 and 11 (1) of the Charter, concerning the following items: (a) the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (b) the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and (c) the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly are reproduced in table 2.

During the period under review, Article 10 was not explicitly invoked in the deliberations of the Council. By contrast, Article 11 (2) of the Charter was explicitly referred to in relation to the working methods of the Council,³ but that reference did not give rise to a constitutional discussion. The General Assembly did not make any recommendation to the Council under Article 11 (2) with regard to specific questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, nor did it request action from the Council. Moreover, the General Assembly did not draw the attention of the Security Council to any situations under Article 11 (3) of the Charter.⁴

³ S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), p. 6 (Indonesia); and p. 24 (Algeria).

⁴ For information on other referrals to the Security Council, see part VI, sect. I, "Referral of disputes or situations to the Security Council".

Table 2

Recommendations to the Security Council in resolutions of the General Assembly

General Assembly resolution and date

Provisions

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

69/188

18 December 2014

Decides to submit the report of the commission of inquiry^a to the Security Council, and encourages the Council to consider the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the commission and take appropriate action to ensure accountability, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Criminal Court and consideration of the scope for effective targeted sanctions against those who appear to be most responsible for acts that the commission has said may constitute crimes against humanity (para. 8)

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

69/189

18 December 2014

Recalls the statement made by the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic on 16 September 2014 that the Syrian authorities remain responsible for the majority of the civilian casualties, killing and maiming scores of civilians daily, and decides to transmit the reports of the Commission of Inquiry to the Security Council (para. 8)

Emphasizes the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights law are held to account through appropriate fair and independent, national or international, criminal justice mechanisms in accordance with the principle of complementarity, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, and for this reason encourages the Security Council to take appropriate action to ensure accountability, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard (para. 22)

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

70/148

17 December 2015

Welcomes the ongoing dialogue established in the context of the fight against terrorism between the Security Council and its respective bodies, namely, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, with the relevant bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to strengthen the links, cooperation and dialogue with relevant human rights bodies, in particular with the Office of the High Commissioner, the Special Rapporteur, other relevant special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and relevant treaty bodies, giving due regard to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law in their ongoing work relating to counter-terrorism (para. 21)

^a The report of the Human Rights Council commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (A/HRC/25/63) was transmitted to the Security Council by a letter dated 14 April 2014 from the representatives of Australia, France and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/276).

C. Practice in relation to Article 12 of the Charter

Article 12

1. *While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.*

2. *The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.*

In subsection C the practice of the Council in relation to Article 12 of the Charter is discussed. Article 12 (1) limits the authority of the General Assembly with regard to any dispute or situation in respect of which the Security Council is exercising its functions under the Charter.

During the period under review, no reference was made to Article 12 (1), nor did the Council request the General Assembly to make a recommendation with regard to any dispute or situation.

Article 12 (2) requires the Secretary-General to notify the General Assembly of the matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council or with which the Council has ceased to deal. During the period under review, in accordance with those provisions, the Secretary-General continued to notify the General Assembly of the matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which were being dealt with by the Council or with which the

Council had ceased to deal.⁵ The notifications were based on the summary statements of matters of which the Council was seized and the stage reached in their consideration, which were circulated each week to the members of the Security Council in accordance with rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.⁶ The consent of the Council, required by Article 12 (2), was obtained through the circulation of the draft notifications to the members of the Council. Following receipt of the notifications, the General Assembly, at each session, formally took note of them.⁷

D. Practice in relation to provisions of the Charter involving recommendations made by the Security Council to the General Assembly

Article 4

1. *Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.*

2. *The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.*

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 93, paragraph 2

A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the

International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Rule 60

The Security Council shall decide whether in its judgement the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and, accordingly, whether to recommend the applicant State for membership.

If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, it shall forward to the General Assembly the recommendation with a complete record of the discussion.

If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, it shall submit a special report to the General Assembly with a complete record of the discussion.

In order to ensure the consideration of its recommendation at the next session of the General Assembly following the receipt of the application, the Security Council shall make its recommendation not less than twenty-five days in advance of a regular session of the General Assembly, nor less than four days in advance of a special session ...

The Charter provides for joint decision-making by the Security Council and the General Assembly in relation to a number of matters, but it requires a decision by the Council to be taken first. This is the case with respect to the admission, suspension or expulsion of Members (Articles 4, 5 and 6), the appointment of the Secretary-General (Article 97) and the conditions under which a State that is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Article 93 (2)).⁸ Under

⁵ A/69/300 and A/70/300.

⁶ For more information, see part II, sect. II.B, "Matters of which the Security Council is seized (rules 10 and 11)".

⁷ General Assembly decisions 69/511 and 70/511.

⁸ The Statute of the International Court of Justice provides for the Security Council to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the conditions under which a State which is a party to the Statute but is not a member of the United Nations may participate in electing members of the Court, and in making amendments to the Statute (Articles 4 (3) and 69 of the Statute).

the statutes of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda⁹ the Security Council submits a list of candidates to the General Assembly from which the Assembly elects the judges of the Tribunals.¹⁰ Similarly, the statute of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals provides that the judges of the Mechanism shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council.¹¹

During the period under review, no questions arose concerning the conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. With regard to the two Tribunals, the Council took decisions on matters relating to the terms of office of permanent and ad litem judges (see table 3). There was no action regarding the election of judges of the Mechanism. Although a reference was made to Article 4, there was no activity with regard to the admission of new Members. There was however a great deal of discussion with regard to the procedure for the appointment of the Secretary-General, described below.

Membership in the United Nations: references to Articles 4 and 6

In 2014 and 2015 the Council did not discuss the admission, suspension or expulsion of any Member State, but an explicit reference to Article 4 of the Charter was made at the 7430th meeting, held under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, by the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, who called upon the Council to assume its responsibilities and adopt a resolution recognizing Palestine as a State and a full Member of the United

Nations.¹² During the period under review, there were no references to Article 6.

Deliberations on the procedure for the appointment of the Secretary-General

During the reporting period, the procedure for the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General was extensively discussed by the Council during open debates under the items entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security” and “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”. At those meetings, speakers made explicit reference to Article 97 in discussing the procedure for the appointment of the Secretary-General (see case 1). Speakers supported enhanced cooperation between the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as a more inclusive and transparent process (see case 2).

Case 1 Maintenance of international peace and security

At the 7479th meeting, held on 30 June 2015 on the maintenance of international peace and security, the representatives of Spain and the Russian Federation made explicit reference to Article 97 of the Charter in connection with the selection process for the new Secretary-General. The representative of Spain stressed that transparency should be a “central principle, pursuant to Article 97 of the Charter”,¹³ and the representative of the Russian Federation noted that the existing procedure was “working fine” and discouraged any attempt to “rewrite” Article 97.¹⁴ The representative of the United Kingdom advocated a more “transparent, structured and inclusive selection process for the next Secretary-General”. While emphasizing the leading role of the Security Council in the process pursuant to the Charter, he said that the members should also think about how to give all Member States and civil society an opportunity to assess the candidates’ credentials.¹⁵ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also emphasized the need for transparency and inclusiveness and said that the official presentation of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General should be done far enough in advance to ensure better interaction between the Security Council and the General Assembly.¹⁶

⁹ The full titles of the two Tribunals are: International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

¹⁰ The procedure for the election of judges of the two Tribunals is set out in article 13 (2), (3) and (4) of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and article 12 (2), (3), (4) and (5) of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

¹¹ See article 10 of the statute attached as annex 1 to resolution 1966 (2010).

¹² S/PV.7430, p. 20.

¹³ S/PV.7479, p. 8.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 17.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 4.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 15.

Case 2**Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)**

On 11 September 2015, the General Assembly, in its resolution [69/321](#) on the revitalization of the General Assembly, requested the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly, through a joint letter addressed to all Member States, to start the process of soliciting candidates for the position of Secretary-General, reiterated that the process should be conducted in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter and emphasized that it should be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness.

At the 7539th meeting of the Council, held on 20 October 2015 in connection with the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, speakers addressed the question of the procedure for the appointment of the Secretary-General. Many speakers supported greater cooperation between the General Assembly and the Security Council in relation to the selection of the future Secretary-General as well as a more transparent process.¹⁷ The President of the General Assembly reaffirmed that resolution [69/321](#) provided “clear guidance” for the way forward and noted that the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council would jointly circulate to all Member States, on an ongoing basis, the names of individuals that had been submitted for consideration as candidates, together with accompanying documents. He added that Member States had “requested that the General Assembly, without prejudice to the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the Charter, conduct informal dialogues or meetings with candidates, thus contributing to the transparency and inclusivity of the process.”¹⁸

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 15. [S/PV.7539](#), p. 9 (United States); p. 11 (United Kingdom); p. 13 (Lithuania); p. 15 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); p. 16 (Nigeria); p. 18 (Russian Federation); p. 24 (Germany, on behalf of France and Germany); p. 27 (Mexico); p. 28 (Colombia, Poland); and p. 31 (Netherlands); [S/PV.7539](#) (Resumption 1), p. 2 (Thailand); p. 4 (Egypt); p. 5 (Australia); p. 8 (Holy See); p. 10 (Singapore); p. 15 (Brazil); p. 19 (Czech Republic); p. 22 (Ukraine); p. 24 (Argentina); p. 27 (Rwanda); p. 31 (Tunisia); and p. 32 (Republic of Korea).

¹⁸ [S/PV.7539](#), p. 4.

On 15 December 2015, the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly addressed a joint letter to all Permanent Representatives and Permanent Observers, setting out the overall framework of the selection process and inviting presentation of candidates “who have proven leadership and managerial abilities, extensive experience in international relations and strong diplomatic, communication and multilingual skills”. Invoking the need to guarantee equal opportunities for women and men in gaining access to senior decision-making positions, the two Presidents encouraged Member States to consider presenting women, as well as men, as candidates for the position of Secretary-General, and noted the “regional diversity in the selection of previous Secretaries-General”.¹⁹

Extension of the terms of judges of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

During the period under review, in response to requests made by the two Tribunals or the Secretary-General, the Security Council adopted three resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter concerning the extension of the terms of judges as well as some other aspects of the management of the two Tribunals. With regard to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Council decided to extend the term of office of permanent and ad litem judges, and twice reappointed the Prosecutor. Concerning the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Council decided to extend the term of permanent and ad litem judges as well as the term of the Prosecutor until 31 December 2015, the date of the definitive closure of the Tribunal. The Council transmitted the text of all three resolutions to the General Assembly and the Assembly decided, in turn, to endorse those decisions of the Council (see table 3).²⁰

¹⁹ See [A/70/623-S/2015/988](#).

²⁰ For information on the mandates of the two Tribunals, see part IX, sect. IV, “Tribunals”.

Table 3

Action taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning judges of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

<i>Letter from the Secretary-General</i>	<i>Security Council resolution and date</i>	<i>Transmittal to the General Assembly</i>	<i>General Assembly decision or resolution and date</i>
International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia			
S/2014/780 , transmitting request for the extension of the term of office until the date specified or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, of six permanent judges (until 31 December 2015); eight permanent judges (until 31 July 2017); and three ad litem judges (until 31 December 2015)	2193 (2014) 18 December 2014	A/69/678	69/416 23 December 2014
S/2014/781 , requesting reappointment of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and extension of the appointment for a term from 1 January 2015 until 31 July 2017 or until the completion of the work of the Tribunal	2193 (2014) 18 December 2014	A/69/678	69/416 23 December 2014
S/2014/865 , transmitting an amendment to the previous request (S/2014/780), by which the term of one permanent judge would be extended only until 31 July 2015 (instead of 31 July 2017) or until the completion of the cases to which he is assigned, if earlier	2193 (2014) 18 December 2014	A/69/678	69/416 23 December 2014
S/2015/825 , transmitting request for the extension of the term of office until the date specified or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, of 14 permanent judges (4 until 31 March, one until 30 June and 2 until 31 October 2016 and 7 until 30 November 2017) and 3 ad litem judges (2 until 31 March and one until 31 October 2016)	2256 (2015) 22 December 2015	A/70/661	70/227 23 December 2015
S/2015/969 , requesting the reappointment of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, whose term would end on 31 December 2015	2256 (2015) 22 December 2015	A/70/661	70/227 23 December 2015
International Tribunal for Rwanda			
S/2014/778 , requesting reappointment of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and extension of the appointment from 1 January to 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the work of the Tribunal	2194 (2014) 18 December 2014	A/69/679	69/415 23 December 2014
S/2014/779 , transmitting request for the extension of the term of office of six permanent judges of the Appeals Chamber, four until 31 December 2015 and two until 31 July 2015, or until completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner; and one ad litem judge of the Trial Chamber and President of the Tribunal until 31 December 2015 or until the closure of the Tribunal, if sooner	2194 (2014) 18 December 2014	A/69/679	69/415 23 December 2014

E. Election of members of the International Court of Justice

Rule 40

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Rule 61

Any meeting of the Security Council held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for all the seats to be filled have obtained in one or more ballots an absolute majority of votes.

The election of members of the International Court of Justice requires action by the Security Council and the General Assembly, the two organs proceeding independently of one another. The procedure for the election is set out in rules 40²¹ and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, Articles 4, 8, 10 to 12, 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;²² and rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.²³

During the period under review, the Council held an election to fill the seats of the five members of the International Court of Justice whose terms of office expired on 5 February 2015 (see case 3).²⁴ In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, national groups were invited to submit

nominations to the Secretary-General no later than 30 June 2014. Nine candidates were nominated by national groups.²⁵

Case 3 Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

At its 7297th meeting, on 6 November 2014, the Council proceeded with the election of five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the five seats that would become vacant on 5 February 2015 on the expiry of the terms of office of the incumbents. Prior to the first round of balloting, Mauritania decided to withdraw the nomination of its candidate. On the first ballot, as more than five candidates obtained an absolute majority of the votes (eight votes), the Council proceeded to a second ballot including all candidates, in accordance with established practice. The second and third ballots also resulted in more than five candidates obtaining an absolute majority, and a fourth ballot was necessary. On the fourth ballot, five candidates obtained the required majority of votes. The President of the Council communicated the result of the vote to the President of the General Assembly in writing. Subsequently, he informed Council members that he had received a letter from the President of the General Assembly informing him that five candidates had obtained an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly at the 39th plenary meeting of its sixty-ninth session, being held concurrently with the meeting of the Council. Four of them were candidates that had obtained the required majority of votes in the Council. Having received the required absolute majority of votes in the two bodies, the four candidates from Australia, Morocco, the Russian Federation and the United States were elected as members of the Court for a nine-year term of office beginning on 6 February 2015.²⁶

In accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of the Court, the Council proceeded to conduct seven additional ballots, at the 7298th, 7299th, 7300th, 7301st, 7302nd, 7303rd and 7304th meetings, all held on 7 November 2014, to fill the remaining vacancy. No candidate obtained the required absolute majority of votes in either the General Assembly or the Security Council. Prior to the eleventh ballot, and given that two candidates from the Latin American and Caribbean region remained, the representative of Argentina, in a letter dated 11 November 2014, communicated her

²¹ Rule 40 of the provisional rules of procedure is also covered in part II, sect. VIII, "Decision-making and voting".

²² Articles 4, 10 to 12, 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice establish the procedure for (a) the nomination of the judges by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, (b) the majority necessary for the election of judges, (c) the number of meetings to be held for the purpose of the election of judges, (d) the holding of a joint conference in the event of more than three meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly, (e) the procedure for the filling of vacancies and (f) the term of office applied to judges elected to fill a vacancy. Article 8 provides that the two organs shall proceed independently.

²³ Rules 150 and 151 of the General Assembly provide that the election of the members of the Court shall take place in accordance with the Statute of the Court and that any meeting of the General Assembly held in pursuance of the Statute of the Court for the purpose of electing members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for all the seats to be filled have obtained in one or more ballots an absolute majority of votes.

²⁴ See [S/2014/520](#) and [S/2014/522](#).

²⁵ See [S/2014/521](#).

²⁶ See General Assembly decision 69/406 and the decision of the Security Council (*Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014–31 July 2015*).

country's decision to withdraw the nomination of the Argentinian candidate.²⁷ At the 7313th meeting, and at the 53rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 17 November 2014, the candidate from Jamaica obtained the required absolute majority of votes in both bodies, and was therefore elected as a member of the Court for a nine-year term of office beginning on 6 February 2015.²⁶

F. Annual and special reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly

Article 15, paragraph 1

The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

Article 24, paragraph 3

The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Rule 60, paragraph 3

If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, it shall submit a special report to the General Assembly with a complete record of the discussion.

During 2014 and 2015, the Council maintained its practice of submitting annual reports to the General Assembly pursuant to Article 24 (3) of the Charter. No special reports were submitted to the General Assembly during the period.

Two annual reports were submitted to the General Assembly, covering the periods from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014 and from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015.²⁸ The introduction to the annual report was prepared under the leadership and responsibility of the President of the Council for the month of July in accordance with the note by the President of 26 July 2010: Rwanda in July 2014 and New Zealand in July 2015.²⁹

The Council considered and adopted without a vote the draft annual reports at its 7283rd and 7538th

meetings, on 22 October 2014 and 20 October 2015, respectively.³⁰ At the 7283rd meeting, the representative of Rwanda provided statistics of the Council's work over the period covered by the annual report as well as a detailed account of the situations dealt with by the Council.³¹ At the 7538th meeting, the representative of New Zealand noted that a "revised approach" had been taken to the preparation of the report, as requested by Council members, in particular by "providing an introduction that is half the length of the introductions in recent years". The introduction aimed to provide an accessible summary of the Council's activities. The representative of New Zealand acknowledged those Member States that had called for "transparency in the work of the Council" and had expressed interest in increasing the quality of the dialogue with the General Assembly, including through improvements in the introduction to the report.³²

The General Assembly considered the annual reports at plenary meetings of its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions, under the item entitled "Report of the Security Council", on 21 November 2014 and 12 November 2015, respectively.³³

During the period under review, one communication contained an explicit reference to Article 24 (3) of the Charter, stressing that the Security Council should be accountable to the General Assembly.³⁴ At its 7285th meeting, the Council considered ways to improve its annual report (see case 4).

Case 4 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

At its 7285th meeting, held on 23 October 2014 under the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)", the Council held deliberations on improving the annual report of the Council. Among the speakers, the representatives of Algeria, Guatemala and Kazakhstan expressed the need for a more informative and analytical annual report on situations being considered by the Council, and the representative of Lithuania called for updating the structure of the annual report as well as increasing its analytical and thought-provoking aspects.³⁵ The representative of India referred to the

²⁷ S/2014/808.

²⁸ A/69/2 (1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014) and A/70/2 (1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015).

²⁹ S/2010/507, paras. 70-75.

³⁰ See S/2014/750 and S/2015/771.

³¹ S/PV.7283, pp. 2-3.

³² S/PV.7538, p. 2.

³³ See A/69/PV.58 and A/70/PV.51.

³⁴ S/2014/573, annex I, para. 79.

³⁵ S/PV.7285, p. 17 (Lithuania); S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 4 (Guatemala); p. 13 (Kazakhstan); and p. 34 (Algeria).

“highly unsatisfactory” nature of the annual report, and said it had no transparency or detail regarding the way in which the Council actually works.³⁶ The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, noted that “transparency, openness and consistency” were key elements that the Security Council should observe in all its activities. He made reference to instances in which the Council had “neglected those”, including in the submission of annual reports which he considered still lacked “sufficient information and analytical content”.³⁷

G. Relations with subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly

During the two years under review, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People participated in the work of the Council. The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Committee participated in seven meetings concerning the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.³⁸ On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the President of

the Security Council participated in two meetings of the Committee.³⁹

Several decisions adopted by the Security Council contained references to the Human Rights Council and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. In those decisions, the Council expressed support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law. It also called on the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire in close coordination with the Independent Expert established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21. The Council further welcomed the ongoing interaction of Morocco with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Concerning the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council welcomed the holding of a special session of the Human Rights Council and took note with appreciation of the appointment of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the country.

Table 4 contains all provisions of decisions in which the Security Council made explicit reference to the above-mentioned subsidiary organs of the General Assembly. Relations with the Peacebuilding Commission, a joint subsidiary organ of the Security Council and the General Assembly, are covered in detail in part IX, section VII.

³⁶ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 30.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 20 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

³⁸ See S/PV.7096 (Resumption 1), p. 33; S/PV.7164, p. 55; S/PV.7222, p. 38; S/PV.7281, p. 48; S/PV.7360, p. 50; S/PV.7430, p. 46; and S/PV.7540 (Resumption 1), p. 14.

³⁹ 367th and 374th meetings, held on 24 November 2014 and 23 November 2015, respectively (see A/AC.183/PV.367 and A/AC.183/PV.374).

Table 4
Security Council decisions containing references to subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Human Rights Council	
The situation in the Central African Republic	
Resolution 2134 (2014) 28 January 2014	<p><i>Welcoming</i> the holding of a special session of the Human Rights Council, and taking note with appreciation of the appointment of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic (twentieth preambular paragraph)</p> <p><i>Welcomes</i> the appointment of the International Commission of Inquiry on 22 January 2014, in order to immediately investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic by all parties since 1 January 2013, calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission, and encourages the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to cooperate, as appropriate, with the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council and the International Commission of Inquiry (para. 19)</p>

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#)
25 June 2014

Decides that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall be the following:

...

(g) *Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law*

To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the Independent Expert established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 (para. 19)

Resolution [2226 \(2015\)](#)
25 June 2015

Decides that the mandate of UNOCI shall be the following:

...

(g) *Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law*

...

To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the Independent Expert established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 (para. 19)

The situation in the Middle East

Resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#)
26 February 2014

Looks forward to steps by the Government of Yemen, towards the implementation of Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012, which establishes a committee to investigate allegations of violations of human rights in 2011 and which states that investigations shall be transparent and independent and adhere to international standards, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 19/29, and invites the Government of Yemen to provide soon a time frame for the early appointment of members of that committee (para. 6)

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Resolution [2152 \(2014\)](#)
29 April 2014

Recognizing and welcoming, in this regard, the recent steps and initiatives taken by Morocco to strengthen the National Council on Human Rights regional commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco's ongoing interaction with special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including those planned for 2014, as well as the planned visit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2014 (fourteenth preambular paragraph)

Resolution [2218 \(2015\)](#)
28 April 2015

Recognizing and welcoming, in this regard, the recent steps and initiatives taken by Morocco to strengthen the National Council on Human Rights regional commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco's ongoing interaction with special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including those planned for 2015, as well as the planned visit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2015 (fourteenth preambular paragraph)

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Maintenance of international peace and security: security sector reform

Resolution [2151 \(2014\)](#)
28 April 2014

... encourages Member States to continue to be engaged and to facilitate strategic discussions on strengthening the United Nations approach in this critical area, including through the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission (para. 11)

United Nations peacekeeping operations

Resolution 2185 (2014)
20 November 2014

Requests the Secretary-General to further promote professionalism, effectiveness and system-wide coherence in the policing-related work of the United Nations, including, in close consultation, as appropriate, with Member States and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in full respect of its vital role ... (para. 4)

The activities and the reports of the Human Rights Council were referred to in numerous Council deliberations on country- and region-specific items, in particular the situations in the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Guinea-Bissau, and on thematic items such as "Maintenance of international peace and security", "Women and peace and security" and "Protection of civilians in armed conflict".

Key discussions on the interaction between the Security Council and the subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly with respect to their distinct functions and mandates are highlighted in case 5, in relation to the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Case 5

The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings concerning the item entitled "The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". At the 7353rd meeting, on 22 December 2014, the representative of China stated that each organ of the United Nations had its own respective functions and mandates and that the Security Council was "not a forum designed for involvement in human rights issues".⁴⁰ Echoing this view, the representative of the Russian Federation said that human rights issues should be addressed in the Human Rights Council, "a body that was created, with the active participation of many members of the Security Council, specifically to debate such issues" and "endowed with the necessary powers and expertise to that end".⁴¹ The representative of Argentina referred to the strategic vision of "a clear delineation of tasks" among the different organs of the United Nations.⁴² The representative of the United States expressed the view that the comprehensive report issued in February 2014 by the Human Rights Council commission of inquiry on human rights in the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea⁴³ provided "a major impetus" for the Security Council to take up this issue. She expressed support for the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue documenting human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as mandated by the Human Rights Council, as well as for the work of the Special Rapporteur, and requested both to brief the Security Council at future meetings on new developments on that issue.⁴⁴ The representative of the United Kingdom noted that both the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly "by overwhelming majorities" had encouraged the Security Council to consider the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He expressed support for the call for the Security Council to consider "appropriate action to ensure accountability", including through consideration of a referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Criminal Court.⁴⁵

At the 7575th meeting, held on 10 December 2015 under the same item, the representative of Angola noted that the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not constitute a threat to regional or international peace and security, and therefore fell "outside the mandate of the Security Council".⁴⁶ Similarly, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela said that issues relating to human rights should be taken up by the General Assembly and by the Human Rights Council in Geneva.⁴⁷ The representative of Japan, however, said that it was essential that the Security Council remain seized of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.⁴⁸

⁴³ S/2014/276, annex.

⁴⁴ S/PV.7353, pp. 9-11.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 15.

⁴⁶ S/PV.7575, p. 8.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 11.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 21.

⁴⁰ S/PV.7353, p. 2.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 19.

⁴² Ibid.

H. Other Security Council practice bearing on relations with the General Assembly

During the period under review, the President of the General Assembly participated in the 7539th meeting of the Council, held on 20 October 2015 under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, and briefed the Council.⁴⁹

No special sessions of the General Assembly were convoked at the request of the Security Council pursuant to Article 20 of the Charter, or any emergency special sessions pursuant to General Assembly resolution 377 (V) of 3 November 1950.

A number of resolutions and presidential statements adopted by the Council during 2014 and 2015 made specific references to the General Assembly in connection with policy and implementation issues other than those covered in subsections A, D, E and G above. Concerning the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council recalled the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, held on 24 September 2012.⁵⁰ In connection with peace and security in Africa, the Council also welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response to provide overall leadership and direction to the operational work of the United Nations system, as mandated by the General Assembly.⁵¹ During the period under review, the Council

encouraged Member States to continue to be engaged and to facilitate strategic discussions on strengthening the United Nations approach in the area of security sector reform, including through the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission.⁵² During the deliberations in the Council, speakers brought up the roles and responsibilities of the Council vis-à-vis those of the other organs of the United Nations as established by the Charter.⁵³

⁵² Resolution 2151 (2014), para. 11.

⁵³ See, in connection with the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, S/PV.7113, p. 80 (Bangladesh); in connection with women and peace and security, S/PV.7160, pp. 11–12 (China); S/PV.7289, p. 18 (China); and S/PV.7533, p. 21 (China); in connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, S/PV.7247, p. 30 (Malaysia); S/PV.7361, pp. 12–13 (Russian Federation); p. 43 (South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); p. 66 (Indonesia); and p. 71 (Cuba); S/PV.7389, pp. 53–54 (Kazakhstan); and S/PV.7561, p. 39 (Italy); p. 64 (Paraguay); p. 66 (Japan); and pp. 69–70 (Ukraine); in connection with briefings by the Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, S/PV.7184, p. 17 (Argentina); in connection with United Nations peacekeeping operations, S/PV.7196, p. 7 (Chile); and p. 26 (Russian Federation); in connection with the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507), S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 26 (Maldives); S/PV.7516, p. 15 (Spain); and S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), p. 6 (Indonesia); p. 8 (Holy See); p. 10 (Singapore); p. 12 (Sierra Leone); p. 14 (Turkey); p. 15 (Brazil); p. 17 (Costa Rica); p. 20 (Pakistan); pp. 24–25 (Algeria); and p. 30 (Tunisia); in connection with threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, S/PV.7316, p. 64 (Guatemala); and in connection with the protection of civilians in armed conflict, S/PV.7374, p. 12 (China); and p. 30 (Brazil).

⁴⁹ S/PV.7539.

⁵⁰ S/PRST/2014/5, third paragraph.

⁵¹ S/PRST/2014/24, fourth paragraph.

II. Relations with the Economic and Social Council

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Note

Section II concerns the relationship between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, with a particular focus on the practice of the Council in relation to Article 65 of the Charter. Subsection A concerns briefings by the President of the

Economic and Social Council to the Security Council. Subsections B and C cover decisions and deliberations of the Council concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council, respectively. Subsection D covers the communications addressed to the Council concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council.

A. Briefings by the President of the Economic and Social Council

During 2014 and 2015, the Security Council heard one briefing by the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, on behalf of its President, at the 7539th meeting on 20 October 2015. In addition to briefing the Council on the work of the Economic and Social Council, he said that the meeting was a welcome step in improving cooperation among Charter bodies. He noted however that, despite the clear legal basis for cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council provided by Article 65, the use of that provision had been “very limited”.⁵⁴

B. Decisions concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council

During the period under review, the Security Council did not formally address any requests to the Economic and Social Council for information or assistance. However, the Council adopted one resolution and issued one presidential statement that made explicit references to the Economic and Social Council and Article 65 of the Charter. In the resolution, the Council emphasized the role of all relevant United Nations system entities, in particular the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, in supporting the national, regional and international efforts to respond to the Ebola outbreak.⁵⁵ In the presidential statement, the Council highlighted the contribution of the Economic and Social Council to addressing economic, social, cultural and humanitarian issues and underlined the importance of close cooperation in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter.⁵⁶

C. Discussion concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council

During the period under review, there were many references to the relations between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in the deliberations of the Security Council. Cases 6 and 7 cover key discussions in this regard.

⁵⁴ S/PV.7539, pp. 5-6.

⁵⁵ Resolution 2177 (2014), eighteenth preambular paragraph.

⁵⁶ S/PRST/2015/3, last paragraph.

Case 6 Maintenance of international peace and security

During deliberations under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, several speakers highlighted the need for closer cooperation, coordination and synergy between the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, especially in reference to the rule of law, peacebuilding and development.⁵⁷

At the 7361st meeting, on 19 January 2015, the representative of Brazil and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission emphasized the need for the Council to coordinate approaches and “work with greater synergy” with other bodies, including the Economic and Social Council, regarding development matters.⁵⁸ Similarly, in relation to issues of sustainable development or financing for development, the representative of Pakistan highlighted the need to “promote synergy” among various United Nations bodies, including the Economic and Social Council.⁵⁹ The representative of the Russian Federation noted that there was “room for close cooperation” among the Peacebuilding Commission, the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with regard to post-conflict rebuilding.⁶⁰

Case 7 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

At the 7285th meeting, on 23 October 2014, under the item entitled “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, several speakers highlighted the need to coordinate the division of labour and to appreciate the roles of other United Nations organs in addressing peace and security challenges.⁶¹ The representative of China said that all United Nations bodies should fulfil their respective mandates and that, on thematic issues, the Council should “enhance its consultation and coordination with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies in order to avoid duplication of effort”.⁶² The representative of Brazil said that closer cooperation was needed, “not

⁵⁷ S/PV.7361, p. 4 (Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission); p. 13 (Russian Federation); p. 34 (Pakistan); p. 66 (Indonesia); and p. 86 (Benin).

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 4.

⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 34.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 13.

⁶¹ S/PV.7285, p. 10 (China); p. 11 (Russian Federation); and p. 28 (Saint Lucia).

⁶² Ibid., p. 10.

only with the General Assembly regarding, for instance, the issue of the Security Council's encroachment on the General Assembly's prerogatives, but also with the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission".⁶³

D. Communications concerning relations with the Economic and Social Council

During the period under review, several communications addressed to the Council made reference to the Economic and Social Council. Among the communications is the letter dated 1 August 2014 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, transmitting the outcome document of the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement. At their conference, the Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement stressed the central role of the United Nations in global governance, which could only be achieved by strictly observing the "delicate balance" between the principal organs of the United Nations, revitalizing the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the reform of the Security Council.⁶⁴ The Ministers also reiterated their concern over "the continuing encroachment by the Security Council" on

⁶³ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 6.

⁶⁴ S/2014/573, annex I, para. 75.5.

the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,⁶⁵ and committed themselves to the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council. They further reaffirmed the primary and essential role of the Economic and Social Council, along with other organs, with regard to women's development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.⁶⁶

The Chair of the Advisory Working Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture addressed identical letters dated 29 June 2015 to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Advisory Group. In its report, the Advisory Group expressed the view that, in the area of sustainable peace, the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council must be partners, each within the particular purview conferred upon it by the Charter.⁶⁷ This was especially underlined in the case of peacebuilding in Sierra Leone, in which the involvement of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly could have strengthened early attention to development as part of the peacebuilding on the ground.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Ibid., paras. 80 and 95.

⁶⁶ Ibid., para. 706.

⁶⁷ S/2015/490, para. 66.

⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 25.

III. Relations with the International Court of Justice

Article 94

1. *Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.*

2. *If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.*

Article 96

1. *The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.*

2. *Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.*

Note

Section III concerns the relationship between the Security Council and the International Court of Justice. In accordance with Article 94 of the Charter, the Council may make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment rendered by the Court if a party to a case fails to perform its obligations under that judgment. Pursuant to Article 96, the Council may request the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question. In addition, pursuant to Article 41 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, notice of any provisional measures to be taken to preserve the rights of parties

may be given by the Court to the parties and to the Security Council.

During the period under review, the Council did not make recommendations or decide on measures with regard to the judgments rendered by the Court, nor did it request the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question. In line with the practice of the Council, the President of the International Court of Justice was invited to participate in two private meetings of the Security Council, on 29 October 2014 and 4 November 2015, under the item entitled “Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice”.⁶⁹ Elections of members of the International Court of Justice held concurrently by the Security Council and the General Assembly during the period under review are covered in section I.E above. During the period, no explicit references to Articles 94 or 96 of the Charter were made in decisions of the Security Council. The deliberations in the Council concerning its relations with the International Court of Justice are described below.

Discussion concerning relations with the International Court of Justice

During the period under review, an explicit reference to Article 94 was made by the representative of Mexico at the 7113th meeting, under the item entitled “The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security”. The representative of Mexico stated that the permanent members of the Security Council had a “special responsibility” in the maintenance of international peace and security, and that therefore “their acceptance of the Court’s compulsory jurisdiction” would encourage other States to follow that example and to comply with the international norms of the rule of law. He noted that, in cases of

non-compliance, Article 94, paragraph 2, of the Charter set out the process to be followed.⁷⁰ No explicit references were made to Article 96 of the Charter during the reporting period. The relations between the Security Council and the International Court of Justice were also discussed during a thematic debate concerning the maintenance of international peace and security (see case 8).

Case 8 Maintenance of international peace and security

At the 7247th meeting, held on 21 August 2014 under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the representative of Mexico called upon all Member States “to jointly explore the possibility of empowering the Secretary-General to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice”, arguing that all conflicts have a legal expression or purport to be justified by a violation of an obligation under international law.⁷¹ The representative of Chile highlighted in particular the work of the International Court of Justice in resolving “international disputes” and in issuing advisory opinions on legal matters.⁷²

At the 7389th meeting, held on 23 February 2015 under the same item, several speakers noted the contribution of the International Court of Justice to the strengthening of the international rule of law, including through its advisory opinions on the peaceful settlement of disputes.⁷³

⁷⁰ S/PV.7113, p. 41.

⁷¹ S/PV.7247, p. 23.

⁷² Ibid., p. 9.

⁷³ S/PV.7389, p. 20 (United Kingdom); p. 25 (France); p. 34 (Pakistan); p. 35 (European Union); p. 40 (Mexico); p. 45 (Austria); p. 49 (Japan); p. 69 (Romania); and p. 100 (Morocco).

⁶⁹ See S/PV.7290 and S/PV.7548.

Part V

Functions and powers of the Security Council

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	253
I. Primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under Article 24	254
Note	254
A. Decisions referring to the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security	254
B. Discussions relating to the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security	256
II. Obligation of Member States to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council under Article 25	258
Note	258
A. Decisions referring to Article 25	258
B. Discussion relating to Article 25	259
III. Responsibility of the Security Council to formulate plans to regulate armaments under Article 26	260
Note	260

Introductory note

Part V of the *Repertoire* covers the functions and powers of the Security Council, as provided for in Articles 24, 25 and 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, and is accordingly divided into three sections. Under each section, implicit and explicit references to those Articles in decisions, meetings and communications of the Council during 2014 and 2015 are listed. Each section also includes case studies that examine specific instances in which those Articles were discussed or which otherwise illustrate how the Council has applied Articles 24, 25 and 26.

During the period under review, as covered in section I below, the Council referred explicitly and implicitly to its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security according to Article 24 in 30 decisions concerning, inter alia, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, the situation in Libya, women and peace and security, and the maintenance of international peace and security. The primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security was the subject of discussions also at several meetings of the Council on a wide range of items, including the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, and the implementation of the note by the President concerning Council procedures.

Throughout 2014 and 2015, as featured in section II, the Council referred to Article 25 in four resolutions, recalling that members of the United Nations had agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter. Furthermore, in discussions held during meetings of the Council the speakers who took the floor made reference to Article 25 on eight occasions and in relation to different items, including the situation in the Middle East and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

With regard to Article 26, as described in section III, in 2014 and 2015 the Council made no reference to its responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments, pursuant to that Article. No reference to Article 26 was found in communications to the Council. However, Article 26 was explicitly referred to once during a meeting of the Council.

I. Primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under Article 24

Article 24

1. *In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.*

2. *In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.*

3. *The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.*

Note

Section I covers Article 24 of the Charter,¹ and is divided into two subsections. Subsection A deals with decisions adopted in 2014 and 2015 that refer to the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security. Subsection B examines references to the Council's primary responsibility pursuant to Article 24 made in discussions during Council meetings.

During the period under review, only one decision contained an explicit reference to Article 24, speakers explicitly referred to Article 24 during the course of 10 meetings of the Council, and four communications to the Council contained explicit references to Article 24.²

¹ Article 24 (3), under which the Council is required to submit annual and special reports to the General Assembly, is dealt with in part IV.

² Letter dated 23 June 2014 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/432, annex); letter dated 22 July 2014 from the representative of Rwanda to the Secretary-General (S/2014/526, annex); letter dated 1 August 2014 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (S/2014/573, annex I); letter dated 6 August 2014 from the representative of Luxembourg to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/575, annex).

A. Decisions referring to the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security

As mentioned above and further described below, only one decision of the Council contained an explicit reference to Article 24, while 22 resolutions and seven presidential statements contained implicit references to the Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Such references were generally included in preambular paragraphs of resolutions and in the initial paragraphs of presidential statements.

In some cases, reference to the Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security was made in resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, as further detailed below.

Resolutions

During the period under review, only one decision of the Council, namely resolution 2154 (2014), contained an explicit reference to Article 24. The resolution was adopted under the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security" and in it the Council recalled that Article 24 conferred upon it the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.³ In addition, 22 resolutions contained implicit references to Article 24. In those resolutions the Council reiterated, reaffirmed, recalled, bore in mind, or indicated that it was mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.⁴

³ Resolution 2154 (2014), first preambular paragraph.

⁴ Resolutions 2143 (2014), eleventh preambular paragraph; 2144 (2014), penultimate preambular paragraph; 2151 (2014), first preambular paragraph; 2167 (2014), third preambular paragraph; 2171 (2014), fourth preambular paragraph and para. 1; 2173 (2014), seventeenth preambular paragraph; 2174 (2014), penultimate preambular paragraph; 2175 (2014), first preambular paragraph; 2177 (2014), second preambular paragraph; 2180 (2014), penultimate preambular paragraph; 2185 (2014), first preambular paragraph; 2195 (2014), first preambular paragraph; 2199 (2015), first preambular paragraph; 2214 (2015), second preambular paragraph; 2220 (2015), first and fifth preambular paragraphs; 2222

Of the 23 resolutions mentioned above, containing explicit or implicit references to Article 24, eight were adopted under country- or region-specific items,⁵ while 15 resolutions concerned thematic issues.⁶

Of the eight resolutions under country- or region-specific items, four were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, in connection with the situation in Libya⁷ and the question concerning Haiti.⁸

The Council underlined the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in connection with the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.⁹ Under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", the Council, by resolution [2177 \(2014\)](#), recalling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, requested the Secretary-General to accelerate the response to the Ebola outbreak in collaboration with

Governments of the region and those providing assistance.¹⁰ In connection with the situation in Libya, the Council, reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, emphasized the need for a comprehensive approach to fully combat Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), groups that pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Charia, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya.¹¹

Of the 15 resolutions concerning thematic issues, two were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter.¹² In particular, by resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#), concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, the Council modified the sanctions measures concerning Al-Qaida.¹³

The Council reiterated its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security while also reiterating its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children,¹⁴ reiterating the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,¹⁵ 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, can improve collective security.¹⁶ In relation to the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council expressed its determination to pursue the objective of prevention of armed conflict as an integral part of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.¹⁷ With regard to small arms, the Council expressed concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continued to pose threats to international peace and security, contributed to instability and insecurity, and continued to undermine the effectiveness of the Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.¹⁸ Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter and its primary responsibility for the

([2015](#)), first preambular paragraph; [2225 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph; [2228 \(2015\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph; [2240 \(2015\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph; [2242 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph; [2243 \(2015\)](#), penultimate preambular paragraph; and [2250 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph.

⁵ Resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#), penultimate preambular paragraph; [2173 \(2014\)](#), seventeenth preambular paragraph; [2174 \(2014\)](#), penultimate preambular paragraph; [2177 \(2014\)](#), second preambular paragraph; [2180 \(2014\)](#), penultimate preambular paragraph; [2214 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph; [2228 \(2015\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph; and [2243 \(2015\)](#) penultimate preambular paragraph.

⁶ Resolutions [2143 \(2014\)](#), eleventh preambular paragraph; [2151 \(2014\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2154 \(2014\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2167 \(2014\)](#), third preambular paragraph; [2171 \(2014\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph and para. 1; [2175 \(2014\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2185 \(2014\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2195 \(2014\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2199 \(2015\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2220 \(2015\)](#), first and fifth preambular paragraphs; [2222 \(2015\)](#), first preambular paragraph; [2225 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph; [2240 \(2015\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph; [2242 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph; and [2250 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph.

⁷ Resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#) and [2174 \(2014\)](#). For more information on sanctions measures, see part VII.

⁸ Resolutions [2180 \(2014\)](#) and [2243 \(2015\)](#). For more information on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and on the peacekeeping and political missions in general, see part X.

⁹ Resolutions [2173 \(2014\)](#), seventeenth preambular paragraph; and [2228 \(2015\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph.

¹⁰ Resolution [2177 \(2014\)](#), second preambular paragraph and para. 11.

¹¹ Resolution [2214 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph and para. 1.

¹² Resolutions [2199 \(2015\)](#) and [2240 \(2015\)](#).

¹³ For more information on sanctions regimes, see part VII.

¹⁴ Resolutions [2143 \(2014\)](#), eleventh preambular paragraph; and [2225 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph.

¹⁵ Resolution [2175 \(2014\)](#), first preambular paragraph.

¹⁶ Resolution [2167 \(2014\)](#), third preambular paragraph.

¹⁷ Resolution [2171 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁸ Resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph.

maintenance of international peace and security, the Council reaffirmed that women's and girls' empowerment and gender equality were critical to conflict prevention and broader efforts to maintain international peace and security.¹⁹

Presidential statements

During the period under review, the Council made implicit references to Article 24 in seven presidential statements,²⁰ reaffirming and recalling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

In particular, the Council reiterated that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations could improve collective security, and stressed 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.²¹ In addition, the Council welcomed the European Union's comprehensive approach to the maintenance of international peace and security, noted its extensive cooperation with the United Nations, and welcomed the European Union's significant humanitarian assistance to the affected people in the Syrian Arab Republic and in neighbouring countries.²²

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council recalled that Member States bore the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory.²³

B. Discussion relating to the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security

In 2014 and 2015, Article 24 was explicitly and implicitly referred to at numerous meetings of the Council. There were explicit references to Article 24 at 10 meetings, held under the items entitled

“Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”,²⁴ “Maintenance of international peace and security”, “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”,²⁵ and “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”.²⁷

The following case studies illustrate the broad range of issues discussed during the period under review with respect to the Council's primary responsibility pursuant to Article 24. The discussions were held in connection with the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507), which concerns the Council's working methods (case 1), the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (case 2), and children and armed conflict (case 3).

Case 1 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

On 30 July 2014, at the 7231st meeting of the Council, the President recalled that, under Article 24 of the Charter, it was the United Nations general membership that conferred on the Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.²⁸ The representative of the United Kingdom said that every Member State had an individual responsibility to meet the obligations set out in the Charter while the Council had a collective responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.²⁹ The representative of Chile stated that the situation in the Middle East demonstrated the difficulty in fulfilling the Council's role under the Charter: the Council appeared “irrelevant” when it came to preventing the ongoing escalation of violence.³⁰

¹⁹ Resolution 2242 (2015), second and eleventh preambular paragraphs.

²⁰ S/PRST/2014/3, third paragraph; S/PRST/2014/4, first paragraph; S/PRST/2014/27, second paragraph; S/PRST/2015/3, first paragraph; S/PRST/2015/14, first paragraph; S/PRST/2015/22, first paragraph; and S/PRST/2015/25, first paragraph.

²¹ S/PRST/2014/27, fifth and eleventh paragraphs.

²² S/PRST/2014/4, fifth and sixth paragraphs.

²³ S/PRST/2014/3, third and fourth paragraphs.

²⁴ See S/PV.7231, p. 2 (Rwanda); S/PV.7285, p. 28 (St. Lucia); S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 14 (Nicaragua, Uruguay); p. 20 (Islamic Republic of Iran); p. 26 (Maldives); p. 30 (Egypt); and p. 34 (Algeria); S/PV.7325, p. 2 (Australia); S/PV.7539, p. 16 (Nigeria); and S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), p. 5 (Australia); p. 9 (Islamic Republic of Iran); p. 21 (Cuba); and p. 30 (Tunisia).

²⁵ S/PV.7247, p. 49 (Botswana); and S/PV.7389, p. 26 (France); p. 34 (Pakistan); p. 57 (Zimbabwe); p. 80 (Egypt); and p. 97 (Kuwait).

²⁷ S/PV.7343, p. 47 (Namibia).

²⁸ S/PV.7231, p. 2.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 16.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 19.

On 23 October 2014, at the 7285th meeting of the Council, the representative of Nigeria emphasized that, as the Council was the main organ of the United Nations charged with the maintenance of international peace and security, the way in which it conducted its work was a matter of great interest to the Member States and to the international community at large.³¹ The representative of Luxembourg pointed out that improving the Council's working methods was not an end in itself but must allow the Council "to best carry out its duties under its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security", and added that the Council must provide itself with the means to better anticipate and prevent crises.³² The representative of Saint Lucia stated that what the Council did to discharge its responsibility and how it did it was of interest to the entire international community, and added that Article 24(1) of the Charter clearly prescribed that in carrying out its duties under its responsibility the Council acted on behalf of the wider membership.³³

On 20 October 2015, at the 7539th meeting of the Council, the representative of Nigeria said that Article 24 made it clear that the Council acted on behalf of the Members of the United Nations, and emphasized the need for the Council to conduct its affairs in a transparent and accountable manner.³⁴ The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, stated that the decision by the Council to initiate formal or informal discussions on the situation in any Member State or on any issue that did not constitute a threat to international peace and security was contrary to Article 24 of the Charter.³⁵ The representative of Tunisia, recognizing that under Article 24 the Council acts on behalf of all Member States, said that it was imperative for the Council to further improve its openness and its communication with the broader membership to ensure the accomplishment of its mandate in a transparent and efficient way.³⁶ The representative of Cuba similarly noted that Member States recognized that the Council acted on their behalf in exercising its functions under Article 24, which implied that the Council should guarantee genuine participation on the part of the 193 Member States in its work and decisions.³⁷

³¹ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 13.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 19.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 28.

³⁴ [S/PV.7539](#), p. 16.

³⁵ [S/PV.7539 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 9.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

Case 2

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

During the Council's 7343rd meeting, on 16 December 2014, the representative of France stated that the role of regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of peace was fully recognized by the Charter, and noted that because of their geographic proximity, and their knowledge of local situations, the countries of a region, structured into regional and subregional organizations, were in a position "to provide a useful value-added to the understanding, prevention, management and consolidation of situations". He added that this partnership was foreseen by the Charter in its Chapter VIII, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.³⁸ The representative of Namibia noted that although Article 24 vested the Council with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Charter also provided a role for regional organizations and arrangements in their respective regions. He added that Article 33 (1) provided that parties to any dispute likely to endanger international peace and security "shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice".³⁹

At the Council's 7402nd meeting, on 9 March 2015, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that, despite the growing demand for an effective mechanism for organizing a division of labour between the United Nations and regional associations, including the European Union, the leading role of the Council in issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security was "unshakable", was enshrined in the Charter and could not be subject to review.⁴⁰

Case 3

Children and armed conflict

During the period under review, the primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security was also discussed in relation to the item entitled "Children and armed conflict",⁴¹ although none of the speakers made explicit reference to Article 24.

³⁸ [S/PV.7343](#), p. 22.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 47–48.

⁴⁰ [S/PV.7402](#), p. 15.

⁴¹ See [S/PV.7129](#), [S/PV.7259](#), [S/PV.7414](#) and [S/PV.7466](#).

At the Council's 7129th meeting, on 7 March 2014, the representative of China stated that, in order to protect children, the Council should effectively fulfil its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and reduce and curb conflicts through good offices, negotiations and mediation so as to create a safe environment for the growth of children.⁴²

During the Council's 7414th meeting, on 25 March 2015, the Permanent Observer of the Holy See noted the rising influence of non-State actors in regions across the globe, and described the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security as its "primordial mission", which must not allow the international community to turn its back on conflicts in the name of national political interests.⁴³

⁴² S/PV.7129, p. 17.

⁴³ S/PV.7414, p. 65.

At the Council's 7466th meeting, on 18 June 2015, the representative of China stated that the Council bore the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and should therefore strengthen preventive diplomacy and make more use of the measures provided for in Chapter VI of the Charter, such as mediation, good offices, dialogue and negotiation.⁴⁴ The Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States stressed the need to focus on the violations committed by non-State armed groups against children, since most of the parties listed in the annexes to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict were non-State actors, and recalled the primary responsibility of the Council to face this danger to international peace and security.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ S/PV.7466, p. 17.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 89.

II. Obligation of Member States to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council under Article 25

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Note

Section II covers the practice of the Security Council in 2014 and 2015 in relation to Article 25, and it is divided into two subsections. Subsection A deals with references made in decisions adopted in 2014 and 2015, while subsection B examines how Article 25 emerged in discussions held during the Council's meetings.

During the period under review, Article 25 was explicitly referred to in four resolutions as described in subsection A below. Article 25 was also explicitly mentioned on eight occasions in discussions held during meetings of the Council as elaborated in subsection B below. In most cases, those references occurred in connection with the situation in the Middle East, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Four explicit references to Article 25 were contained in communications addressed to the

President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General.⁴⁶

A. Decisions referring to Article 25

During the period under review, four resolutions contained explicit references to Article 25 of the Charter. In all four cases, the Council underscored that Member States were obligated under Article 25 to accept and carry out the Council's decisions.⁴⁷ In three resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East, the Council demanded that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, immediately comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and fully and

⁴⁶ Letter dated 21 March 2014 from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/213, annex); letter dated 9 March 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Court to the Secretary-General (S/2015/202, annex); letter dated 12 June 2015 from the representatives of Australia, Finland, Germany, Greece and Sweden to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/432, annex); and letter dated 6 October 2015 from the representative of Serbia to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/763, annex).

⁴⁷ Resolutions 2165 (2014), ultimate preambular paragraph; 2191 (2014), ultimate preambular paragraph; 2231 (2015), ultimate preambular paragraph; and 2258 (2015), ultimate preambular paragraph.

immediately implement all the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions.⁴⁸

B. Discussion relating to Article 25

In 2014 and 2015, speakers explicitly and implicitly referred to Article 25 at several meetings of the Council held under the items entitled “The situation in Burundi”,⁴⁹ “The situation in the Middle East”,⁵⁰ “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”,⁵¹ “The situation concerning Iraq”⁵² and “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.⁵³ In those discussions, speakers recalled the binding nature of Security Council decisions, and recalled that Member States were obligated to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council.

The following case studies focus on the discussions concerning the interpretation and application of Article 25 in relation to the situation in the Middle East (case 4), implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) (case 5), and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (case 6), examining instances in which the obligation of Member States “to accept and carry out the Council’s decisions” was most frequently raised by speakers.

Case 4

The situation in the Middle East

Following the unanimous adoption of resolution 2139 (2014) relating to the strengthening of the protection of civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic, during the 7116th meeting of the Council, the representative of Chile stated that the adopted resolution must be “fully implemented in all its provisions”, and underscored that, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, Member States agreed “to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.”⁵⁴

At the 7216th meeting of the Council, on 14 July 2014, further to the adoption of resolution 2165 (2014) concerning the humanitarian situation in the Syrian

Arab Republic, the representative of the United States said that under Article 25 of the Charter the Syrian Arab Republic was “obligated to accept and carry out the decisions made by the Security Council in the resolution”.⁵⁵

Case 5

Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

On 23 October 2014, during the 7285th meeting of the Council, the representative of Uruguay recalled that under Article 24 of the Charter Member States had conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that under the following Article they agreed “to accept and carry out the Council’s decisions”. He added that the decisions of the Council were “imposed on the international community both by that Article and Chapter VII”.⁵⁶ The representative of India stated that, given that under Article 25 all Member States agreed “to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council,” the working methods of the Council were of paramount importance and interest to all Member States.⁵⁷

At the 7422nd meeting of the Council, on 30 March 2015, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, recognizing that issues related to international peace and security concerned all Member States, encouraged the strengthening of relations between the Council and the rest of the United Nations membership, “in the spirit and purpose of Article 25 of the Charter”.⁵⁸

Case 6

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

At the 7316th meeting of the Council, on 19 November 2014, the representative of India referred to Article 25 during an open debate on the theme “International cooperation on combating terrorism and violent extremism”. He said that the international community was facing unprecedented challenges from terrorism, which threatened to endanger the very foundation of democratic societies. In reference to resolution 2178 (2014), concerning foreign terrorist fighters, he asserted that the resolution’s impact would depend on how it was implemented by Member States, “keeping in mind their obligations under Article 25 of

⁴⁸ Resolutions 2165 (2014), para. 1; 2191 (2014), para. 1; and 2258 (2015), para. 1.

⁴⁹ S/PV.7104, p. 6 (Burundi).

⁵⁰ S/PV.7216, p. 7 (United States).

⁵¹ S/PV.7231, p. 19 (Chile); S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 29 (India); and S/PV.7422, p. 11 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

⁵² S/PV.7271, p. 17 (Chile).

⁵³ S/PV.7316, p. 28 (India).

⁵⁴ S/PV.7116, p. 12.

⁵⁵ S/PV.7216, p. 7.

⁵⁶ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 14.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 29.

⁵⁸ S/PV.7422, p. 11.

the Charter”. He urged the Council to add its collective voice to the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, so that Member States would be “legally obliged, under Article 25 of the Charter, to either prosecute or extradite terrorists”.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ S/PV.7316, p. 28.

III. Responsibility of the Security Council to formulate plans to regulate armaments under Article 26

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Note

Section III covers the practice of the Security Council concerning its responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments, pursuant to Article 26 of the Charter. Throughout the years 2014 and 2015, the Council did not explicitly or implicitly refer to Article 26 in its decisions. Nor did the communications to the Council contain any reference to Article 26.

In the discussions held during meetings of the Council in 2014 and 2015, Article 26 was referred to only once, as described in the case study below (case 7).

Case 7 Maintenance of international peace and security

At the 7389th meeting of the Council, held on 23 February 2015 under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the representative of Costa Rica stressed that the Council could not “continue to ignore Article 26 of the Charter”, which compelled it to develop plans for the establishment of an arms control system to promote the maintenance of international peace and security through minimizing the diversion of resources towards weapons. She noted that such resources would be better used for development.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ S/PV.7389, p. 81.

Part VI

Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	263
I. Referral of disputes or situations to the Security Council	265
Note	265
A. Referrals by States	265
B. Referrals by the Secretary-General	267
C. Referrals by the General Assembly	268
II. Investigation of disputes and fact-finding	268
Note	268
A. Security Council missions	269
B. Investigative and fact-finding functions of the Secretary-General	270
C. Other instances of investigative functions acknowledged by the Security Council	274
III. Decisions of the Security Council concerning the pacific settlement of disputes	277
Note	277
A. Decisions of the Security Council concerning thematic issues	278
B. Recommendations of the Security Council concerning country-specific situations	280
C. Decisions involving the Secretary-General in the Council's efforts at the pacific settlement of disputes	283
D. Decisions involving regional arrangements or agencies	284
IV. Discussion on the interpretation or application of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter	284
Note	284
A. Reference to peaceful means of settlement in the light of Article 33 of the Charter	285
B. Utilization of Article 99 by the Secretary-General	288

Introductory note

Part VI of the *Repertoire* covers the practice of the Security Council with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes within the framework of Chapter VI (Articles 33 to 38) and Articles 11 and 99 of the Charter of the United Nations. It is divided into four main sections.

Section I illustrates how States brought disputes or situations to the attention of the Security Council during the period under review, pursuant to Article 35 of the Charter. It also surveys the practice of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, under Articles 11(3) and 99 of the Charter, respectively, in drawing the attention of the Council to situations which are likely to threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. Section II describes investigative and fact-finding activities performed by the Council and other bodies that may be deemed to fall under the scope of Article 34, including Security Council missions. Section III provides an overview of the decisions of the Council taken with regard to the pacific settlement of disputes. It specifically illustrates recommendations of the Council to parties to a conflict and its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Section IV reflects constitutional discussions on the interpretation or application of the provisions of Chapter VI and Article 99 of the Charter.

The practice of the Council with respect to the pacific settlement of disputes is not discussed in an exhaustive manner in part VI. It does not include actions with regard to the pacific settlement of disputes in the context of the United Nations field missions authorized under Chapter VII of the Charter, which are covered in the relevant sections of parts VII and X of the present Supplement. Instead, the part focuses on selected materials that highlight the interpretation and application of the provisions of Chapter VI in the decisions and deliberations of the Council during the period under review. Joint or parallel efforts undertaken by the Council and regional arrangements or agencies in the pacific settlement of disputes during the period under review are covered in part VIII.

During the years 2014 and 2015, as described in section I, several new situations or disputes were brought to the attention of the Council, in particular in relation to the conflict in eastern Ukraine, the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the spread of the Ebola virus in West Africa. During 2014 and 2015, as in previous periods, the Council also received communications containing information relating to matters already under its consideration. Those communications are not covered in this part.

During the period under review, as shown in section II, the Council dispatched four missions to Africa, the Americas and Europe, visiting destinations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan; Belgium and the Netherlands; and Haiti. The Council also requested and supported investigations by the Secretary-General concerning violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in the Central African Republic, the escalating violence in Mali, the alleged use of chemical weapons against civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic and the deaths and injuries which occurred in 2014 during Operation Protective Edge in southern Israel and the Gaza Strip.

During the period under review, as described in section III, the Council emphasized the importance of conflict prevention, early warning, good offices and mediation efforts in the peaceful settlement of disputes and advocated for the inclusive participation of women, youth and civil society in peace processes.

As described in section IV, during the period under review, the discussions in the Council reflected enduring support by Member States for the use of the tools available under Chapter VI of the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes, in particular for the use and strengthening of mediation. The importance of early warning mechanisms was made evident in Council discussions, as was the role of the Secretary-General in this regard pursuant to Article 99 of the Charter.

I. Referral of disputes or situations to the Security Council

Article 11

...

3. *The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.*

Article 35

1. *Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.*

2. *A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.*

3. *The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.*

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Note

Within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, Articles 35 (1) and (2) are generally regarded as the basis on which Member States and States which are not members of the United Nations may refer disputes to the Security Council. Under Articles 11 (3) and 99, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, respectively, may call to the attention of the Council situations which are likely to threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. The practice of the Council in this regard is described below in three subsections.

Subsection A provides an overview of the referrals of disputes or situations by States to the Security Council pursuant to Article 35. Subsections B and C deal with referrals to the Council, by the Secretary-General and the General Assembly, respectively, of matters likely to endanger international peace and security.

During the period under consideration, Member States referred to the Council matters already before it and also brought to its attention new situations of concern, including in relation to the situations in Ukraine and the Korean peninsula. No State which was not a member of the United Nations submitted any dispute or situation to the attention of the Council. Neither the General Assembly nor the Secretary-General explicitly referred matters likely to endanger international peace and security to the Council.

A. Referrals by States

During the period under review, certain situations were referred to the Council pursuant to Article 35 (1) directly by the affected Member State¹ or by a group of concerned Member States.² Article 35 was expressly referred to in several communications addressed to the President of the Council (see table 1). No State which was not a member of the United Nations brought any dispute or situation to the attention of the Council under Article 35 (2) during the period.

Communications in response to which the Council convened meetings, either in public or private, under an item included in the agenda for the first time, are examined in detail below.³ As in previous Supplements, and owing to the large volume of communications received by the Council, communications from States that merely convey information about a dispute or situation and do not contain a request for a Council meeting or other specific Council action have not been included.

Nature of the matters referred to the Security Council

During the period under review, Member States brought various matters to the attention of the Council. It should be noted that, while Chapter VI of the Charter provides the basis on which States may bring matters likely to endanger international peace and security to the attention of the Council, the subject matter of communications submitted to the Council and the type of action requested in relation thereto are not limited by the scope of that Chapter. For instance, in a letter

¹ S/2014/134, S/2014/136, S/2014/139, S/2014/166, S/2014/170, S/2014/264, S/2014/512, S/2014/638 and S/2014/798.

² S/2014/872 and S/2015/931.

³ For more information about the agenda, see part II, sect. II.

dated 1 March 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Ukraine described a situation as “an act of aggression” by the Russian Federation against Ukraine.⁴ In a letter dated 5 December 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council, a group of Member States expressed concern about the “scale and gravity of human rights violations” in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that threatened to have a destabilizing impact on the region and the maintenance of international peace and security.⁵ In connection with those communications, however, the Council did not determine the existence of any new threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression.⁶

⁴ S/2014/139.

⁵ S/2014/872.

⁶ For more information about the determination of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. I.

Action requested of the Security Council

In their communications to the Security Council, Member States often requested the Council to convene an urgent emergency meeting to consider a dispute or situation (see table 1).⁷ In other cases, they called upon the Council to take other actions on the specific issue brought to its attention. By a letter dated 7 November 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Ukraine requested the Council to “defuse the situation” in the Donbas region of Ukraine and to “meet its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations”.⁸ On another occasion, in a letter dated 5 December 2014, a group of Member States requested that the situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea be formally placed on the Council’s agenda without prejudice to the item on non-proliferation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.⁹

⁷ For more information about requests by Member States to convene a meeting of the Council, see part II, sect. I.A.1.

⁸ S/2014/798.

⁹ S/2014/872.

Table 1

Communications bringing a dispute or situation to the attention of the Security Council, 2014–2015^a

<i>Communication</i>	<i>Action requested of the Security Council</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/136)	In accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, convening of an urgent meeting to discuss the deteriorating situation in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, Ukraine, which threatened the territorial integrity of Ukraine	S/PV.7123 (closed) 28 February 2014 Followed by informal consultations of the whole on 28 February 2014
Letter dated 1 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/139)	In accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, convening of an urgent open meeting with regard to an act of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine	S/PV.7124 1 March 2014 Followed by informal consultations of the whole on 1 March 2014
Letter dated 9 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/166)	In accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, convening of an urgent meeting	S/PV.7131 (closed) 10 March 2014
Letter dated 10 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/170)	In accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter and rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, convening of an open meeting	S/PV.7134 13 March 2014 Followed by informal consultations of the whole on 13 March 2014

<i>Communication</i>	<i>Action requested of the Security Council</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/638)	In accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, convening of an urgent open meeting of the Security Council	S/PV.7253 28 August 2014
Letter dated 7 November 2014 from the representative of Ukraine (S/2014/798)	To act to defuse the situation in the Donbas region of Ukraine, to meet its responsibilities under the Charter and to clearly demand that the Russian Federation and its backed illegal armed groups immediately and strictly comply with the Minsk arrangements of 5 September 2014, and that the Russian Federation withdraw its military forces from the territory of Ukraine	S/PV.7311 12 November 2014
Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the representative of the Russian Federation (S/2014/264)	In accordance with rule 2 of the provisional rules of procedure, convening of an emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider the alarming developments in Ukraine	S/PV.7154 13 April 2014
The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
Letter dated 5 December 2014 from the representatives of Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States (S/2014/872)	In accordance with rule 2 of the provisional rules of procedure, formally placing the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Council's agenda, without prejudice to the item on non-proliferation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and convening of a meeting of the Security Council	S/PV.7353 22 December 2014 Preceded by informal consultations of the whole on 15 December 2014
Letter dated 3 December 2015 from the representatives of Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States (S/2015/931)	In accordance with rule 2 of the provisional rules of procedure, convening of a meeting of the Security Council on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	S/PV.7375 10 December 2015

^a Only communications that resulted in a formal meeting of the Security Council are included in the table.

B. Referrals by the Secretary-General

Article 99 of the Charter provides that the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. During the period under review, the Secretary-General did not invoke Article 99, directly or by implication.

Like Article 35, Article 99 of the Charter does not specify the means by which the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

In a joint letter dated 29 August 2014 addressed to the Secretary-General, later transmitted to the Security Council,¹⁰ the Presidents of Sierra Leone,

¹⁰ See S/2014/669.

Liberia and Guinea detailed the impact of the Ebola virus disease and requested the adoption of a resolution that would include a coordinated international response to end the outbreak. On 17 September 2014, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly and the Council in a letter that the Ebola outbreak¹¹ was no longer “just a public health crisis” and that it posed “a grave threat to the people of the infected countries”. In that letter, the Secretary-General also informed the Assembly and the Council of his decision to establish a United Nations mission with the singular strategic objective and purpose of stopping the Ebola outbreak.¹² The following day, 18 September 2014, the Council held its 7268th meeting, under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa” and, for the first

time, under the sub-item “Ebola”. At that meeting, the Council adopted resolution 2177 (2014), in which it determined that “the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa” constituted a threat to international peace and security.¹³

C. Referrals by the General Assembly

Under Article 11 (3) of the Charter, the General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security. During the period under review, the General Assembly did not refer any such situations to the Security Council under that Article.¹⁴

¹¹ First reported to the Security Council in the thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, dated 15 May 2014 (S/2014/342).

¹² A/69/389-S/2014/679.

¹³ For more information, see part VII, sect. I.A.

¹⁴ For more information, see part IV, sect. I, “Relations with the General Assembly”.

II. Investigation of disputes and fact-finding

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Note

Article 34 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. On this basis, the Council may determine whether the continuation of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Article 34 does not prevent the Secretary-General or other organs from performing investigative functions nor does it limit the Council’s general competence to obtain knowledge of the relevant facts of any dispute or situation by dispatching a fact-finding or investigative mission.

Section II provides an overview of the practice of the Security Council relating to fact-finding and investigation in accordance with Article 34 of the Charter, in three subsections: A. Security Council missions; B. Investigative and fact-finding functions of

the Secretary-General; and C. Other instances of investigative functions acknowledged by the Security Council.

During the period under review, the Council dispatched four missions in order to, inter alia, gain understanding of and assess on the ground particular conflicts or situations that it was considering as well as the implementation of its resolutions. The Council also acknowledged and welcomed the investigative functions of the Secretary-General in bringing to its attention situations which in his opinion could threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. In particular, the Council requested the Secretary-General (a) to establish an international commission of inquiry to investigate reported violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in the Central African Republic since 1 January 2013, (b) to facilitate the establishment of the international commission of inquiry in Mali, and (c) to establish an Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council increasingly acknowledged and relied upon investigations conducted not by the Secretary-General but by entities such as the Human Rights Council, in considering the matters before it.

A. Security Council missions

During the period under review, the Security Council dispatched four missions consisting of all 15 Council members, to Mali; Europe (Belgium and the Netherlands) and Africa (South Sudan and Somalia); Haiti; and Africa (Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Burundi). None of the Council missions in the period under review was explicitly charged with investigative tasks. In most cases, the terms of reference of the missions included tasks such as

reaffirming or expressing the support of the Council to the Governments and countries visited; assessing the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions; assessing the evolution of the situations on the ground; or supporting, reviewing and assessing the role and mandate of the relevant peacekeeping and political missions. For more information on the Security Council missions dispatched during 2014 and 2015, including their duration and composition and the related documents, see table 2.

Table 2
Security Council missions, 2014–2015

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Composition</i>	<i>Terms of reference</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Item</i>
1–3 February 2014	Mali	Argentina, Australia, Chad (co-leader), Chile, China, France (co-leader), Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States	S/2014/72 30 January 2014	S/2014/173 11 March 2014	S/PV.7120 26 February 2014	Security Council mission
8–14 August 2014	Europe (Belgium, Netherlands) and Africa (South Sudan, Somalia)	Argentina, Australia (co-leader for Belgium), Chad, Chile (co-leader for Netherlands), China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg (co-leader for Netherlands), Nigeria (co-leader for Somalia), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda (co-leader for South Sudan), United Kingdom (co-leader for Belgium and Somalia) and United States (co-leader for South Sudan)	S/2014/579 8 August 2014	No report available	S/PV.7245 19 August 2014	Security Council mission
23–25 January 2015	Haiti	Angola, Chad, Chile (co-leader), China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (co-leader), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	S/2015/40 19 January 2015	No report available	S/PV.7372 29 January 2015	Security Council mission
9–13 March 2015	Africa (Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Burundi)	Angola (co-leader), Chad, Chile, China, France (co-leader), Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (co-leader only for Burundi), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	S/2015/162 5 March 2015	S/2015/503 30 June 2015	S/PV.7407 18 March 2015	Security Council mission

Discussions relating to the undertaking of missions by the Council were held during the two open debates on the working methods of the Council, under the item “Implementation of the note by the President

of the Security Council ([S/2010/507](#))”. Specifically, at the resumption of the 7285th meeting, on 23 October 2014, the representative of the Netherlands, speaking also on behalf of Belgium, welcomed the cooperation

between the Council and the International Criminal Court, in particular the Council's visit to the Court in August 2014, and said that active follow-up of the Council to enforce its own resolutions was essential.¹⁵ At the 7539th meeting, on 20 October 2015, the representative of France, speaking also on behalf of Germany, spoke in favour of more contacts between the Council and the Court through the exchange of visits and improved sharing of information.¹⁶ The representative of Switzerland, speaking on behalf of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group, expressed his satisfaction with the way the Council missions had recently been arranged, namely, with two Council members co-leading the mission.¹⁷ The representative of Lithuania said that visits by the Chairs of subsidiary bodies to the countries concerned should be encouraged.¹⁸

B. Investigative and fact-finding functions of the Secretary-General

During the period under review, the Security Council, in its decisions, acknowledged the investigative or fact-finding functions of the Secretary-General on three occasions. The relevant provisions of those decisions are set out in table 3.

Pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), concerning the situation in the Central African Republic, the Secretary-General by a letter dated 20 January 2014 reported to the Council that arrangements were under way for the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate reported violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in the Central African Republic since 1 January 2013.¹⁹ By resolution 2134 (2014), the Council welcomed the appointment of the International Commission of Inquiry on 22 January 2014 and called upon all parties to cooperate with the Commission.²⁰ By resolution 2149 (2014), the Council underlined its support for the work of the Commission, and decided that the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), established by that resolution, should support the Commission.²¹ By a letter dated 26 June 2014, the Secretary-General transmitted the preliminary report of the Commission as requested by

the Council.²² In response, the Council, in a statement by the President, looked forward to the final report of the Commission,²³ which was transmitted by a letter dated 19 December 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council.²⁴ By resolution 2196 (2015), the Council took note of the final report of the Commission, of 22 December 2014.²⁵ Subsequently, the Council noted with concern the Commission's findings and decided that the mandate of MINUSCA should include support to the implementation of relevant recommendations of the Commission.²⁶

In relation to the situation in Mali, by resolution 2164 (2014), the Council requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the establishment of the international commission of inquiry as envisaged in the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement of 18 June 2013 and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014.²⁷ By its resolution 2227 (2015) the Council decided that the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali would include support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, notably the establishment of an international commission of inquiry, in consultation with the parties.²⁸

On the basis of the findings of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) concerning the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic that chlorine had been used repeatedly and systematically as a weapon in that country,²⁹ the Council requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of OPCW, to submit recommendations regarding the establishment of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify individuals, entities, groups or governments involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and to present a report to the Council as of the date the Mechanism began its operations and every 30 days thereafter on the progress made.³⁰ Case 1 provides greater detail on the discussions relating to the establishment of the Joint Investigative Mechanism.

¹⁵ S/PV.7285 (Resumption 1), p. 9.

¹⁶ S/PV.7539, p. 19.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹⁹ S/2014/43.

²⁰ Resolution 2134 (2014), para. 19.

²¹ Resolution 2149 (2014), eleventh preambular paragraph and para. 30 (e) (iii).

²² S/2014/373.

²³ S/PRST/2014/28, twenty-second paragraph.

²⁴ S/2014/928.

²⁵ Resolution 2196 (2015), tenth preambular paragraph.

²⁶ Resolution 2217 (2015), tenth preambular paragraph and para. 32 (e) (iii).

²⁷ Resolution 2164 (2014), para. 2.

²⁸ Resolution 2227 (2015), para. 14 (b) (iii).

²⁹ See S/2015/138.

³⁰ Resolution 2235 (2015), paras. 5 and 10.

Table 3

Decisions relating to investigative and/or fact-finding activities by the Secretary-General, 2014–2015

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in the Central African Republic	
Resolution 2134 (2014) 28 January 2014	Welcomes the appointment of the International Commission of Inquiry on 22 January 2014, in order to immediately investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic by all parties since 1 January 2013, calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission, and encourages the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to cooperate, as appropriate, with the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council and the International Commission of Inquiry (para. 19)
Resolution 2149 (2014) 10 April 2014	Stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the Central African Republic and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of abuses and violations of human rights, underlining in this regard the need to bolster national accountability mechanisms, and underlining its support for the work of the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council on human rights in the Central African Republic and of the International Commission of Inquiry (eleventh preambular paragraph) ... the mandate of the Stabilization Mission shall initially focus on the following priority tasks: ... To support the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic and the implementation of its recommendations (para. 30 (e) (iii))
S/PRST/2014/28 18 December 2014	The Council looks forward to the final report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic established by resolution 2127 (2013) (twenty-second paragraph)
Resolution 2196 (2015) 22 January 2015	Taking note of the final report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic of 22 December 2014 (tenth preambular paragraph)
Resolution 2217 (2015) 28 April 2015	Welcoming the submission of the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic established by resolution 2127 (2013) , noting with concern its finding that the main parties to the conflict, including ex-Séléka, the anti-balaka and elements from the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic who collaborated with armed groups committed violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses since 1 January 2013 that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including ethnic cleansing by elements of the anti-balaka militia (tenth preambular paragraph) ... the mandate of the Stabilization Mission shall include the following immediate priority tasks: ... To support the implementation of relevant recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic (para. 32 (e) (iii))
The situation in Mali	
Resolution 2164 (2014) 25 June 2014	Urges the signatories to the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014 to respect it fully, to immediately implement its provisions, including the liberation of prisoners and the establishment of an international commission of inquiry, and to take steps that support national reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the swift establishment of the commission, in consultation with the parties (para. 2)

Decision and date

Provision

Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#)
29 June 2015

Decides that the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali shall perform the following tasks:

(b) *Support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali*

(iii) To support the implementation of the reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement, especially in part V thereof, notably the establishment of an international commission of inquiry, in consultation with the parties (para.14 (b) (iii))

The situation in the Middle East

Resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#)
7 August 2015

Requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), to submit to the Security Council, for its authorization, within 20 days of the adoption of the present resolution, recommendations, including elements of terms of reference, regarding the establishment and operation of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW fact-finding mission determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, and expresses its intent to respond to the recommendations, including elements of terms of reference, within five days of receipt (para. 5)

Requests further that after the Security Council has authorized the Joint Investigative Mechanism that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of OPCW, undertake without delay the steps, measures and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, including recruiting impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the terms of reference, and notes that due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as is practicable (para. 6)

Recalls that, in its resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), it decided that the Syrian Arab Republic and all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic shall cooperate fully with OPCW and the United Nations, and stresses that this includes an obligation to cooperate with the Director General of OPCW and its fact-finding mission and the Secretary-General and the Joint Investigative Mechanism, that such cooperation includes full access to all locations, individuals and materials in the Syrian Arab Republic that the Joint Investigative Mechanism deems relevant to its investigation and where it determines there are reasonable grounds to believe access is justified based on its assessment of the facts and circumstances known to it at the time, including in areas within the Syrian territory but outside the control of the Syrian Arab Republic, and that such cooperation also includes the ability of the Joint Investigative Mechanism to examine additional information and evidence that was not obtained or prepared by the fact-finding mission but that is related to the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism as set forth in paragraph 5 (para. 7)

Requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of OPCW, to present a report to the Security Council and inform the Executive Council of OPCW as of the date the Joint Investigative Mechanism begins its full operations and every 30 days thereafter on the progress made (para. 10)

Requests the Joint Investigative Mechanism to complete its first report within 90 days of the date on which it commences its full operations, as notified by the Secretary-General, and complete subsequent reports as appropriate thereafter, and requests the Joint Investigative Mechanism to present the report, or reports, to the Security Council and inform the Executive Council of OPCW (para. 11)

Requests the Joint Investigative Mechanism to retain any evidence related to possible uses of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic other than those cases in which the fact-finding mission determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, and to transmit that evidence to the fact-finding mission through the Director General of OPCW and to the Secretary-General as soon as practicable (para. 12)

During the reporting period, the Secretary-General undertook two more investigative actions, upon the Council's request in relation to the situation in Liberia, and in his capacity as Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization concerning the conflict in the Gaza Strip and southern Israel.

By a letter dated 16 July 2014, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had completed its review of the measures pertaining to the sanctions regime in Liberia and, as a result, requested the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission and to report to the Council, by 1 October 2014, on the progress that Liberia had made towards meeting the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for the termination of sanctions, and to provide recommendations on United Nations assistance and other technical assistance to the Government of Liberia.³¹ In response, by a letter dated 29 September 2014, the Secretary-General submitted the report of the assessment mission concerning the Liberia sanctions regime.³²

During the course of a conflict in the Gaza Strip and southern Israel (also known as Operation Protective Edge), a number of incidents occurred between 8 July and 26 August 2014 affecting United Nations personnel, premises and operations. As a result and in his capacity as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization, the Secretary-General decided to establish a United Nations Headquarters board of inquiry to review and investigate 10 of those incidents, in which death or injuries occurred at, or damage was done to, United Nations premises, or in which the presence of weaponry was reported at those premises. The Board was convened on 10 November 2014, conducted a field visit from 26 November to 13 December and submitted its report to the Secretary-General on 5 February 2015. By a letter dated 27 April 2015, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a summary of the report, prepared by the

Secretariat, including a summary of the key findings and the Board's recommendations in full.³³

Case 1 The situation in the Middle East

On 6 March 2015, at its 7401st meeting, the Council adopted resolution 2209 (2015) concerning reports of the OPCW fact-finding mission on the use of chlorine as a chemical weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic. The resolution was adopted by 14 votes in favour, with 1 abstention (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela). After the vote, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela explained that his country had abstained in the voting because the resolution prejudged the investigative process being conducted by OPCW. He considered it necessary to conclude the investigation prior to the adoption of a resolution. Explicitly referring to Chapter VI of the Charter, he called for a peaceful resolution of the Syrian conflict.³⁴ Several other speakers expressed support for the work and findings of the fact-finding mission and expressed concern about its conclusion that chlorine had been systematically used as a chemical weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic.³⁵ The representative of China supported the efforts of all relevant parties to fully implement the decisions and resolutions adopted by OPCW and the Security Council concerning Syrian chemical weapons, and said that the authority of OPCW must be maintained in that process.³⁶ The representative of the Russian Federation called for strict observance of the provisions of the General Assembly resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and OPCW, under which cases of particular gravity and urgency should be brought directly to the attention of the Assembly and the Security Council by the OPCW Executive Council. He stressed that further activity of the OPCW fact-finding mission should be based on professionalism, objectivity and impartiality, and that only the guiding

³¹ S/2014/504.

³² S/2014/707.

³³ S/2015/286.

³⁴ S/PV.7401, p. 2.

³⁵ Ibid., pp. 3–4 (United States); p. 4 (United Kingdom, Jordan); and p. 5 (France).

³⁶ Ibid., p. 3.

bodies of OPCW might confirm the facts of alleged violations of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and resolution 2118 (2013).³⁷

On 7 August 2015, at its 7501st meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2235 (2015), in which it requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the OPCW Director General, to submit recommendations regarding the establishment of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify those who had been responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. During the discussion, speakers expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to set up the Mechanism, as requested by the Council. Several speakers acknowledged the reports of the OPCW fact-finding mission and its role in confirming the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and called for its cooperation with the Mechanism.³⁸ The representative of the Russian Federation said he believed that the Mechanism would work impartially and objectively.³⁹ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela also said that the Mechanism must respect the principles of impartiality, transparency and objectivity, in accordance with the terms agreed upon by the Secretary-General and OPCW.⁴⁰ The representative of Spain emphasized the need to act upon the recommendations and findings of the Mechanism.⁴¹

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ S/PV.7501, p. 2 (United States); p. 3 (Russian Federation); p. 4 (China), p. 5 (France, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); p. 6 (Jordan); p. 7 (Lithuania, United Kingdom); and p. 8 (Nigeria).

³⁹ Ibid., p. 4.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 6.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 5.

The representative of the United Kingdom reiterated the Council's call on all States to cooperate fully with United Nations investigators, as well as with the fact-finding mission of OPCW; they would play a key facilitating role in the work of the Mechanism.⁴² The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, speaking after Council members, expressed regret that the inquiry into the attack on Khan Al-Asal village near Aleppo which his Government had asked the Secretariat to conduct had not been carried out two years later.⁴³

On 9 November 2015, the Council authorized the recommendations of the Secretary-General, including elements of the terms of reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the Joint Investigative Mechanism.⁴⁴

C. Other instances of investigative functions acknowledged by the Security Council

During the period under review, the Security Council recognized investigative functions performed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and OPCW in relation to matters before the Council. The provisions of decisions of the Council referring to such functions are set out in table 4.

⁴² Ibid., p. 7.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 9.

⁴⁴ See letters dated 27 August and 9 September 2015 from the Secretary-General (S/2015/669 and S/2015/696) and letter dated 10 September 2015 from the President of the Security Council (S/2015/697). The Secretary-General informed the Council that the Joint Investigative Mechanism would begin its full operations on 13 November 2015 (S/2015/854). For more information, see part IX, sect. III.

Table 4

Decisions relating to investigation and inquiry by United Nations bodies and related organizations, 2014–2015

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in the Central African Republic	
Resolution 2134 (2014) 28 January 2014	... the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office shall be reinforced and updated as follows: ... To help to strengthen the capacities, including through technical assistance, of the national judicial system, including transitional justice mechanisms, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts, coordinating with the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic as well as the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council ..., as appropriate (para. 2 (e))

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
	Welcomes the appointment of the International Commission of Inquiry on 22 January 2014, in order to immediately investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic by all parties since 1 January 2013, calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission, and encourages the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to cooperate, as appropriate, with the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council and the International Commission of Inquiry (para. 19)
Resolution 2149 (2014) 10 April 2014	Stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the Central African Republic and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of abuses and violations of human rights, underlining in this regard the need to bolster national accountability mechanisms, and underlining its support for the work of the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council on human rights in the Central African Republic and of the International Commission of Inquiry (eleventh preambular paragraph)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
S/PRST/2014/22 5 November 2014	In this context, the Council expresses its grave concern at the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to expel the head of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council further expresses concern over recent threats made against other staff members of the Office. The Council recalls that monitoring, reporting and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law are fully part of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expresses its full support to the Office, the Mission and the United Nations personnel. The Council recalls the importance of the obligations and commitments of the Government in terms of the promotion and protection of human rights and the fight against impunity, and calls upon the Government to investigate the allegations included in the report. The Council calls for continued cooperation and dialogue between the Mission and the Government. In this regard, the Council takes note of the letter dated 20 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council and of the willingness expressed by the Government to continue to work with the Mission, including the Office (tenth paragraph)
The situation in the Middle East	
Resolution 2209 (2015) 6 March 2015	Noting also the first, second and third reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) fact-finding mission, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic (fifth preambular paragraph) Expresses deep concern that toxic chemicals have been used as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic as concluded with a high degree of confidence by the OPCW fact-finding mission, and notes that such use of toxic chemicals as a weapon would constitute a violation of resolution 2118 (2013) and of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (para. 2) Expresses support for the decision of 4 February 2015 of the Executive Council of OPCW to continue the work of the fact-finding mission, in particular to study all available information relating to allegations of use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and welcomes the intention of the Director General of OPCW to include further reports of the mission as part of his monthly reports to the Security Council (para. 5) Stresses that those individuals responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, must be held accountable, and calls upon all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to extend their full cooperation to the fact-finding mission (para. 6)

The situation in Côte d’Ivoire

Resolution 2226 (2015) ... the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire shall be the following:
25 June 2015

...

To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the Independent Expert established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 (para. 19 (g))

At the 7105th meeting, held on 29 January 2014 under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, a number of speakers expressed support for the Council’s full use of the tools at its disposal, including in particular commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions established by the Council under Article 34 of the Charter.⁴⁵ By a letter dated 14 April 2014, the representatives of Australia, France and the United States transmitted to the Council the report of the Human Rights Council commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, which contained an account of human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea together with the commission’s recommendations.⁴⁶ By a letter dated 11 July 2014, the representatives of Australia, France and the United States transmitted a non-paper summarizing the discussion at an Arrria-formula meeting held on 17 April on the commission’s report, and suggested that the Council formally discuss the commission’s findings of human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and its recommendations to the Council, and consider appropriate action.⁴⁷ By a letter dated 5 December 2014, the representatives of Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States requested that the situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea be formally placed on the Council’s agenda without prejudice to the item on non-proliferation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; they also requested that a senior official from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights brief the Council on the situation.⁴⁸

Cases 2 and 3 illustrate instances of the Council’s consideration of the outcome of fact-finding missions conducted by bodies of the United Nations, other than the Secretary-General, in relation to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (discussed under the items entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question” and “The situation in the Middle East”).

**Case 2
The situation in the Middle East, including the
Palestinian question**

On 20 January 2014, at the 7096th meeting, held under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, reference was made to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic during the discussion. The representative of the European Union reaffirmed the support of the Union to the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Human Rights Council.⁴⁹ The representative of Brazil reiterated his concern, in line with the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, about the negative impact of unilateral sanctions on the living conditions of the Syrian people.⁵⁰ On 29 April 2014, at the 7164th meeting, several speakers expressed concern about the findings of the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, confirming human rights violations by both sides of the conflict. The representative of Argentina said that the reports of the Commission of Inquiry and of the Secretary-General should not be allowed to become bureaucratic routine or ritual.⁵¹ The representative of Brazil said that violations of human rights by both sides, consistently denounced by the Commission of Inquiry, should be roundly condemned.⁵² The

⁴⁵ S/PV.7105, p. 9 (Australia); p. 12 (Lithuania); p. 14 (United States); p. 46 (Azerbaijan); and p. 47 (Switzerland).

⁴⁶ S/2014/276.

⁴⁷ S/2014/501.

⁴⁸ S/2014/872. For more information on the inclusion of the new item in the agenda, see part II, sect. II.A.

⁴⁹ S/PV.7096 (Resumption 1), p. 23.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 8.

⁵¹ S/PV.7164, p. 28.

⁵² Ibid., p. 40.

representative of Guatemala called for all violations and crimes to be investigated and brought to justice.⁵³

Case 3

The situation in the Middle East

On 22 May 2014, at the 7180th meeting, under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”, several speakers referred to the evidence of war crimes and atrocities in the Syrian Arab Republic documented by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and called for the situation in that country to be referred to the International Criminal Court.⁵⁴ On 27 March 2015, the Council held its 7419th meeting, a high-level meeting focusing on the victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic

or religious grounds in the Middle East. During the debate, the representative of the European Union acknowledged the reports and efforts of the Commission of Inquiry, as did a number of other speakers,⁵⁵ and supported the renewal of its mandate as well as the documentation of crimes in the Syrian Arab Republic.⁵⁶ On 24 April 2015, at the 7433rd meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator suggested that the Council give a mandate to the International Independent Commission of Inquiry to look specifically at the situation in besieged communities and the militarization and responsibility for attacks on medical and educational facilities, which should be done through the conduct of a fact-finding mission.⁵⁷

⁵³ Ibid., p. 49.

⁵⁴ S/PV.7180, p. 5 (United States); pp. 7–8 (Luxembourg); and p. 9 (Australia).

⁵⁵ S/PV.7419, p. 40 (Brazil); p. 44 (Bulgaria); p. 56 (Switzerland); and p. 65 (Luxembourg).

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 34.

⁵⁷ S/PV.7433, p. 3.

III. Decisions of the Security Council concerning the pacific settlement of disputes

Article 33

1. *The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.*

2. *The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.*

Article 36

1. *The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.*

2. *The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.*

3. *In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.*

Article 37

1. *Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.*

2. *If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.*

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Note

Article 33 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations expressly provides the framework for parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means. According to Article 33 (2) of the Charter, the Security Council shall call on the parties to settle their disputes by such peaceful means as provided for in Article 33 (1). The

Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment for the settlement of disputes under Article 36 (1). According to Article 36 (2) and (3), the Council should take into consideration procedures for the settlement of the dispute already adopted by the parties and that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice. Article 37 (2) envisages that, following a referral, the Council shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate. Article 38 provides that the Council may make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Section III examines the decisions of the Security Council in 2014 and 2015 in connection with its efforts aimed at the peaceful settlement of disputes within the framework of Chapter VI of the Charter. Decisions explicitly adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter have not been considered for the purposes of this section. The section is divided into four subsections. Subsection A covers the decisions of the Council, adopted on thematic issues, that relate to the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter. Subsection B illustrates various ways in which the Council, in dealing with country-specific and regional situations, welcomed, encouraged or supported efforts in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Subsection C provides an overview of the Council's efforts towards the pacific settlement of disputes involving the Secretary-General. Subsection D briefly illustrates various ways in which the Council encouraged and supported efforts by regional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, which are covered in detail in part VIII of the present supplement.

A. Decisions of the Security Council concerning thematic issues

This subsection provides an overview of the decisions of the Security Council, adopted on general and thematic issues, that relate to the pacific settlement of disputes. During the period under review, the Council explicitly referred to Chapter VI, in particular Articles 33, 34, and to Article 99 of the Charter, in one decision.⁵⁸ By resolution 2171 (2014), adopted unanimously in connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council expressed its determination to pursue the objective of prevention of armed conflict as an integral part of its primary

⁵⁸ Resolution 2171 (2014), sixteenth preambular paragraph and para. 5.

responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; reaffirmed the duty of all States to settle their disputes by peaceful means, inter alia, through negotiation, enquiry, good offices, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement; recognized that some of the tools for conflict prevention set out in Chapter VI of the Charter, including negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement and resort to regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, as well as the good offices of the Secretary-General, had not been fully utilized, and stressed its determination to make and call for the greater and more effective use of such tools; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue enhancing the use of his good offices and to continue his early engagement in the prevention of potential conflicts.⁵⁹ The Council, further, emphasized the important role that women and civil society can play in relation to prevention of armed conflict; and called for enhanced cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to help to prevent armed conflicts, including cooperation in early warning mechanisms.⁶⁰

As described in further detail below, in 2014 and 2015, while not explicitly citing Chapter VI or any related Articles of the Charter, the Council stressed the importance of conflict prevention, early warning, good offices and mediation efforts in the peaceful settlement of disputes, advocated for the inclusive participation of women, youth and civil society in peace processes and voiced support for the continued involvement of regional and subregional organizations. The Council also made reference to other tools such as sanctions to contribute to the peaceful resolution of conflict.

The Council repeatedly acknowledged the importance of mediation efforts and the good offices of the Secretary-General and his envoys in the peaceful settlement of conflict. Recognizing that mediation was an important means for the pacific settlement of disputes, including, wherever possible, preventively and before disputes evolve into violence, the Council expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen United Nations mediation support capacities, including the Mediation Support Unit as a provider of mediation support to the United Nations system, in accordance with agreed mandates.⁶¹ The Council recognized the important role of the good offices of the Secretary-General in Africa,

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 1, 4, 6 and 9.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 22.

⁶¹ See, in connection with the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", resolution 2171 (2014), para. 11.

and encouraged him to continue to use mediation as often as possible to help to resolve conflicts peacefully, in close coordination with the African Union.⁶² The Council further encouraged the Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General to fully take into account the strategic value of security sector reform in their work, including through their good offices.⁶³ The Council requested the Secretary-General to include in his reports information on measures relating to prevention, partnerships, participation, protection, disengagement and reintegration of youth.⁶⁴

With specific reference to conflict prevention, the Council recalled the important role of the Special Advisers to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect, whose functions include acting as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing, as well as the important role that the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict can play in contributing to conflict prevention.⁶⁵ Acknowledging that serious abuses of international human rights or humanitarian law, including sexual and gender-based violence, could be an early indication of a descent into conflict or escalation of conflict, the Council called upon States to consider ratifying the instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and to take appropriate steps to implement those instruments domestically, which could contribute to timely prevention of conflicts.⁶⁶ With respect to mediation, good offices and peacekeeping, the Council encouraged the Secretary-General and regional and subregional organizations to enhance information-sharing and continue to compile best practices.⁶⁷

The Council acknowledged that sanctions could contribute to the peaceful resolution of situations that

threaten or breach international peace and security and support conflict prevention.⁶⁸ The Council expressed its commitment to consider and use the tools of the United Nations system to ensure that early warning of potential conflict translated into preventive action, in accordance with the Charter.⁶⁹ In connection with the sanctions measures imposed on individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban, the Council emphasized the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support peace and reconciliation among all Afghans, and outlined mechanisms to allow travel of listed individuals to meetings in support of peace and reconciliation.⁷⁰

The Council on several occasions expressed its support for the inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the peaceful settlement of conflict and stressed the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.⁷¹ Under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, the Council recognized the critical contributions of civil society, including women’s organizations, to conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding, and the importance of sustained consultation and dialogue between women and national and international decision makers.⁷² In resolution 2242 (2015), adopted under that item, the Council called upon Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict; encouraged those supporting peace processes to facilitate women’s meaningful inclusion in delegations to peace talks; and urged the participation of women in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism.⁷³ In connection with the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the Council encouraged Member States to engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing strategies, including through interreligious, interethnic and intercultural dialogue, to counter the violent extremist narrative that could incite terrorist

⁶² See, in connection with the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”, S/PRST/2014/27, thirtieth paragraph.

⁶³ See, in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations: the role of policing in peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding”, resolution 2185 (2014), para. 11.

⁶⁴ See, in connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, resolution 2250 (2015), para. 21.

⁶⁵ See, in connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, resolution 2171 (2014), para. 16.

⁶⁶ Resolution 2171 (2014), para. 13.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2167 (2014), para. 16.

⁶⁸ Resolution 2171 (2014), para. 8.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

⁷⁰ See, in connection with the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, resolution 2255 (2015), para. 19. For more information on sanctions measures adopted in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. III.

⁷¹ See, for example, in connection with the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, resolution 2242 (2015), para. 1; and, in connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, resolution 2151 (2014), para. 19.

⁷² S/PRST/2014/21, fourth paragraph.

⁷³ See resolution 2242 (2015), paras. 1 and 13.

acts, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders, and all other concerned groups of civil society.⁷⁴

Also in connection with the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the Council recognized that security sector reform needed to be in support of, and informed by, broader national political processes, inclusive of all segments of the society, that lay the foundations for stability and peace through national dialogue and reconciliation efforts.⁷⁵ The Council reiterated the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach that addressed the root causes of each conflict; and affirmed that sustainable peace and development could not be achieved without the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, including women.⁷⁶

In resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#), adopted under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the Council addressed the role of youth in the prevention and resolution of conflict. The Council urged Member States to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict, called upon all relevant actors to take into account the participation and views of youth when negotiating peace agreements, and recognized that the marginalization of youth was detrimental to building sustainable peace in all societies. It requested the Secretary-General to include in his reports information on youth in situations of armed conflict.⁷⁷ Under the item entitled “Children and armed conflict”, the Council urged Member States, United Nations entities and other parties to ensure that child protection provisions, including those relating to the release and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, were integrated into all peace negotiations and ceasefire and peace agreements.⁷⁸

B. Recommendations of the Security Council concerning country-specific situations

This subsection deals with the Security Council’s practice with regard to the pacific settlement of disputes in application of Chapter VI of the Charter in the context of country- or region-specific situations.

⁷⁴ See [S/PRST/2015/3](#), eleventh paragraph.

⁷⁵ See resolution [2151 \(2014\)](#), para. 4.

⁷⁶ See [S/PRST/2015/3](#), third and fifth paragraphs.

⁷⁷ Resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#), paras. 1, 2 and 21.

⁷⁸ See resolutions [2143 \(2014\)](#), para. 9, and [2225 \(2015\)](#), para. 9.

Article 33 (2) of the Charter provides that the Council shall call upon the parties to settle disputes by the means established in Article 33 (1), when deemed necessary. Article 36 (1) of the Charter provides, in addition, that the Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. Article 37 (2) establishes further that if the Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate. Article 38 provides that, without prejudice to Articles 33 to 37, the Council may make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute, if all the parties so request.

This subsection provides an overview of the recommendations made by the Council during the period under review aimed at the pacific settlement of disputes in country- or region-specific situations. Decisions adopted expressly under Chapter VII of the Charter are not included in this subsection but are covered in parts VII and X.

During 2014 and 2015, as in previous periods, the Council oversaw for the most part intra-State conflicts, in the context of which it often called upon the parties to disputes to engage in peace negotiations, to support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and to adhere to provisions of peace agreements. An overview by country and by region is set out below.

With regard to Burundi, the Council encouraged the Government to pursue its efforts of peace consolidation and reconstruction in a regional perspective, and to cooperate with the East African Community-led mediation endorsed by the African Union to enable it to immediately convene an inclusive and genuine inter-Burundian dialogue in order to find a consensual and nationally owned solution to the crisis.⁷⁹

On the Central African Republic, the Council reiterated its appeal to all parties and stakeholders to embark upon the path of dialogue as the only viable means towards achieving lasting reconciliation and peace, and its call upon the transitional authorities to take concrete action, with the full, effective and equal participation of women, towards an inclusive and comprehensive political dialogue and reconciliation process at the local and national levels.⁸⁰ The Council further underscored the importance of making all

⁷⁹ Resolutions [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 16, and [2248 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

⁸⁰ [S/PRST/2014/28](#), second and third paragraphs.

appropriate efforts to ensure peace and reconciliation in the country, commended the joint action of religious leaders in pursuing intercommunal peace, called upon the Central African Republic authorities to take all necessary steps to create conditions for lasting reconciliation, and emphasized that the role of the region was critical for the promotion of lasting peace and stability in the country.⁸¹

In connection with the Central African region, the Council welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda and the Central African Republic, in coordination with the African Union, to end the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army, and urged further efforts from those countries, as well as from other countries in the region, and commended and encouraged the regional and international mediation efforts in the Central African Republic.⁸²

On the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council stressed that the durable return of stability in the country and the region also required the swift fulfilment of implementation of the reforms committed to by the Government in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region.⁸³

Regarding the situation in Guinea-Bissau, the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau to support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate democratic governance, welcomed the efforts of international partners to enhance cooperation in support of the legitimate democratic Government, and encouraged them to work together towards the stabilization of the country.⁸⁴

In connection with Libya, the Council encouraged Member States, particularly in the region, to continue to urge all parties to engage constructively in the United Nations-facilitated Libyan political dialogue.⁸⁵

Concerning the situation in Mali, the Council commended the initial efforts of the Government of Mali to launch a series of national consultative events on the situation in the north of Mali to promote good

governance, institutional reform and economic and social development and to reinforce national unity and security.⁸⁶ The Council commended the facilitation role played by Algeria, at the request of the Malian authorities, in the launching of formal peace talks and in convening the Government of Mali and the signatory and adherent armed groups of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, and called upon the members of the international mediation team to devise concrete oversight mechanisms that would ensure the full, faithful and immediate implementation of a future comprehensive and inclusive peace agreement.⁸⁷

With regard to Somalia, the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia to provide the United Nations "good offices" functions, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process, called upon the Federal Government of Somalia to develop a clear plan towards elections in 2016 and encouraged close dialogue between the Government and appropriate regional administrations.⁸⁸

On the Sudan and in the context of Darfur, the Council commended the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur to revitalize the peace process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements. The Council called for an urgent end to inter-tribal clashes, criminality and banditry that affected civilians, and further called for reconciliation and dialogue.⁸⁹ Concerning the situation in Abyei, the Council called upon the communities and the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to work with the United Nations towards the resumption of community dialogue, and to take steps to implement confidence-building measures, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level, and strongly urged all Abyei communities to exercise maximum restraint and desist from acts that could lead to violent clashes.⁹⁰ On the situation in South Sudan, the Council urgently called upon President Salva Kiir, former Vice President Riek Machar and all parties to implement the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition) and to engage fully and inclusively in

⁸¹ S/PRST/2015/17, fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs.

⁸² S/PRST/2014/8, eighth paragraph; S/PRST/2014/25, fifteenth paragraph; and S/PRST/2015/12, second paragraph.

⁸³ S/PRST/2014/22, fifth paragraph.

⁸⁴ Resolutions 2157 (2014), paras. 1 (a) and 4; 2186 (2014), paras. 1 (a) and 4; and 2203 (2015), paras. 2 (a) and 7.

⁸⁵ Resolutions 2238 (2015), para. 4, and 2259 (2015), para. 5.

⁸⁶ S/PRST/2014/2, third paragraph.

⁸⁷ S/PRST/2014/15, second paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/5, ninth paragraph.

⁸⁸ Resolution 2158 (2014), paras. 1 and 9.

⁸⁹ Resolutions 2173 (2014), para. 3, and 2228 (2015), paras. 7 and 11.

⁹⁰ Resolution 2156 (2014), paras. 2 and 12.

ongoing peace talks in Addis Ababa.⁹¹ The Council commended the Intergovernmental Authority on Development for its relentless work in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue and in leading the mediation since the onset of the crisis.⁹²

In connection with Western Sahara, during the review period the Council continued to call upon the parties to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith with a view to achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution.⁹³

In connection with the situation in Afghanistan, the Council called upon Afghanistan and its regional partners to continue their efforts to enhance regional dialogue and confidence, and recalled that women play a vital role in the peace process.⁹⁴

With regard to the situation in Cyprus, the Council called on the two leaders to improve the public atmosphere for the negotiations, including by focusing public messages on convergences and the way ahead and delivering more constructive and harmonized messages.⁹⁵ In connection with the situation in the eastern regions of Ukraine, the Council called upon all parties to fully implement the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements, adopted and signed in Minsk on 12 February 2015.⁹⁶

In relation to the Palestinian question, the Council urged the parties and the international community to achieve a comprehensive peace based on the vision of a region where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, as envisioned in Council resolution 1850 (2008).⁹⁷ Concerning the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Council reiterated that the only sustainable solution to the crisis in that country was through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process with a view to the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012.⁹⁸ The

Council further expressed support for a nationwide ceasefire to come into effect as soon as the representatives of the Government and the opposition had begun steps towards a political transition on the basis of the Geneva communiqué, as set forth in the statement of the International Syria Support Group of 14 November 2015.⁹⁹ Regarding the Golan Heights, the Council stressed the obligations on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the disengagement of forces agreement of 1974, and called upon them to prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation.¹⁰⁰ On the situation in Yemen, the Council called upon all Yemenis to fully respect the implementation of the political transition and adhere to the values of the implementation mechanism agreement and to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation.¹⁰¹ The Council strongly called upon all parties to abide by the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism, and stressed the importance of full implementation of agreements reached and commitments made towards reaching a consensus solution.¹⁰² Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the Council strongly called upon all parties concerned to respect the cessation of hostilities, to prevent any violation of the Blue Line and to respect it in its entirety and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.¹⁰³ The Council further encouraged all parties in Lebanon to demonstrate renewed unity and determination to resist a slide into violence and conflict and noted with appreciation the message of moderation made by the leaders of Lebanon, including ongoing dialogues and recent calls to defuse sectarian tensions and develop a national strategy to combat terrorism in Lebanon.¹⁰⁴ Concerning the situation in Iraq, the Council urged the people of Iraq to continue, expand and strengthen cooperation against violence and terror, and stressed the critical importance of continued national dialogue and unity. The Council also underscored the need for all segments of the Iraqi population to participate in the political process.¹⁰⁵

⁹¹ S/PRST/2014/16, third paragraph.

⁹² S/PRST/2015/9, fourth paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/16, second paragraph.

⁹³ Resolutions 2152 (2014), paras. 5 and 7, and 2218 (2015), paras. 5 and 7.

⁹⁴ Resolutions 2145 (2014), paras. 17 and 44, and 2210 (2015), paras. 17 and 43.

⁹⁵ Resolutions 2135 (2014), para. 3 (c), 2168 (2014), para. 3 (c), 2197 (2015), para. 3 (c), and 2234 (2015), para. 3 (c).

⁹⁶ Resolution 2202 (2015), para. 3.

⁹⁷ S/PRST/2014/13, seventh paragraph.

⁹⁸ Resolutions 2165 (2014), para. 9, and 2191 (2014), para. 4, and S/PRST/2015/10, last paragraph.

⁹⁹ Resolution 2254 (2015), para. 5.

¹⁰⁰ Resolutions 2163 (2014), para. 2, 2192 (2014), para. 2, 2229 (2015), para. 2, and 2257 (2015), para. 2; and S/PRST/2014/19, first paragraph.

¹⁰¹ Resolutions 2140 (2014), para. 10, and 2201 (2015), para. 2; and S/PRST/2014/18, second paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/8, sixteenth paragraph.

¹⁰² S/PRST/2015/8, fifteenth paragraph.

¹⁰³ See resolutions 2172 (2014), para. 5; and 2236 (2015), para. 5.

¹⁰⁴ S/PRST/2015/7, eleventh paragraph.

¹⁰⁵ S/PRST/2014/1, second paragraph, and S/PRST/2014/20, second paragraph.

C. Decisions involving the Secretary-General in the Council's efforts at the pacific settlement of disputes

While Article 99 of the Charter provides that the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, the Charter does not specifically define the role of the Secretary-General in relation to matters of peace and security. The work of the Council regarding conflict prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes has, however, required the involvement of the Secretary-General in all relevant aspects of that agenda.

During the period under review, the Council recognized the work of the Secretary-General in connection with the pacific settlement of disputes, and frequently expressed support for his good offices (including through his special representatives), negotiations under his auspices and assistance provided to parties to a dispute. Outlined below, by region, are some of the Council's decisions in which reference is made to the work of the Secretary-General.

With regard to Western Sahara, the Council took note of the rounds of negotiations held under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and affirmed its support for his commitment and that of his Personal Envoy towards a solution to the question of Western Sahara.¹⁰⁶ Concerning the situation in Burundi, the Council commended the roles played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region in the facilitation of dialogue between political actors in Burundi.¹⁰⁷ The Council further welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Adviser on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi, to work in support of an inclusive inter-Burundian dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflict, and stressed the importance of the Secretary-General following closely the situation in Burundi.¹⁰⁸ Regarding the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council expressed its full support to the mandate of good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and welcomed the engagement of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the

Great Lakes Region.¹⁰⁹ In relation to the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council commended the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and urged the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission to intensify the implementation of its mandate, in particular in support of the reconciliation process.¹¹⁰ Concerning Guinea-Bissau, the Council expressed its strong support for the key role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and requested the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, through the use of the good offices and political support of the Special Representative, to support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process.¹¹¹ In connection with the item entitled "Central African region", the Council regularly paid tribute to the holders of the position of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa for their leadership in support of consolidating peace and preventing conflict in the Central African region.¹¹²

With regard to the situation in Darfur, the Council commended the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative to revitalize the peace process and to increase its inclusiveness, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements, and emphasized the importance of the Representative's strengthened coordination with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan in synchronizing their mediation efforts.¹¹³ In the context of peace consolidation in West Africa, the Council repeatedly encouraged the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel to work closely with the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel and other regional and international actors to tackle the threats to peace, security and development in the Sahel.¹¹⁴ Regarding the situation in Libya, the Council requested the Secretary-General to support the implementation by the Libyans of agreements and confidence-building measures.¹¹⁵ With regard to the situation in Mali, the Council repeatedly lent its full

¹⁰⁶ Resolutions 2152 (2014), tenth preambular paragraph and para. 6, and 2218 (2015), tenth preambular paragraph and para. 6.

¹⁰⁷ S/PRST/2015/6, first paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/13, third paragraph.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution 2248 (2015), paras. 5 and 7.

¹⁰⁹ S/PRST/2014/22, sixth paragraph; see also S/PRST/2015/20, first paragraph.

¹¹⁰ S/PRST/2014/28, fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs.

¹¹¹ Resolution 2203 (2015), paras. 2 and 2 (a).

¹¹² S/PRST/2014/8, second paragraph, S/PRST/2014/25, third paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/12, second paragraph.

¹¹³ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 3.

¹¹⁴ S/PRST/2014/17, second paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/24, second paragraph.

¹¹⁵ Resolutions 2238 (2015), para. 13, and 2259 (2015), para. 16.

support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali to use good offices, in close coordination with the international community, towards the restoration of peace and security throughout the national territory of Mali, in the context of a comprehensive agreement ending the crisis.¹¹⁶

Concerning Afghanistan, the Council repeatedly requested that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General provide outreach as well as good offices to support the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including through the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme and supporting confidence-building measures within the framework of the Afghan Constitution.¹¹⁷

D. Decisions involving regional arrangements or agencies

During the period under review, pursuant to Article 52 of the Charter, the Council called upon parties to a conflict to cooperate with regional and subregional organizations, expressed support for efforts for the pacific settlement of disputes through regional organizations and other arrangements and encouraged the continuation of those efforts.

During 2014 and 2015, the Council welcomed cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in peace processes.¹¹⁸ The Council specifically commended the involvement of the European Union in international negotiations and mediation, inter alia, in efforts to find comprehensive negotiated solutions with regard to the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with regard to the Western Balkans region.¹¹⁹ As in previous periods, the Council commended the increased contribution of the African Union to peacekeeping, and welcomed the United Nations-African Union cooperation on early warning, preventive diplomacy, mediation, electoral assistance, peacekeeping, conflict prevention and resolution, promotion of human rights and the rule of law, and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction.¹²⁰ It also stressed the importance of strengthened African Union and United Nations capacities for early warning, conflict analysis, dialogue and mediation and increased collaboration in the area of good offices and between United Nations-African Union envoys, and underscored the need to support the Continental Early Warning System.¹²¹ Decisions of the Council concerning joint or parallel efforts undertaken by the Council and regional arrangements or agencies in the pacific settlement of disputes during the period under review are covered in detail in part VIII.

¹¹⁶ S/PRST/2014/2, fourth paragraph, S/PRST/2014/15, sixth paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/5, third paragraph.

¹¹⁷ Resolutions 2145 (2014), para. 6 (c), and 2210 (2015) para. 6 (c).

¹¹⁸ S/PRST/2015/22, seventh paragraph.

¹¹⁹ S/PRST/2014/4, fourth paragraph.

¹²⁰ S/PRST/2014/27, eighth paragraph.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, thirty-second paragraph; see also resolution 2167 (2014), paras. 3 and 4.

IV. Discussion on the interpretation or application of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter

Note

Section IV features the main discussions in the Security Council during the review period with regard to the interpretation of specific provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter concerning the role of the Council and the Secretary-General in the peaceful settlement of disputes. It excludes those that concern regional organizations, which are covered in part VIII of the present Supplement.

During the period under review, explicit references were made to Articles 33,¹²² 36¹²³ and

the Congo); S/PV.7247, p. 22 (Republic of Korea); p. 52 (Montenegro); p. 55 (Qatar); and p. 58 (South Africa, Zimbabwe); S/PV.7389, p. 35 (European Union); and p. 78 (Philippines); and S/PV.7561, p. 79 (Sierra Leone); in connection with the protection of civilians in armed conflict, see S/PV.7109, p. 59 (Netherlands); and p. 79 (Uganda); in connection with the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, see S/PV.7113, p. 16 (Republic of Korea); and p. 41 (Mexico); and, in connection with the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136), see S/PV.7125, p. 11 (Argentina).

¹²² In connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, see S/PV.7105, p. 49 (Netherlands); p. 63 (Montenegro); and p. 71 (Democratic Republic of

¹²³ In connection with the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507), see S/PV.7254, p. 9 (Argentina).

99,¹²⁴ as well as to Chapter VI¹²⁵ of the Charter during deliberations, but in most cases this did not give rise to

a constitutional discussion. No explicit references were made to Article 37 or Article 38 of the Charter.

¹²⁴ In connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, see [S/PV.7247](#), p. 7 (Luxembourg); p. 14 (Rwanda); p. 21 (France); p. 36 (Peru); p. 37 (Denmark); and p. 50 (Slovenia); and [S/PV.7561](#), p. 15 (Spain); and p. 76 (Kuwait); in connection with the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ([S/2010/507](#)), see [S/PV.7254](#), p. 10 (Luxembourg); and [S/PV.7539 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 5 (Australia); p. 17 (Costa Rica); p. 24 (Algeria); and p. 31 (Tunisia); and in connection with children and armed conflict, see [S/PV.7466](#), p. 36 (India).

¹²⁵ In connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, see [S/PV.7105](#), p. 27 (New Zealand); p. 47 (Switzerland); p. 74 (Norway); and p. 76 (Pakistan); [S/PV.7247](#), p. 6 (United Kingdom); p. 7 (Luxembourg); p. 17 (Nigeria); p. 20 (Jordan); p. 22 (Republic of Korea, Mexico); p. 24 (Pakistan); p. 28 (Egypt); p. 30 (Malaysia); p. 35 (Islamic Republic of Iran); p. 39 (Ethiopia); p. 45 (Colombia); p. 47 (Thailand); p. 48 (Ireland); p. 51 (Netherlands); p. 57 (South Africa); and p. 58 (Zimbabwe); [S/PV.7361](#), p. 11 (Spain); and p. 19 (China); [S/PV.7389](#), p. 9 (New Zealand); p. 22 (Jordan); p. 27 (Serbia); p. 31 (India); p. 34 (Pakistan); p. 39 (Colombia); p. 41 (Mexico); p. 46 (Algeria); p. 50 (Estonia); p. 57 (Zimbabwe); p. 65 (Turkey); p. 74 (Netherlands); p. 78 (Ecuador, Philippines); p. 81 (Costa Rica); p. 96 (Kuwait); and p. 100 (Morocco); [S/PV.7505 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 13 (Morocco); [S/PV.7527](#), p. 19 (Angola); and p. 74 (Montenegro); and [S/PV.7561](#), p. 15 (Spain); p. 39 (Italy); p. 58 (Morocco); and p. 67 (Slovenia); in connection with the protection of civilians in armed conflict, see [S/PV.7109](#), p. 79 (Uganda); in connection with the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, see [S/PV.7113](#), p. 16 (Republic of Korea); in connection with the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#)), see [S/PV.7138](#), p. 10 (Luxembourg); and [S/PV.7144](#), p. 3 (Deputy Secretary-General); in connection with threats to international peace and security, see [S/PV.7155](#), p. 6 (Colin Keating); and p. 22 (Australia); in connection with United Nations peacekeeping operations, see [S/PV.7196](#), p. 17 (Jordan); [S/PV.7228](#), p. 27 (Jordan); and p. 61 (Philippines); and [S/PV.7275](#), p. 5 (Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force); and p. 13 (United States); in connection with the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ([S/2010/507](#)), see [S/PV.7254](#), p. 2 (United Kingdom); [S/PV.7285](#), p. 11 (Russian Federation); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 6 (Brazil); p. 20 (Islamic Republic of Iran); p. 31 (Egypt); p. 33 (New Zealand); p. 35 (Algeria); and p. 37 (Montenegro); and [S/PV.7539 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 3 (Italy); in connection with cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, see [S/PV.7343](#), p. 15 (Argentina);

The section is divided into two subsections: A. Reference to peaceful means of settlement in the light of Article 33 of the Charter; and B. Utilization of Article 99 by the Secretary-General for the peaceful settlement of disputes, featuring cases in which there were relevant constitutional discussions during the period under review.

A. Reference to peaceful means of settlement in the light of Article 33 of the Charter

Article 33 of the Charter stipulates that any dispute that is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should first be addressed through negotiation, mediation or other peaceful means, and states that the Council can call on the parties to use such means to settle their disputes. During the period under review, reference to Article 33 was made explicitly and implicitly in connection with the following items: maintenance of international peace and security (case 4), protection of civilians in armed conflict (case 5), the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security (case 6), and letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#)) (case 7).

Case 4 Maintenance of international peace and security

On 29 January 2014, the Council convened its 7105th meeting, under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security” and the sub-item “War, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace”, having before it a concept note circulated by Jordan, which held the presidency of the Council during that month.¹²⁶ Opening the debate, the Under-

p. 35 (New Zealand); and p. 48 (Namibia); in connection with the briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, see [S/PV.7391](#), p. 15 (Angola); in connection with the situation in the Middle East, see [S/PV.7401](#), p. 2 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); in connection with children and armed conflict, see [S/PV.7414](#), p. 18 (China); and [S/PV.7466](#), p. 17 (China); and, in connection with women and peace and security, see [S/PV.7428](#), p. 20 (China).

¹²⁶ [S/2014/30](#).

Secretary-General for Political Affairs said that reconciling competing visions of history and identity was far from a developed science.¹²⁷ A few speakers explicitly stressed the significance of the provisions enshrined in Article 33. The representative of the Netherlands referred to Article 33 in connection with the mediation role of the United Nations and also referred to the “Rights up front” initiative as an element of early warning of conflicts.¹²⁸ Concerning early warning, the representative of Montenegro advocated for the establishment of mediation as a core function of the United Nations, as prescribed in Article 33 of the Charter. He added that mediation had been “largely under-utilized” and rightfully deserved increased resources and the increased attention of the United Nations system and the United Nations membership.¹²⁹ The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo said that Article 33 established the “sacred principle” of the peaceful settlement of disputes, which prohibited all use of force, and pointed out that the Charter’s premise was to establish an effective prevention principle that sought to make war and the use of force violations of international law.¹³⁰

On 21 August 2014, the Council held its 7247th meeting under the same item and the sub-item “Conflict prevention”, having before it a concept note circulated by the United Kingdom. According to the concept note, the Council’s rare use of the tools available under Chapter VI represented a missed opportunity to detect the indicators of conflict; the Council should serve as “a smoke detector, not just a fire extinguisher”.¹³¹

At the meeting, many speakers invoked Article 33 of the Charter. The representative of the Republic of Korea cited Article 33 explicitly and said that the Security Council and the Secretary-General needed to regularly take stock of their efforts for conflict prevention, which would help them to explore the most effective system-wide strategy to utilize conflict prevention tools under Chapter VI of the Charter.¹³² As a member of the Group of Friends of Mediation, the representative of Montenegro advocated for establishing mediation as a true core function of the United Nations, as prescribed in Article 33.¹³³ The representative of Qatar spoke of the need to enable international and regional organizations to assume their roles in

accordance with Article 33 of the Charter so as to prevent disputes from reaching the stage of armed conflict.¹³⁴ The representative of South Africa referred to Article 33 and to mediation as one of the diplomatic methods for the pacific settlement of disputes, and said that preventive diplomacy had become an indispensable tool for both the United Nations and regional organizations in view of the evolution of the nature of conflict from inter- to intra-State.¹³⁵ The representative of Zimbabwe cited the preventive role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security as set out in Article 33 (1) of the Charter, which listed a variety of the tools at the Council’s disposal, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, preventive diplomacy and the involvement of regional organizations. In this regard, she said that the comparative advantage of regional and subregional organizations made the difference needed to prevent tense situations from deteriorating into violent conflict, and that they were well placed to understand the root causes of a conflict because of their proximity to the crisis and ability to influence its prevention and resolution.¹³⁶

At the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2171 \(2014\)](#), in which it recalled Chapter VI, in particular Article 33, of the Charter, and reaffirmed its commitment to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and the promotion of necessary preventive action in response to disputes or situations, the continuance of which would likely endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.¹³⁷

On 23 February 2015, the Council held its 7389th meeting, under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, having before it a concept note prepared by the presidency (China). In its concept note, China stated that Member States should reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and that the Council should support the efforts of the countries involved and regional organizations to resolve disputes through dialogue, negotiation, reconciliation, good offices and other peaceful means.¹³⁸ Many speakers affirmed the importance of the means for the peaceful settlement of disputes provided for in Chapter VI of the Charter,

¹²⁷ [S/PV.7105](#), p. 2.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 63.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 71.

¹³¹ [S/2014/572](#).

¹³² [S/PV.7247](#), p. 22.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 55.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 58.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 58–59.

¹³⁷ [Resolution 2171 \(2014\)](#), para. 5.

¹³⁸ [S/2015/87](#).

including mediation,¹³⁹ arbitration¹⁴⁰ and negotiation.¹⁴¹ The representative of the European Union emphasized mediation in particular, explicitly citing Article 33 of the Charter.¹⁴² Referring to the challenging task of resolving tensions in regional seas, specifically disputes in the West Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, the representative of the Philippines said that her country had resorted to arbitration, as fully entrenched in Article 33, to settle maritime disputes peacefully.¹⁴³

Case 5 Protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 12 February 2014, at the 7109th meeting of the Council, held under the item entitled “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”, the representative of the Netherlands explicitly invoked Article 33 of the Charter as defining the crucial means for the peaceful settlement of conflict, and said that the best way to protect civilians in any situation was to prevent a conflict from happening.¹⁴⁴ The representative of Uganda emphasized the importance of mediation in the peaceful settlement of conflicts, and underscored the need for the parties to a conflict to seek political solutions through dialogue, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or the use of regional and international arrangements in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter.¹⁴⁵

Case 6 The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

At the 7113th meeting, held on 19 February 2014 under the item entitled “The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security”, the representative of the Republic of Korea said that the rule of law had an important role to play in the settlement of international

disputes. He recalled that Chapter VI of the Charter detailed a number of methods for that purpose and explicitly cited Article 33 as stipulating the basic principle of the international community regarding Member States seeking a peaceful solution of their own choice to disputes.¹⁴⁶ The representative of Mexico said that his country had resorted several times to the means provided for in Article 33 as a party to arbitration proceedings or trials before international tribunals, as a friendly activist on behalf of and promoter of such mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of conflicts in the Latin American and the Caribbean region and in the defence of its citizens’ rights.¹⁴⁷

Case 7 Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

On 3 March 2014, at the 7125th meeting, held in connection with events in Ukraine, several members of the Council expressed deep concern about the latest political developments in Ukraine, especially in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and called on the parties to resolve the dispute through peaceful means. The representative of Argentina reaffirmed the Security Council’s responsibility to maintain international peace and security within the framework of the principles enshrined in the Charter. She recalled the obligations of all States to settle international disputes in a peaceful fashion in order not to endanger international peace and security and in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter.¹⁴⁸ The representative of Nigeria called on all concerned to abide by the provisions of the Charter, which called on all Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means.¹⁴⁹ The representatives of Chile and Chad called on the parties to refrain from taking action in contravention of the Charter and expressed support for all mediation efforts of the international community.¹⁵⁰ The representative of the Republic of Korea expressed support for the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General.¹⁵¹

¹³⁹ S/PV.7389, p. 16 (Spain); p. 23 (Chad); p. 30 (United Arab Emirates); p. 31 (Sweden); p. 35 (European Union); p. 46 (Algeria); p. 54 (Italy); p. 60 (Slovenia); p. 65 (Turkey); p. 70 (Indonesia); p. 73 (Burundi); p. 74 (Netherlands); p. 80 (Egypt); p. 81 (Cost Rica); p. 89 (Montenegro); p. 96 (Kuwait); p. 99 (Switzerland); and p. 100 (Morocco).

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 22 (Jordan); p. 74 (Netherlands); p. 78 (Philippines); and p. 96 (Kuwait).

¹⁴¹ Ibid., p. 13 (Nigeria); p. 54 (Kazakhstan); p. 69 (Romania); p. 80 (Egypt); and p. 85 (Nicaragua).

¹⁴² Ibid., p. 35.

¹⁴³ Ibid., p. 78.

¹⁴⁴ S/PV.7109, p. 59.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 79.

¹⁴⁶ S/PV.7113, p. 16.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 41.

¹⁴⁸ S/PV.7125, p. 11.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid., pp. 10–11 (Chile); and p. 12 (Chad).

¹⁵¹ Ibid., p. 12.

B. Utilization of Article 99 by the Secretary-General

Article 99 of the Charter stipulates that the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. In the discussions of the Council presented below, Member States encouraged the Secretary-General to effectively exercise his power under Article 99 and to strengthen the effectiveness of his good offices. References to the multiple tools available to the Secretary-General under Article 99 were discussed in connection with the item “Maintenance of international peace and security” as described in case 8. As detailed in case 9, the utilization of Article 99 by the Secretary-General was explicitly discussed at a meeting relating to the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507).

Case 8 Maintenance of international peace and security

On 21 August 2014, at its 7247th meeting, held in connection with the maintenance of international peace and security, specifically conflict prevention, the Council had before it a concept note prepared by the presidency (United Kingdom). In the concept note the important role of the Secretary-General was recognized, including through his good offices function; fact-finding and confidence-building missions to regions of tension were also considered valuable.¹⁵² During the discussion, Council members encouraged the use of regular horizon-scanning briefings.¹⁵³ The representative of Australia spoke of the need to support the Secretary-General in his good offices, advocacy and mediation efforts, and to mandate fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry, and said that the Council should seriously consider and take action on the recommendations of those commissions and that the commissions should have an official channel of communication with the Council.¹⁵⁴

Under the same item, on 17 November 2015, the Council held its 7561st meeting. At the meeting, two members of the Council expressed support for the greater use of Chapter VI of the Charter, explicitly citing Article 99 on the relationship of the Secretary-General with the Council.¹⁵⁵ Other members expressed support for the “horizon-scanning” informal briefings

used by the Secretariat to draw the attention of the Council to emerging situations or issues of concern.¹⁵⁶

Case 9 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

On 20 October 2015, the Council held an open debate on the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507), having before it a concept note circulated by the presidency (Spain). The note made reference to Articles 98 and 99 of the Charter as the basis for the functions entrusted to the Secretary-General, which included measures to ascertain the facts, good offices, joint efforts to promote political settlements, peacekeeping and implementation of peace agreements, support to international and special tribunals, and the implementation of sanctions regimes.¹⁵⁷

Several Council members referred to the power of the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Council any matter threatening the maintenance of international peace and security, including in the context of early warning and conflict prevention. The representative of Australia recognized the need for the Council to make better use of early-warning mechanisms and timely briefings on threats. She stated that the Secretariat should be empowered to bring to the Council’s attention emerging threats, in line with the “Rights up front” initiative and Article 99 of the Charter.¹⁵⁸

The representative of Costa Rica emphasized the importance of the role of the Secretary-General, whether through his good offices in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter, or through initiatives such as “Rights up front”.¹⁵⁹ With regard to Article 99, the representative of Algeria said that the Secretary-General had a powerful tool at his disposal and that inclusiveness would benefit the international community as a whole when it came to early warning, conflict prevention and resolution and the promotion of peace.¹⁶⁰ The representative of Tunisia said that the fulfilment of the functions entrusted to the Secretary-General by Articles 98 and 99 of the Charter required joint efforts and collaboration with the Security Council to ease the task of the Secretariat in undertaking good offices, promoting political settlement and peacekeeping and implementing peace agreements and sanctions regimes.¹⁶¹

¹⁵² S/2014/572.

¹⁵³ S/PV.7247, p. 6 (United Kingdom); p. 14 (Lithuania); and p. 22 (Republic of Korea).

¹⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 18.

¹⁵⁵ S/PV.7561, p. 15 (Spain); and p. 76 (Kuwait).

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 10 (Lithuania); p. 27 (Netherlands); p. 30 (Portugal); p. 32 (European Union); p. 45 (Estonia); and p. 68 (Poland).

¹⁵⁷ S/2015/793.

¹⁵⁸ S/PV.7539 (Resumption 1), p. 5.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 17.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 24.

¹⁶¹ Ibid., p. 31.

Part VII

Actions with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression (Chapter VII of the Charter)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	292
I. Determination of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter	294
Note	294
A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 39	294
B. Discussion relating to Article 39	302
II. Provisional measures to prevent an aggravation of the situation in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter	306
Note	306
Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 40	306
III. Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter ...	309
Note	309
A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 41	309
B. Discussion relating to Article 41	330
IV. Measures to maintain or restore international peace and security in accordance with Article 42 of the Charter	335
Note	336
A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 42	336
B. Discussion relating to Article 42	337
V. Consideration of Articles 43 to 45 of the Charter	340
Note	340
A. Need for Member States to contribute to, support and assist peacekeeping operations ..	341
B. Need to consult with troop- and police-contributing countries	341
C. Question of contributing military air assets	343
VI. Role and composition of the Military Staff Committee in accordance with Articles 46 and 47 of the Charter	344
Note	344
A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Articles 46 and 47	344
B. Discussion relating to Articles 46 and 47	344
VII. Action required of Member States under Article 48 of the Charter	345
Note	345
A. Decisions of the Security Council requiring Member States to carry out action in relation to measures under Article 41 of the Charter	345
B. Decisions of the Security Council requiring Member States to carry out action in relation to measures under Article 42 of the Charter	346

VIII.	Mutual assistance pursuant to Article 49 of the Charter.....	347
	Note	347
	Decisions of the Security Council relating to mutual assistance in the implementation of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.....	347
IX.	Special economic problems of the nature described in Article 50 of the Charter	349
	Note	349
X.	Right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter ..	350
	Note	350
	A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 51	350
	B. Discussion relating to Article 51	350
	C. References to Article 51 and the right of self-defence in communications addressed to the Security Council	353

Introductory note

Part VII deals with action taken by the Security Council with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression, within the framework of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (Articles 39 to 51). This part is divided into 10 sections, each focusing on selected material to highlight the interpretation and application of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter by the Council in its deliberations and decisions. Sections I to IV cover material relating to Articles 39 to 42, which regulate the Council's power to determine threats to international peace and security and to take the appropriate actions in response to those threats, including the imposition of sanctions measures or the authorization of the use of force. Sections V and VI focus on Articles 43 to 47, regarding the command and deployment of military forces. Sections VII and VIII address, respectively, the obligations of Member States under Articles 48 and 49, while sections IX and X address, respectively, the practice of the Council with respect to Articles 50 and 51. Each section covers discussions held within the Council regarding the proper interpretation and implementation of these Articles, which govern the Council's primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

During the period under review, as in the previous biennium (2012–2013), Chapter VII of the Charter was invoked explicitly in approximately half of the resolutions adopted. Of the 63 resolutions adopted by the Council in 2014, 32 were adopted “acting under Chapter VII of the Charter” (approximately 51 per cent); in 2015, 35 of the 64 resolutions were adopted “acting under Chapter VII of the Charter” (approximately 55 per cent). As in previous periods, most of those resolutions concerned the mandates of United Nations and regional peacekeeping missions or multinational forces, and the imposition, extension, modification or termination of sanctions measures.

In 2014 and 2015, as shown in section I, the Security Council determined several new and ongoing threats to regional and/or international peace and security. The Council determined the existence of new threats under Article 39 of the Charter in relation to the situations in Yemen and Libya. Significantly, the Council concluded that the advance of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) on the sovereign territory of Iraq was a major threat to the future of Iraq, and emphasized that the large-scale offensive of terrorist organizations in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon posed a major threat to the region. Furthermore, the Council determined that ISIL constituted a “global and unprecedented threat” to international peace and security and, in that connection, identified the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters as a threat to international peace and security. During the period under review, the Council determined in resolution [2177 \(2014\)](#) that the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security. This was the first time that the outbreak of a disease was deemed by the Council a threat to international peace and security. Ongoing threats to international peace and security included the situations in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Somalia and the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council, further, reaffirmed that terrorism “in all forms and manifestations” constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Specifically, the Council noted with concern the continued threat posed to international peace and security by terrorist groups such as Al-Nusrah Front and Al-Qaida, as well as Boko Haram.

As covered in section III, the Council imposed new measures under Article 41 in connection with Yemen and South Sudan and expanded the sanctions regimes

against the Taliban and Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities as well as in relation to Libya and the Central African Republic. Importantly, the measures against Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities were extended to apply to ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida. The Council made no changes to the measures imposed against Iraq, Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Guinea-Bissau. On the other hand, the Council terminated some of the measures that it had previously imposed against Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. On 20 July 2015, by resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), the Council decided that it would terminate the measures previously imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran upon receiving a report from the International Atomic Energy Agency confirming that the country had taken a series of actions specified in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. As far as judicial measures were concerned, no action was taken in 2014 and 2015, such as referring a particular situation to a tribunal or to the International Criminal Court.

As described in section IV, the Council authorized United Nations peacekeeping missions and multinational forces to use force under Chapter VII of the Charter, in connection with the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security by several peacekeeping missions and multinational forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali, the Sudan (including Darfur and Abyei), South Sudan and Somalia. The Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and authorized the Mission to use "all necessary means" in carrying its mandate. The Council renewed the authorization of enforcement action with respect to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council also authorized the African Union Mission in Somalia to engage in enforcement measures. As in the past, the Council again clarified that the scope of the authorization to use force by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei included taking "all necessary measures" to protect civilians.

As described in sections V to VIII, in the context of peacekeeping, the Council called upon Member States to contribute troops and other assets while calls by Member States for greater interaction and enhanced consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries increased during the period under review.

As shown in section X many Member States engaged in military operations against ISIL in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. In that context, the principle of individual and/or collective self-defence and Article 51 of the Charter were referred to in numerous communications received by the President of the Council, leading to deliberations on the scope and interpretation of the right to self-defence under a wide range of matters before the Council.

I. Determination of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Note

Section I concerns the practice of the Security Council with regard to the determination of the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39. It provides information regarding the determination of the existence of a threat by the Council and examines instances in which a threat was debated. The section is divided into two subsections. Subsection A provides an overview of the decisions of the Council relating to the determination of a “threat to the peace”, be it new or continuing, and subsection B contains a series of case studies describing some of the arguments advanced during the Council’s deliberations in connection with the determination of a threat in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter and the adoption of some of the resolutions referred to in subsection A.

A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 39

During the period under review and consistently with its practice in previous periods, the Council did not explicitly invoke Article 39 of the Charter in any of its decisions, nor did it determine the existence of any breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Council nevertheless demonstrated a far-reaching focus with regard to the evolving nature of conflicts and situations on its agenda and determined, reaffirmed, recognized and noted the existence of new and continuing threats.

New threats

During the period under review, with regard to situations before the Council, setbacks occurred which led to the emergence of new threats to international peace and security and to the stability of certain countries and certain regions. The countries concerned were Yemen, Iraq and Libya.

In February 2014, the Council determined that the situation in Yemen constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region. Specifically, the Council made reference to the threat posed by all weapons, including explosive weapons and small arms and light weapons, to the stability and security in Yemen.¹ Moreover, the Council condemned the growing attacks carried out or sponsored by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and expressed its determination “to address this threat in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”.²

Also in 2014, in connection with the situation in Iraq, the Council concluded that the “advance of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant on the sovereign territory of Iraq” was a major threat to the future of Iraq.³ The Council also determined that the large-scale offensive of terrorist organizations in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon posed a major threat to the region.

Thirdly, in 2014, the Council expressed concern about the threat posed by “unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation” to the stability of the country and the region, including through the transfer to terrorist and violent extremist groups. Against this background, the Council determined on many occasions during the review period that the situation in Libya continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security. The Council also expressed grave concern over the “acute and growing threat” posed by foreign terrorist fighters in Libya and the region.

Of particular significance during the review period was the Council’s determination in resolution [2177 \(2014\)](#) that the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security. The resolution was adopted unanimously and was sponsored by a record number of Member States, a total of 134. This was the first time that the outbreak of a disease was deemed by the Council to be a threat to international peace and security.

During the period under review, new threats were also identified in connection with thematic issues. For instance, in September 2014, in the context of a high-level meeting chaired by the President of the United

¹ See resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), para. 30.

² *Ibid.*, para. 29.

³ See resolution [2169 \(2014\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph.

States of America, Barack Obama, under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council adopted resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#), in which it identified foreign terrorist fighters as a threat to international peace and security. Under the same item, the Council determined that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known

as Da’esh) constituted a “global and unprecedented threat” to international peace and security.

The relevant provisions of each decision relating to the determination of a threat to the peace by the Council during the period under review are set out in table 1, in chronological order and indicating the item under which they were adopted.

Table 1

Determination of new threats to regional or international peace and security, 2014–2015

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in the Middle East	
Resolution 2140 (2014) 26 February 2014	Determining that the situation in Yemen constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolutions 2201 (2015) (final preambular paragraph), 2204 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph) and 2216 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph)</i>
The situation in Libya	
Resolution 2144 (2014) 14 March 2014	Expressing concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation, which poses a risk to stability in Libya and the region, including through transfer to terrorist and violent extremist groups, and underlining the importance of coordinated international support to Libya and the region to address these issues (fifteenth preambular paragraph)
Resolution 2146 (2014) 19 March 2014	Determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security (penultimate preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolutions 2208 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph), 2213 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph), 2238 (2015) (final preambular paragraph) and 2259 (2015) (final preambular paragraph)</i>
Peace and security in Africa	
Resolution 2177 (2014) 18 September 2014	Determining that the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security (fifth preambular paragraph)
The situation concerning Iraq	
S/PRST/2014/2019 September 2014	The Council strongly condemns attacks by terrorist organizations, including the terrorist organization operating under the name “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant” (ISIL) and associated armed groups, in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon and emphasizes that this large-scale offensive poses a major threat to the region. The Council expresses again its deep outrage about all Iraqis as well as nationals of other States who have been killed, kidnapped, raped or tortured by ISIL, as well as its recruitment and use of children. The Council stresses the need that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights in Iraq must be held accountable, noting that some of these acts may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Council stresses the need for those responsible for such violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights to be held to account, and calls upon the Government of Iraq and the international community to work towards ensuring that all perpetrators are brought to justice (fourth paragraph)

Decision and date

Provision

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#)
24 September 2014

Underscores that countering violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including preventing radicalization, recruitment and mobilization of individuals into terrorist groups and becoming foreign terrorist fighters, is an essential element of addressing the threat to international peace and security posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and calls upon Member States to enhance efforts to counter this kind of violent extremism (para. 15)

Resolution [2249 \(2015\)](#)
20 November 2015

Determining that, by its violent extremist ideology, its terrorist acts, its continued gross systematic and widespread attacks directed against civilians, abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those driven on religious or ethnic grounds, its eradication of cultural heritage and trafficking of cultural property, but also its control over significant parts and natural resources across Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic and its recruitment and training of foreign terrorist fighters whose threat affects all regions and Member States, even those far from conflict zones, ISIL constitutes a global and unprecedented threat to international peace and security (fifth preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#) (para. 97)

Continuing threats

During the years 2014 and 2015, the Council determined that the situations in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Somalia and the Sudan and South Sudan continued to constitute threats to international peace and security. As in previous periods, the Council used two different formulations in relation to country- or region-specific situations, namely “threats to international peace and security” and “threats to peace and security in the region”.

In its decisions concerning the African continent, the Council identified specific factors contributing to and/or exacerbating threats, such as the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies (in violation of arms embargoes), transnational organized crime and the action of armed and terrorist groups (including Boko Haram, the Lord’s Resistance Army, Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine, the Mouvement pour l’unification et le jihad en Afrique de l’Ouest and Al Mourabitoun) as well as piracy.

In connection with the Central African Republic, the Council expressed its grave concern at the findings of the Panel of Experts that armed groups posed a “permanent threat to the peace, security and stability” of the country.⁴ With regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council expressed concern

regarding the “sustained regional threat” posed by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, stressing the importance of “permanently addressing this threat”. The Council further determined that the situation in Somalia, in combination with the influence of Eritrea in Somalia, as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region. Similarly, in relation to the Sudan and South Sudan, the Council recognized that the situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continued to pose a threat to international peace and security.

With respect to the Middle East, the Council determined that the “deteriorating humanitarian situation” in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region. In connection with the situation in Afghanistan, the Council continued to recognize the threat posed by the production of, trade in and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability. The Council also recognized that the situation in Afghanistan remained a threat to international peace and security in connection with the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”. With regard to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council determined during the period under review that the situation “in the region” continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security.

During the years 2014 and 2015, the decisions adopted under thematic issues made reference to threats to international peace and security that were similar to those identified in country-specific and regional situations. The Council reaffirmed that

⁴ For further information relating to the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#), see part IX, sect. I. B. 1.

terrorism “in all forms and manifestations” constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Specifically, the Council noted with concern the continued threat to international peace and security posed by terrorist groups such as Al-Nusrah Front and Al-Qaida, as well as Boko Haram. With regard to non-proliferation, the Council determined also in 2014 and 2015 that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continued to constitute a threat to international peace

and security. Significantly, the Council expressed concern that “the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons” continued to pose a threat to international peace and security.

The relevant provisions of decisions, concerning region- or country-specific situations and thematic issues, in which reference is made by the Council to continuing threats to the peace during the period under review are set out in tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 2

Decisions in which the Council referred to continuing threats to the peace, by region or country, 2014–2015

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Africa	
Peace and security in Africa	
S/PRST/2014/17 27 August 2014	The Council continues to be gravely concerned about the activities in the Sahel region of terrorist organizations, including the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad (Boko Haram), Ansar Eddine, the Mouvement pour l'unification et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Al Mourabitoun, and reiterates its strong condemnation of the recent terrorist attacks perpetrated in the region. The Council also reiterates its concern over the serious threats to peace and security posed by armed conflict, the proliferation of arms and transnational organized crime and other illicit activities such as drug trafficking in the Sahel region, and the increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism (sixth paragraph)
S/PRST/2015/24 8 December 2015	The Council urges Member States of the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb to coordinate their efforts to prevent the serious threat posed to international and regional security by terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region, to enhance cooperation and coordination in order to develop holistic, inclusive and effective strategies to combat in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime. The Council welcomes the efforts of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as well as of Member States of the Sahel to strengthen border security and regional cooperation, including through the Group of Five for the Sahel and the Nouakchott Process on the Enhancement of Security Cooperation and the Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the Sahel-Saharan Region, the most inclusive security cooperation mechanism in the region. It takes note of the establishment by the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel of a framework to strengthen regional security cooperation as well as to conduct cross-border joint military operations, including with the support of the French forces (fourth paragraph)
Central African region	
S/PRST/2014/8 12 May 2014	The Council underlines the primary responsibility of States in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)-affected region to protect civilians. The Council welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda and the Central African Republic, in coordination with the African Union, to end the threat posed by LRA, and urges further efforts from these countries, as well as from other countries in the region (eighth paragraph) <i>See also S/PRST/2015/12 (tenth paragraph)</i>
S/PRST/2015/12 11 June 2015	The Council welcomes the recent gains made by States in the region against Boko Haram, and commends the bravery of the troops involved. The Council underlines the continuing threat presented by Boko Haram to peace and stability in the region. It urges States in the region to

further enhance regional military cooperation and coordination to more effectively and immediately combat Boko Haram, in accordance with international law. In this regard, it welcomes efforts by the region to set up a multinational joint task force, and strongly encourages the ongoing coordination efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States and ECOWAS to counter Boko Haram. The Council stresses the need to adopt a comprehensive approach in order to successfully tackle the threat presented by Boko Haram to the region. The Council encourages partners to increase security assistance to Lake Chad Basin Commission countries and Benin and humanitarian support across the region for those affected by Boko Haram activities. The Council calls upon the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to continue its collaboration with the United Nations Office for West Africa in order to continue to support, as appropriate, the States of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat on peace and security, including the political, socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in the subregion. The Council underlines the need for all actions to counter Boko Haram to be conducted in compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as applicable (fourth paragraph)

The situation in Central African Republic

Resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#)
28 January 2014

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region (final preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2149 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2181 \(2014\)](#) (fourth preambular paragraph), [2196 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2212 \(2015\)](#) (third preambular paragraph) and [2217 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

Resolution [2196 \(2015\)](#)
22 January 2015

Expressing grave concern at the findings of the Panel of Experts in its final report^a that armed groups continue to destabilize the Central African Republic and to pose a permanent threat to the peace, security and stability of the country, and further expressing concern that illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking, continues to threaten the peace and stability of the Central African Republic (fourteenth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#)
29 April 2014

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2219 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph) and [2226 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution [2136 \(2014\)](#)
30 January 2014

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2198 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph) and [2211 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

Resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#)
28 March 2014

Expressing deep concern regarding the sustained regional threat posed by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the importance of permanently addressing this threat (twelfth preambular paragraph)

^a S/2014/762.

Decision and date

Provision

The situation in Liberia

Resolution [2176 \(2014\)](#)
15 September 2014

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2188 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2190 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2215 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2237 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph) and [2239 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

The situation in Mali

Resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#)
25 June 2014

Remaining concerned over the fragile security situation in the north of Mali and the continuing activities in the Sahel region of terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Al-Mourabitoune, which constitute a threat to peace and security in the region and beyond, and reiterating its strong condemnation of the abuses of human rights and violence against civilians, notably women and children, committed in the north of Mali and in the region by terrorist groups (eleventh preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) (fourteenth preambular paragraph)

Determining that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

The situation in Somalia

Resolution [2142 \(2014\)](#)
5 March 2014

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2232 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

Resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#)
24 October 2014

Determining that the situation in Somalia, Eritrea's influence in Somalia, as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2244 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

Resolution [2184 \(2014\)](#)
12 November 2014

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, as well as the activity of pirate groups in Somalia, are an important factor exacerbating the situation in Somalia, which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2246 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

Resolution [2138 \(2014\)](#)
13 February 2014

Determining that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2155 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2173 \(2014\)](#) (final preambular paragraph), [2187 \(2014\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph), [2200 \(2015\)](#) (penultimate preambular paragraph) and [2228 \(2015\)](#) (final preambular paragraph)

Resolution [2156 \(2014\)](#)
29 May 2014

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security (final preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2179 \(2014\)](#) (final preambular paragraph), [2205 \(2015\)](#) (final preambular paragraph), [2230 \(2015\)](#) (final preambular paragraph) and [2251 \(2015\)](#) (final preambular paragraph)

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Resolution 2206 (2015) 3 March 2015	Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolutions 2223 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph), 2241 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph) and 2252 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph)</i>

Asia

The situation in Afghanistan

S/PRST/2014/12 25 June 2014	The Council recognizes the threat posed by the production of, trade in and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in different regions of the world and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard (second paragraph)
--	--

Europe

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Resolution 2183 (2014) 11 November 2014	Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security (penultimate preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2247 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph)</i>
--	---

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East

Resolution 2139 (2014) 22 February 2014	Strongly condemning the increased terrorist attacks resulting in numerous casualties and destruction carried out by organizations and individuals associated with Al-Qaida, its affiliates and other terrorist groups, and reiterating its call upon all parties to commit to putting an end to terrorist acts perpetrated by such organizations and individuals, while reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed (ninth preambular paragraph)
Resolution 2165 (2014) 14 July 2014	Determining that the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region (penultimate preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2191 (2014) (penultimate preambular paragraph)</i>
Resolution 2172 (2014) 26 August 2014	Determining that the situation in Lebanon continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security (final preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2236 (2015) (final preambular paragraph)</i>

Table 3
Decisions in which the Council referred to continuing threats to the peace, by thematic issue, 2014–2015

<i>Decision and date</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Non-proliferation Resolution 2159 (2014) 9 June 2014	Determining that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security (seventh preambular paragraph) <i>See also resolution 2224 (2015) (seventh preambular paragraph)</i>

Decision and date

Provision

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Resolution
[2141 \(2014\)](#)
5 March 2014

Determining that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security (seventh preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2207 \(2015\)](#) (seventh preambular paragraph)

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

[S/PRST/2014/7](#)
7 May 2014

The Security Council, meeting on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), reaffirms that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security (first paragraph)

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

[S/PRST/2014/5](#)
21 February 2014

The Council notes with concern the particular challenges that transnational organized crime, including trafficking in illicit weapons, drugs and persons, as well as piracy, armed robbery at sea and terrorism, may pose to the security of countries on its agenda, including post-conflict States. The Council encourages the coordination of United Nations actions, including through peacekeeping operations and special political missions, where mandated, as well as actions by Member States in fighting these threats through implementation of applicable national and international norms, relevant international long-term capacity-building efforts and regional initiatives (tenth paragraph)

Threats to international peace and security

Resolution
[2195 \(2014\)](#)
19 December 2014

Reaffirming also that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed (second preambular paragraph)

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Resolution
[2133 \(2014\)](#)
27 January 2014

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and further reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (first preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions [2161 \(2014\)](#) (second preambular paragraph), [2170 \(2014\)](#) (third preambular paragraph), [2178 \(2014\)](#) (first preambular paragraph), [2199 \(2015\)](#) (second preambular paragraph), [2249 \(2015\)](#) (fourth preambular paragraph) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) (second preambular paragraph) and presidential statements [S/PRST/2014/23](#) (first paragraph) and [S/PRST/2015/14](#) (fourth paragraph)

Resolution
[2160 \(2014\)](#)
17 June 2014

Recognizing also that, notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, the situation in Afghanistan remains a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirming the need to combat this threat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in this effort (eighth preambular paragraph)

See also resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) (tenth preambular paragraph)

Resolution
[2161 \(2014\)](#)
17 June 2014

Noting with concern the continued threat to international peace and security posed by Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat (twenty-second preambular paragraph)

See also resolutions 2170 (2014) (penultimate preambular paragraph), 2199 (2015) (penultimate preambular paragraph), 2249 (2015) (sixth preambular paragraph), 2253 (2015) (thirty-second preambular paragraph) and 2255 (2015) (twenty-fourth preambular paragraph)

Small arms

Resolution
2220 (2015)
22 May 2015

Gravely concerned that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity and continue to undermine the effectiveness of the Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security (fifth preambular paragraph)

B. Discussion relating to Article 39

During the period under review, several issues regarding the interpretation of Article 39 and the determination of a threat to international peace and security arose in the Council's debates. There were two explicit references to Article 39 during deliberations of the Council in relation to the items entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security" and "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)".

The first of the two references was made at a meeting focused on the sub-item "Regional organizations and contemporary challenges to global security", held on 18 August 2015. The reference was made by the representative of Haiti, who stated that while the concept of a threat to peace, as stated in Article 39 of the Charter, was regarded by some as "ambiguous and elusive from the point of view of international law", threats to peace and security were no less real, and a whole range of new threats had developed in recent decades. He further said that the Council's actions were often subject to political and strategic constraints that in some situations had left it virtually paralysed even when circumstances warranted urgent intervention. He advocated for closer involvement of regional organizations in the efforts to reduce threats to peace and security.⁵

The second explicit reference to Article 39 of the Charter was made during the annual open debate on working methods held on 20 October 2015, under the item "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)". Referring to the respective competencies of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela said that the Council should deal "strictly

with issues relating to threats to international peace and security, in accordance with Article 39" and expressed concern about "the tendency of this organ to address issues outside its jurisdiction". He gave as an example resolution 2240 (2015), adopted only 11 days previously, with his country abstaining, concerning the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya.⁶

During the period under review, the threat to international peace and security posed by the situation in Ukraine and the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 was the subject of deliberations among Council members in relation to the item "Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council" (case 1). The threat posed by the outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa, in particular in Liberia and Sierra Leone, was considered by the Council under the item "Peace and security in Africa" and the sub-item "Ebola", which was included in the agenda for the first time (case 2). The threat posed by the emergence of ISIL in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic was discussed as a threat to international peace and security in relation to "The situation concerning Iraq" (case 3). Also in connection with the emergence of ISIL, the Council addressed the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, under the item "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts" (case 4). The human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the subject of deliberations in the Council as a threat to international peace and security under a new item (case 5). Under the item "Women and peace and security", the Council discussed the threat to

⁶ S/PV.7539, p. 15. See also in this regard the intervention of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in case 5 below.

⁵ S/PV.7505 (Resumption 1), pp. 26–27.

international peace and security posed by the spread of sexual violence in conflict (case 6).

Case 1

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

On 3 March 2014, the Council held its 7125th meeting, which was the third meeting under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”.⁷ The representative of Nigeria stated that the situation in Ukraine, especially in Crimea, represented “a clear and potent” threat to international peace and security, and called for a rapid de-escalation of tension and hostile rhetoric.⁸ The representative of Rwanda said that the situation in Ukraine, in particular Crimea, was alarming and could pose a threat to international peace and security.⁹ Calls for de-escalation were reiterated by Council members and non-members alike at many of the meetings held under this item during 2014 and 2015.¹⁰

On 29 July 2015, at its 7498th meeting, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution because of the negative vote cast by a permanent member.¹¹ During that meeting, a discussion was held on whether the downing of the Malaysia Airlines passenger flight MH17 constituted a threat to international peace and security. The representative of Malaysia, speaking also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands and Ukraine, presented the draft resolution and stated that the establishment of an international tribunal by the Council would send a clear message that the international community was committed to taking action “against those who threaten international peace and security by endangering civil aviation”.¹² While the representatives of Lithuania, Ireland and the United Kingdom affirmed that the downing of the aircraft constituted a threat to international peace and security, the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela rejected that

conclusion.¹³ The representative of the Russian Federation said that it was difficult to explain how an event that was not considered a threat to international peace and security at the time of the adoption of resolution 2166 (2014) “suddenly” became one a year later. He cited as precedents similar incidents involving aircraft in the past, and affirmed that they were not deemed threats to international peace and security. He also recalled that the Russian Federation’s proposal to set up a special international tribunal to prosecute pirates, in view of the number of attacks off the coast of Somalia, had not enjoyed the support of the Council, although the situation clearly qualified as threatening international peace and security.¹⁴

Case 2

Peace and security in Africa

At its 7268th meeting, on 18 September 2014, the Council held a meeting under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa” and for the first time under the sub-item “Ebola”. As stated by the representative of the United States, this was the first time in the history of the United Nations that the Security Council had held an emergency meeting on a health crisis.¹⁵ The Secretary-General said that only twice before had the Council met to discuss the security implications of a public health issue, both times on the AIDS epidemic.¹⁶ At the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2177 (2014), in which it determined that the “unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa” constituted a threat to international peace and security. In statements after the vote, some Member States concurred with the determination that the Ebola outbreak constituted a threat to international peace and security.¹⁷ The representative of France recalled that it was the first time in history that the Security Council had defined a health crisis in that manner.¹⁸ The representative of Colombia stated however that, while the outbreak had the potential to erode stability and social cohesion in some of the countries concerned, the situation could not be characterized as a threat to international peace and security “in general”. He further argued that the General Assembly should move forward with the study of the issue in view of the fact

⁷ For more information on the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”, see part I, sect. 21.

⁸ S/PV.7125, p.11.

⁹ Ibid., p.8.

¹⁰ See for example, S/PV.7221, S/PV.7253, S/PV.7287 and S/PV.7311.

¹¹ Draft resolution S/2015/562.

¹² S/PV.7498, p. 3 (Malaysia).

¹³ Ibid., p. 5 (Russian Federation); p. 7 (Lithuania); p. 11 (United Kingdom, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); and p. 20 (Ireland).

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 5.

¹⁵ S/PV.7268, p. 7.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 2.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 7 (United States); p. 10 (France); p. 16 (Australia); p. 17 (United Kingdom); p. 19 (Chad); and p. 44 (Germany).

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 10.

that public health issues required the cooperation and the decisive political commitment of the entire international community.¹⁹ Similarly, the representative of Brazil underlined the need to treat the outbreak first and foremost as a health emergency and a social and development challenge rather than a threat to peace and security.²⁰ At subsequent meetings held under the same item in 2014 and 2015, the Council continued to discuss the Ebola outbreak as a threat to international peace and security.²¹

Case 3

The situation concerning Iraq

On 19 September 2014, the Council held its 7271st meeting, under the item entitled “The situation in Iraq”. During his briefing to the Council, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq affirmed that ISIL was a “threat to peace in Iraq and the rest of the region”.²² Echoing those comments, the representative of the United States affirmed that ISIL posed a threat to the people of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic and the broader Middle East and that, if left unchecked, it would pose a growing threat beyond the region.²³ Several other speakers stated that ISIL and its actions were a threat to the wider world and to “the fundamental values of the international community”.²⁴ The representative of Argentina affirmed that there was no doubt that ISIL was a threat to the security of the region and to international security.²⁵ Other representatives referred to ISIL as a “global” threat to peace and security,²⁶ and the representative of Poland used the term “direct threat” to international peace and security in reference to ISIL.²⁷

¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 45–46. For more information on the relations of the Security Council with other United Nations organs, see part IV.

²⁰ S/PV.7268, p. 28.

²¹ For more information on meetings held under this item, see part I, sect. 13.

²² S/PV.7271, p. 2.

²³ Ibid, p. 6.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 9 (Australia); p. 26 (Norway); p. 28 (Netherlands); p. 34 (Belgium); and pp. 41–42 (Albania).

²⁵ Ibid., p. 15.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 28 (Italy); p. 29 (Egypt); p. 38 (Denmark); and p. 42 (New Zealand).

²⁷ Ibid., p. 41.

Case 4

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

On 24 September 2014, the Council held its 7272nd meeting, on the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and, for the first time, under the sub-item “Foreign terrorist fighters”. The meeting was held at the level of Heads of State or Government, the sixth time in the Council’s history that such a summit was held.²⁸ At that meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2178 (2014), in which it determined that the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters posed a threat to international peace and security (see also table 1). During the discussion that ensued, several speakers concurred that the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters constituted a threat to international peace and security.²⁹ The representative of India added that this phenomenon was a manifestation of international terrorism’s growing threat to international peace and security.³⁰ The representative of Estonia expressed concern about the recent wave of terrorism and extremism which crossed State boundaries and posed a threat to countries far from conflict zones.³¹

The Council held another meeting under the same item and sub-item on 29 May 2015, having before it a concept note circulated by Lithuania.³² The goal of the meeting, at which interior ministers participated, was to assess how far the international community had come since September 2014 in countering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters into conflict zones. The Secretary-General expressed concern that the recent events, particularly in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, demonstrated that the phenomenon was an increasing threat to international peace and security that required even more concerted action by the international community.³³ Several speakers at the meeting echoed the Secretary-General’s concern and affirmed the need for further coordination.³⁴ The representative of Angola affirmed that, although the phenomenon was not new, the extent of the

²⁸ For more information on Security Council summits and the format of meetings in general, see part II of the present Supplement; *Repertoire, Supplement 2008–2009, Supplement 2010–2011 and Supplement 2012–2013*, part II; and chaps. I to IV of Supplements from 1946 to 2007.

²⁹ S/PV.7272, p. 29 (Serbia); p. 32 (Senegal); and p. 36 (Singapore).

³⁰ Ibid., p. 40.

³¹ Ibid., p. 35.

³² See S/2015/324.

³³ S/PV.7453, p. 3.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 3 (New Zealand); p. 20 (Nigeria); p. 21 (China); and pp. 28–29 (France).

involvement of foreign terrorist fighters in conflicts and acts of terrorism was unprecedented.³⁵

Case 5 The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On 22 December 2014, the Council held its 7353rd meeting and for the first time included in the agenda the item entitled “The situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, in response to the request of 10 Council members who were concerned about the scale and gravity of human rights violations detailed in the comprehensive report of the Human Rights Council commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.³⁶ The request was made with a view to receiving “further information from the Secretariat on this situation and its implications for international peace and security”.³⁷

At the meeting, the representative of Australia explained, on behalf of the nine other Council members, that the reason for requesting the inclusion of a new item in the agenda was the gravity and systematic nature of the human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; given the threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, he said that the situation could not be appropriately considered by the Council on an ad hoc and informal basis.³⁸ The representative of China opposed the inclusion of the item in the agenda, noting that the Council should concentrate on addressing issues that “really concern international peace and security”.³⁹ The representative of the United States affirmed that the widespread and systematic human rights violations being committed were not only “deplorable in their own right” but also posed a threat to international peace and security;⁴⁰ a position that was echoed by the representatives of France and Lithuania.⁴¹ The representative of the Republic of Korea added that the Council had taken necessary measures in other cases in the past in which human rights violations were committed “on a scale large enough to constitute a threat to peace and security”.⁴²

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

³⁶ See letter dated 5 December 2014 from the representatives of Australia, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/872).

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ S/PV.7353, p. 2.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 12 (France); and p. 18 (Lithuania).

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 20.

On 10 December 2015, the Council held its 7575th meeting under the same item at the request of nine Council members.⁴³ While the representatives of China, Angola, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Russian Federation argued that the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea did not constitute a threat to international peace and security,⁴⁴ various speakers, including one of the briefers on that occasion, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, argued to the contrary that the scale, institutionalization and severity of the violations of human rights in the country did indeed pose a threat to regional or international peace and security.⁴⁵ In this regard, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela affirmed that there was an attempt “de facto to alter the founding principles of the Charter” and to redefine what constituted a threat to international peace and security and the meaning of the principle of sovereignty.⁴⁶ The representative of Chad called for caution and affirmed the urgent need to conduct further investigations in order to determine unequivocally whether the alleged violations had actually been committed. He also said that, in order to avoid “a double standard”, the special interest brought by Council members to the issue of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea should be extended to all similar situations around the world.⁴⁷

Case 6 Women and peace and security

On 15 April 2015, the Council held its 7428th meeting, an open debate on the item “Women and peace and security”, having before it a concept note circulated by Jordan⁴⁸ and the report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence.⁴⁹ As mentioned in the concept note, the Secretary-General reported on the use of sexual violence as a tactic of

⁴³ See letter dated 3 December 2015 from the representatives of Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/931).

⁴⁴ See S/PV.7575, p. 2 (China); p. 8 (Angola); p. 10 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); and p. 14 (Russian Federation).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights); p. 8 (New Zealand); p. 10 (Jordan); p. 12 (France); pp. 12–13 (Lithuania); p. 15 (Spain); p. 17 (United States); and p. 20 (Japan).

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 9–10.

⁴⁸ S/2015/243.

⁴⁹ S/2015/203.

terror.⁵⁰ At the meeting, the representative of Spain expressed the need to modify the “conventional conception of what constitutes a threat to peace and security” and noted the failure to pay sufficient attention to sexual violence in conflict.⁵¹ The representative of Mexico affirmed that his delegation believed that this scourge constituted a threat to international peace and security, given its impact on the societies in conflict and the fact that it hindered peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.⁵² The representative of Uruguay stated that the debate reaffirmed the commitment undertaken by the Council to defending the rights of women and children on the basis of the conviction that violence posed a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.⁵³ The representative of Poland added that the widespread occurrence of sexual violence in conflict was a threat to peace and security, and diminished prospects for reconciliation and peacebuilding.⁵⁴ The representative of Rwanda characterized conflict-related sexual violence as one of the most urgent challenges for affected Governments and a serious threat to international peace and security.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 1.

⁵¹ S/PV.7428, p. 12.

⁵² Ibid., p. 39.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 55.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 67.

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 76.

On 13 October 2015, on the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), the Council held its 7533rd meeting, a high-level open debate,⁵⁶ under the same item. The meeting was held over two days and had the largest number of speakers in the history of the Council.⁵⁷ The Council adopted resolution 2242 (2015), in which it reaffirmed that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a method or tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, could impede the restoration of international peace and security.⁵⁸ The Council also reiterated its intention to increase attention to women and peace and security in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.⁵⁹ At the meeting, gender inequality⁶⁰ and sexual violence⁶¹ were referred to by speakers as threats to international peace and security.

⁵⁶ For more information on high-level meetings during the period under review, see part II.

⁵⁷ For more information on participation during the period under review, see part II.

⁵⁸ Resolution 2242 (2015), tenth preambular paragraph.

⁵⁹ Ibid., thirteenth preambular paragraph.

⁶⁰ S/PV.7533, p. 12 (Spain).

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 42 (Andorra).

II. Provisional measures to prevent an aggravation of the situation in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Note

Section II covers the practice of the Security Council in relation to Article 40 of the Charter, with regard to provisional measures that the Council called upon the parties to comply with in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. No explicit reference to

Article 40 was made in any of the deliberations of the Council during the period under review.

Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 40

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decision explicitly citing Article 40 of the Charter. The Council did however demand and urge the implementation of measures relating to the conflicts in the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen that are relevant for the interpretation and application of this provision.

While Article 40 suggests that provisional measures to prevent the aggravation of a conflict would be adopted prior to the imposition of measures under Chapter VII (Articles 41 and 42), the practice of the Council reflects a more flexible interpretation of

the provision. Indeed, given the prolonged, complex and rapidly changing nature of conflicts dealt with by the Council, provisional measures have been imposed in parallel to the adoption of measures under Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter.

In the years 2014 and 2015, the Council adopted a number of measures aimed at protecting civilians affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Starting with resolution [2139 \(2014\)](#), the Council demanded, inter alia, an end to all forms of violence, an immediate cessation of all attacks against civilians, the lifting of sieges of populated areas, and rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, and expressed its intent to take further steps in the case of non-compliance with the resolution. In subsequent resolutions, in parallel to the reiteration of measures or the adoption of further measures, the Council determined that the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic constituted a threat to peace and security in the region. In other resolutions the Council reiterated its calls to protect civilians. No measures under Articles 41 or 42 of the Charter were imposed, however.

With respect to Yemen, and recalling its determination that the situation in the country constituted a threat to international peace and security, the Council in resolution [2201 \(2015\)](#) demanded, inter alia, that the Houthis take immediate and unconditional

measures, including the release of the President and the Prime Minister, and that all parties cease all armed hostilities against “the people and the legitimate authorities of Yemen” and relinquish the arms seized from Yemen’s military and security institutions. The Council also declared its readiness to take further steps in case of non-implementation by “any Yemeni party”. In the presidential statement of 22 March 2015,⁶² the Council reiterated some of those demands. Before making the demands, the Council had imposed measures under Article 41 of the Charter in resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), namely an asset freeze and a travel ban against individuals or entities engaged in or providing support for acts threatening the peace, security and stability of Yemen.⁶³

In sum, during the period under review, the Council called for compliance with provisional measures relating to, inter alia, (a) cessation of violence and hostilities, (b) lifting of sieges against populated areas, (c) unhindered humanitarian access, (d) demilitarization of medical facilities, (e) engagement in good faith negotiations, (f) respect for government institutions, and (g) release of government authorities, which are deemed of relevance for the interpretation and application of Article 40 of the Charter (see table 4).

⁶² [S/PRST/2015/8](#).

⁶³ For more information, see part VII, sect. III.A.2.

Table 4

Decisions calling for compliance with provisional measures and providing for Council action in the event of non-compliance

<i>Type of measure</i>	<i>Provision</i>
The situation in the Middle East (resolution 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014)	
Cessation of violence	Demands that all parties immediately put an end to all forms of violence, irrespective of where it comes from, cease and desist from all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights and reaffirm their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and stresses that some of these violations may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity (para. 2)
Cessation of attacks on civilians	Also demands that all parties immediately cease all attacks against civilians, as well as the indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas, including shelling and aerial bombardment, such as the use of barrel bombs, and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, and recalls in this regard the obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and further recalls, in particular, the obligation to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks and attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such (para. 3)
Lifting of sieges	Calls upon all parties to immediately lift the sieges of populated areas, including in the old city of Homs (Homs), Nubul and Zahra (Aleppo), Madamiyet Elsham (Rural Damascus), Yarmouk (Damascus), eastern Ghouta (Rural Damascus),

Type of measure	Provision
Unhindered humanitarian access	<p>Darayya (Rural Damascus) and other locations, and demands that all parties allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, cease depriving civilians of food and medicine indispensable to their survival, and enable the rapid, safe and unhindered evacuation of all civilians who wish to leave, and underscores the need for the parties to agree on humanitarian pauses, days of tranquillity, localized ceasefires and truces to allow humanitarian agencies safe and unhindered access to all affected areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, recalling that starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited by international humanitarian law (para. 5)</p> <p>Demands that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, promptly allow rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, including across conflict lines and across borders, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people in need through the most direct routes (para. 6)</p> <p><i>See also resolution 2165 (2014), paras. 2 and 6</i></p>
Demilitarization of medical facilities	<p>Further demands that all parties demilitarize medical facilities, schools and other civilian facilities and avoid establishing military positions in populated areas and desist from attacks directed against civilian objects (para. 10)</p> <p><i>See also resolution 2165 (2014), eleventh preambular paragraph</i></p>
Council action in the event of failure to comply	<p>Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution by all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular paragraphs 2 to 12, in 30 days from its adoption and every 30 days thereafter, and upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General expresses its intent to take further steps in the case of non-compliance with the present resolution (para. 17)</p> <p><i>See also resolutions 2165 (2014), para. 11, 2191 (2014), para. 6, and 2258 (2015), para. 6</i></p>
The situation in the Middle East (resolution 2201 (2015) of 15 February 2015)	
Engage in good faith negotiations	<p>Demands that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally:</p> <p>(a) Engage in good faith in the United Nations-brokered negotiations;</p>
Respect for government institutions	<p>(b) Withdraw their forces from government institutions, including in the capital, Sana'a, and normalize the security situation in the capital and other provinces, and relinquish government and security institutions;</p>
Release of government authorities	<p>(c) Safely release President Hadi, Prime Minister Bahah, members of the Cabinet and all individuals under house arrest or arbitrarily detained;</p> <p>(d) Refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition and the security of Yemen (para. 7)</p>
Cessation of hostilities	<p>Also demands that all parties in Yemen cease all armed hostilities against the people and the legitimate authorities of Yemen and relinquish the arms seized from Yemen's military and security institutions, in accordance with the Peace and National Partnership Agreement and its security annex (para. 8)</p> <p><i>See also S/PRST/2015/8, twenty-first paragraph</i></p>
Council action in the event of failure to comply	<p>Declares its readiness to take further steps in case of non-implementation by any Yemeni party of the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 to 8 (para. 14)</p> <p><i>See also S/PRST/2015/8, twenty-sixth paragraph</i></p>

III. Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Note

Section III covers decisions by which the Security Council imposed measures not involving the use of force, pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter. During the period under review, the Council imposed new measures under Article 41 in relation to the situations in Yemen and South Sudan. Given the expansion of military operations and presence in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, the measures against Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities were extended to apply to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) and Al-Nusrah Front. By resolution 2253 (2015) the Council renamed the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities “the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities”. While the measures against Somalia, Eritrea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Sudan were extended, no changes were made to the measures imposed against Iraq, Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Guinea-Bissau.

The Council terminated some of the measures that it had previously imposed against Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. On 20 July 2015, the Council decided that it would terminate the measures previously imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran and that all States would comply with a number of measures specified in the resolution, upon receipt of a report from the International Atomic Energy Agency confirming that the country had taken the actions specified in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Resolution 2231 (2015), paras. 7 (a) and (b).

The Council expressly referred to Article 41 in the preambles to resolutions 2141 (2014), 2159 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2207 (2015) and 2224 (2015) and in the operative provisions of resolutions 2231 (2015) and 2250 (2015).

During the period under review, no judicial measures were imposed under Article 41. The Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda nevertheless continued to function in parallel with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (see part IX of the present Supplement).

This section is divided into two subsections. Subsection A outlines the decisions by which the Security Council imposed, modified or terminated measures under Article 41 of the Charter. It is organized under two main headings, dealing with decisions on issues of a thematic nature and those of a country-specific nature. Subsection B covers the Council's deliberations during the period under review and is also organized under two headings, each highlighting the salient issues that were raised in the deliberations of the Council in connection with Article 41 of the Charter, in connection with either thematic items or country-specific items.

A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 41

1. Decisions on thematic issues relating to Article 41

The Security Council adopted several decisions on issues of a thematic nature in which Article 41 was mentioned explicitly or which contained relevant information concerning sanctions measures and their implementation. The decisions were taken in connection with the following items: “Children and armed conflict”, “Maintenance of international peace and security”, “Small arms”, “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and “Women and peace and security”.

As in previous periods, the Council recognized sanctions as an important tool in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, including in support of countering terrorism.⁶⁵ It reiterated its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators of violations

⁶⁵ Resolution 2253 (2015), twelfth preambular paragraph.

and abuses committed against children,⁶⁶ and against those actors, including those in terrorist groups, engaged in sexual and gender-based violence.⁶⁷ The Council reaffirmed its responsibility to monitor the implementation of arms embargoes, and reiterated that arms embargoes should have clearly established objectives and provisions for regular review of the measures with a view to lifting them once the objectives are met.⁶⁸ The Council expressed its readiness to consider the potential impact of measures adopted under Article 41 on the population, including youth.⁶⁹

2. Decisions on country-specific questions relating to Article 41

As set out below, during the years 2014 and 2015, the Council imposed new sanctions measures in relation to the situations in Yemen and South Sudan, expanded the regimes against the Taliban and Al-Qaida (in addition to extending those measures to ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Nusrah Front), and also expanded the sanctions measures concerning Libya and the Central African Republic. The measures against Somalia, Eritrea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and the Sudan were extended and some were modified, while no changes were made to the measures imposed against Iraq, Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Guinea-Bissau. In connection with the situation in Mali, the Council expressed its readiness to consider targeted sanctions.⁷⁰

The coverage of developments in each of the sanctions regimes does not include reference to the subsidiary bodies of the Council tasked with their implementation. The decisions of the Council relating to those subsidiary bodies are described in detail in part IX of the present Supplement.

⁶⁶ Resolution 2143 (2014), para. 10.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2242 (2015), para. 6.

⁶⁸ Resolution 2220 (2015), paras. 9 and 13.

⁶⁹ Resolution 2250 (2015), para. 18.

⁷⁰ See S/PRST/2015/5, fourth paragraph, and resolution 2227 (2015), para. 3.

This subsection uses categories of sanctions measures such as arms embargo, asset freeze or travel ban for clarification purposes only. These categories are not intended to serve as legal definitions of the measures. Developments in the sanctions measures imposed by the Council during the period under review are categorized according to the following actions taken by the Council: “establishment”,⁷¹ “modification”,⁷² “extension”,⁷³ “limited extension”⁷⁴ or “termination”.⁷⁵

The subsections that follow each consist of a narrative describing the most significant developments in 2014 and 2015 and a table including all relevant provisions of Council decisions concerning changes to a sanctions regime according to the categories outlined above (a number indicates the corresponding paragraph of the Council's resolution). An overview of all decisions adopted during 2014 and 2015 by which the Council established sanctions measures or modified measures previously imposed is given in tables 5 and 6.

⁷¹ An action by the Council is categorized as an “establishment” when a sanctions measure is initially imposed by the Council.

⁷² When an additional element to the measure is introduced, it is categorized as a modification. A measure is thus “modified” when (a) elements of the measure are terminated or newly introduced, (b) information on designated individuals or entities is modified, (c) exemptions to the measure are introduced, modified or terminated and (d) elements of the measure are modified.

⁷³ An action by the Council is categorized as an “extension” when the sanctions measure concerned is not modified or terminated and the Council extends or restates the measure without specifying an end date.

⁷⁴ An action by the Council is categorized as a “limited extension” when the sanctions measure concerned is extended for a specific period of time, including a date upon which the measure will terminate unless further extended by the Council.

⁷⁵ An action by the Council is categorized as a “termination” when the Council ends the specific sanctions measure. However, if only an element of the measure is terminated, but other measures or elements of that measure remain, this action will be categorized as a modification of the measure.

Table 5
Overview of decisions on measures pursuant to Article 41, in place or imposed, 2014–2015

<i>Somalia and Eritrea</i>	<i>Taliban and associated individuals and entities</i>	<i>Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Liberia</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	<i>Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	<i>Central African Republic</i>	<i>Yemen</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>
Resolutions by which measures were established or subsequently modified															
733 (1992);	1267 (1999);	1267 (1999);	661 (1990);	788 (1992);	1493 (2003);	1572 (2004);	1556 (2004);	1636 (2005);	1718 (2006);	1737 (2006)	1970 (2011);	2048 (2012)	2127 (2013)	2140 (2014)	2206 (2015)
1356 (2001);	1333 (2000);	1333 (2000);	687 (1991);	1521 (2003);	1552 (2004);	1643 (2005);	1591 (2005);	1701 (2006)	1874 (2009);	1747 (2007);	1973 (2011);				
1425 (2002);	1388 (2002);	1388 (2002);	707 (1991);	1532 (2004);	1596 (2005);	1727 (2006);	1672 (2006);		2087 (2013);	1803 (2008);	2009 (2011);				
1725 (2006);	1390 (2002);	1390 (2002);	1483 (2003);	1579 (2004);	1616 (2005);	1782 (2007);	1945 (2010);		2094 (2013)	1929 (2010)	2016 (2011);				
1744 (2007);	1452 (2002);	1452 (2002);	1546 (2004);	1607 (2005);	1649 (2005);	1842 (2008);	2035 (2012)				2095 (2013)				
1772 (2007);	1735 (2006);	1735 (2006);	1637 (2005);	1647 (2005);	1671 (2006);	1893 (2009);									
1816 (2008);	1822 (2008);	1904 (2009);	1723 (2006);	1683 (2006);	1698 (2006);	1946 (2010);									
1844 (2008);	1904 (2009);	1989 (2011);	1790 (2007);	1688 (2006);	1768 (2007);	1975 (2011);									
1846 (2008);	1988 (2011);	2083 (2012)	1859 (2008);	1689 (2006)	1771 (2007);	1980 (2011);									
1851 (2008);	2082 (2012)		1905 (2009);	1731 (2006);	1799 (2008);	2045 (2012);									
1872 (2009);			1956 (2010);	1753 (2007);	1807 (2008);	2101 (2013)									
1897 (2009);			1957 (2010)	1792 (2007)	1857 (2008);										
1907 (2009);				1854 (2008);	1896 (2009);										
1916 (2010);				1903 (2009);	1952 (2010)										
1950 (2010);				1961 (2010);											
1964 (2010);				2025 (2011);											
1972 (2011);				2079 (2012);											
2002 (2011);				2128 (2013)											
2023 (2011);															
2036 (2012);															
2060 (2012);															
2093 (2013);															
2111 (2013);															
2125 (2013)															
Resolutions adopted in 2014–2015															
2142 (2014);	2160 (2014);	2161 (2014);	No	2188 (2014);	2136 (2014);	2153 (2014);	2138 (2014);	No	2141 (2014);	2231 (2015)	2146 (2014);	2157 (2014);	2134 (2014);	2204 (2015);	2241 (2015);
2182 (2014);	2255 (2015)	2170 (2014);	resolutions	2237 (2015)	2147 (2014);	2162 (2014);	2200 (2015)	resolutions	2207 (2015)		2174 (2014);	2186 (2014);	S/PRST/2014	2216 (2015)	2252 (2015);
2184 (2014);		2178 (2014);	adopted		2198 (2015);	2219 (2015)		adopted			2208 (2015);	2203 (2015)	/28; 2196		2252 (2015)
2244 (2015);		2199 (2015);			2211 (2015)						2213 (2015);		(2015); 2217		(2015)
2246 (2015)		2253 (2015)									2238 (2015);		(2015)		
											2259 (2015)				

Table 6
Overview of measures pursuant to Article 41 in place or imposed, 2014–2015

<i>Measures</i>																
<i>Type of measure</i>	<i>Somalia and Eritrea</i>	<i>Taliban</i>	<i>ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Liberia</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	<i>Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	<i>Central African Republic</i>	<i>Yemen</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>
Arms embargo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Travel ban or restrictions	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Asset freeze	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Ban on arms exports by target State										X	X	X				
Business restrictions	X (Eritrea)										X	X				
Financial restrictions	X (Eritrea)	X	X							X	X	X				
Non-proliferation measures										X	X					
Prohibition on bunkering services										X	X	X				
Public financial support for trade restrictions										X	X					
Restrictions on ballistic missiles										X	X					
Transport and aviation sanctions										X						
Diamond embargo																
Diplomatic/overseas representation restrictions										X						
Luxury goods embargo										X						
Oil/petroleum embargo			X												X	

<i>Measures</i>																
<i>Type of measure</i>	<i>Somalia and Eritrea</i>	<i>Taliban</i>	<i>ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Liberia</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	<i>Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	<i>Central African Republic</i>	<i>Yemen</i>	<i>South Sudan</i>
Trade ban on cultural goods			X													
Charcoal ban	X															

Somalia and Eritrea

During the period under review, the Security Council adopted five resolutions concerning the sanctions measures it had imposed on Somalia and Eritrea. By those resolutions the Council either extended or modified several of the sanctions measures, namely the asset freeze, the arms embargo and the charcoal ban on Somalia. Table 7 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during 2014 and 2015.

On 5 March 2014, by resolution [2142 \(2014\)](#) the Council decided that until 25 October 2014, with certain exceptions, the arms embargo would not apply to deliveries of weapons or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, an exemption that was renewed until 15 November 2016 by resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#) and [2244 \(2015\)](#). The Council also affirmed that entry into Somali ports for temporary visits of vessels carrying arms would not violate the arms embargo if those items remained aboard the vessels.

By resolutions [2184 \(2014\)](#) and [2246 \(2015\)](#), the Council decided that the arms embargo did not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States and international, regional and

subregional organizations taking measures in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council also recognized the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against individuals or entities that plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance or profit from piracy operations.⁷⁶

By resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#), the Council authorized until 30 October 2015 an exemption to the asset freeze for the payment of funds and economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, which was later renewed until 15 November 2016. By the same resolution, the Council authorized Member States to inspect, in Somali territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia extending to and including the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, vessels bound to or from Somalia which they had grounds to believe were carrying charcoal from Somalia or weapons or military equipment to Somalia or to individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and [1907 \(2009\)](#), and to seize and dispose of any prohibited items. Those inspections were later renewed until 15 November 2016.

⁷⁶ Resolutions [2184 \(2014\)](#), para. 10; and [2246 \(2015\)](#), para. 11.

Table 7
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning Somalia and Eritrea, 2014–2015

<i>Provisions relating to sanctions measures</i>	<i>Resolutions establishing measures</i>	<i>Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)</i>				
		<i>2142 (2014)</i>	<i>2182 (2014)</i>	<i>2184 (2014)</i>	<i>2244 (2015)</i>	<i>2246 (2015)</i>
Arms embargo	733 (1992), para. 5	Extension (1, 8) Exemption (2)	Extension (1, 8, 17) Limited extension (3) Modification (15, 15 (ii) and (iii)) Exemption (3, 10)	Exemption (15)	Extension (1, 5, 13) Limited extension (20) Exemption (2, 3)	Exemption (16)
Arms embargo (Eritrea)	1907 (2009), para. 5				Extension (13)	
Asset freeze	1844 (2008), para. 3		Exemption (41)		Exemption (23)	
Charcoal ban	2036 (2012), para. 22		Extension (11, 13, 17) Modification (15, 15 (i))		Extension (18, 20)	

The Taliban and associated individuals and entities

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions concerning the sanctions measures on the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan, as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011). Table 8 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

On 17 June 2014, by resolution 2160 (2014) the Council extended the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban on the individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban, as designated by the Committee. The Council also maintained the existing exemptions to the asset freeze and the travel ban.

On 21 December 2015, in resolution 2255 (2015), the Council reaffirmed the measures imposed previously; it also refined the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new individuals, groups or entities.⁷⁷ By the same resolution, the Council urged Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of the Financial Action Task Force, which constituted a newly imposed financial restriction, and called upon States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and economic resources to individuals and entities on the Committee's List.⁷⁸

As in the past, the Council expressed its intention in both resolutions to review the implementation of the measures in 18 months, and make adjustments as necessary.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ Resolution 2255 (2015), paras. 2 and 3.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 11.

⁷⁹ Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 47; and 2255 (2015), para. 57.

Table 8
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, 2014–2015

<i>Provisions relating to sanctions measures</i>	<i>Resolutions establishing measures</i>	<i>Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)</i>	
		<i>2160 (2014)</i>	<i>2255 (2015)</i>
Arms embargo	1333 (2000), para. 5	Extension (1(c)) Modification (1)	Extension (1(c)) Modification (1)
Asset freeze	1267 (1999), para. 4 (b)	Extension (1(a), 5, 6, 7, 8) Exemption (5, 12)	Extension (1(a), 5, 7, 8) Modification (1, 6, 10, 11) Exemption (1(a), 17, 18, 18 (a) and (b))
Travel ban or restrictions	1390 (2002), para. 2 (b)	Extension (1(b)) Modification (1) Exemption (1(b), 13 (a)–(c), 14, 15)	Extension (1(b)) Exemption (1 (b), 19, 19 (a)–(d), 20) Modification (1)

ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

During the period under review, the Council adopted five resolutions affecting the sanctions measures concerning Al-Qaida and its associates. Table 9 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

On 17 June 2016, by resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#), the Council extended the measures previously imposed by resolutions [1333 \(2000\)](#), [1390 \(2002\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), which included an asset freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo; the listing criteria remained unaltered.⁸⁰ In the same resolution, the Council confirmed that the asset freeze also applied, inter alia, to resources used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services and the payment of ransoms. The Council urged Member States to promote awareness of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and encouraged them to exchange information expeditiously with other Member States when they detected the travel of individuals on the List.⁸¹

On 15 August 2014, by resolution [2170 \(2014\)](#), the Council deplored and condemned the terrorist acts of ISIL, observed that it was a splinter group of Al-Qaida, and expressed its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to ISIL or to Al-Nusrah Front, or recruiting for them, through information and communications technologies.⁸² The Council also condemned any direct and indirect trade involving ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front and other associates of Al-Qaida, which could constitute financial support and lead to further listings.⁸³ The Council reaffirmed its decision to extend the arms embargo and the asset freeze to ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and decided that the individuals associated with those groups listed in the annex to the resolution would be subject to the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban provided for in resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#).

On 24 September 2014, by resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#), the Council stressed the urgent need to implement measures with respect to foreign terrorist fighters, and called upon States to propose foreign terrorist fighters and those who facilitate and finance their travel and subsequent activities for inclusion in

the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.⁸⁴ The Council decided that Member States should prevent the entry or transit through their territory of any individual about whom they had credible information that provided reasonable grounds to believe the travel was for the purpose of participating in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts.⁸⁵

On 12 February 2015, by resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended and modified previous measures and imposed a new measure, namely a trade ban on cultural goods. The Council extended the arms embargo; and, with respect to the asset freeze, the Council reaffirmed the provisions of resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#), including that it applied to the payment of ransoms. It recalled its stated intention to consider additional measures to disrupt oil trade as a source of terrorism funding, and emphasized that States were required to freeze financial assets and economic resources of ISIL and other groups, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources.⁸⁶ Member States were asked to inform the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) within 30 days of the interdiction in their territory of any oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material being transferred to or from ISIL or Al-Nusrah Front.⁸⁷ The Council, further, condemned the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and decided that all Member States should take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property, including by prohibiting cross-border trade, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return.⁸⁸

On 20 November 2015, in response to the terrorist attacks perpetrated by ISIL in Sousse, in Ankara, over Sinai, in Beirut and in Paris, the Council unequivocally condemned the attacks “in the strongest terms”; and expressed its intention to update the Al-Qaida Sanctions List to better reflect the threat posed by ISIL.⁸⁹

On 17 December 2015, by resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#) the Council changed the name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) to “Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities”, and

⁸⁰ Resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#), para. 2.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 20.

⁸² Resolution [2170 \(2014\)](#), paras. 1, 7 and 18.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, para. 14.

⁸⁴ Resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#), paras. 10 and 20.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

⁸⁶ Resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph and para. 7.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 17.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 17.

renamed the Al-Qaida Sanctions List the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Council also decided that the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo imposed by previous resolutions would be applied with respect to ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.⁹⁰ Also by resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), the Council decided to expand the listing criteria to include individuals and

⁹⁰ Ibid., paras. 15 and 17.

entities associated with ISIL.⁹¹ It urged Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, and welcomed the reports of the Financial Action Task Force on the financing of the terrorist organization ISIL and emerging terrorist financing risks.⁹²

⁹¹ Ibid., paras. 3–10.

⁹² Ibid., paras. 16 and 17.

Table 9
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and associates, 2014–2015

<i>Provisions relating to sanctions measures</i>	<i>Resolutions establishing measures</i>	<i>Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)</i>					<i>2253 (2015) ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and associates</i>
		<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>		
Arms embargo	1333 (2000), para. 5	Extension (1, 1 (c), 10, 42)	Extension (10) Modification (19)		Extension (24, 26)	Extension (2 (c), 55) Modification (2)	
Asset freeze	1267 (1999), para. 4 (b)	Extension (1, 1 (a), 5–8, 10, 11, 42, 49) Exemption (6, 9, 61)	Extension (12, 17) Modification (19)		Extension (3, 4, 19, 28) Modification (2, 7, 9, 22, 23)	Extension (2 (a), 6–9, 16, 55, 62) Modification (2, 13, 19) Exemption (7, 10, 74, 75, 75 (a) and (b))	
Trade ban on cultural goods	2199 (2015), para. 17						
Travel ban or restrictions	1390 (2002), para. 2 (b)	Extension (1, 1 (b), 10, 42) Exemption (1 (b), 9, 61)	Modification (19)	Modification (8) Exemption (8)		Extension (2 (b), 55) Modification (2) Exemption (2 (b), 10, 74)	

Iraq

During the period under review, the Council adopted no resolutions concerning the remaining sanctions measures on Iraq, which consisted of an arms embargo (with exemptions) and an asset freeze on the former Iraqi regime and its senior officials, State bodies, corporations and agencies. The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) continued to oversee the implementation of the asset freeze and maintain the lists of individuals and entities pursuant to resolution 1483 (2003).

Liberia

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions concerning the sanctions measures on Liberia, which consisted of an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. Table 10 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

On 9 December 2014, by resolution 2188 (2014), the Council extended the arms embargo and the travel ban for a period of nine months and reaffirmed the asset freeze imposed by resolution 1532 (2004) on former President Charles Taylor, his family and associates. The Council also decided to maintain all measures under continuous review with a view to modifying or lifting all or part of the measures of the sanctions regime dependent upon the country's progress towards meeting the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating those measures and in the light of the threat to peace and security in Liberia posed by the Ebola virus.⁹³ On 2 September 2015, by resolution 2237 (2015), the Council extended the arms embargo for a period of nine months, and decided to terminate the travel ban and asset freeze set out in resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004).⁹⁴

⁹³ Resolution 2188 (2014), paras. 2 and 3.

⁹⁴ Resolution 2237 (2015), paras. 1 and 2.

Table 10

Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning Liberia, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)	
		2188 (2014)	2237 (2015)
Arms embargo	1521 (2003), para. 2	Limited extension (2 (a) and (b)) Exemption (2, 2 (b))	Limited extension (1) Exemption (1)
Asset freeze	1532 (2004), para. 1	Extension (1) Exemption (1)	Termination (2)
Travel ban or restrictions	1521 (2003), para. 4	Limited extension (2, 2 (a)) Exemption (2, 2 (a))	Termination (2)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions affecting the sanctions measures on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which consisted of an arms embargo, a travel ban, an asset freeze and an embargo on natural resources. Table 11 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

By resolutions 2136 (2014) and 2198 (2015), the Council extended the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban measures until 1 February 2015 and 1 July 2016, respectively. Also by resolution 2136 (2014), the Council decided to exempt the African Union Regional Task Force from the arms embargo measures; by resolution 2198 (2015), it also exempted the United

Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from those measures. The individuals and entities affected by the sanctions identified in resolutions 2136 (2014) and 2198 (2015) included individuals and entities supporting armed groups through illicit trade in natural resources, including wildlife and wildlife products, and those providing financial, material or technological support or goods or services to a designated individual or entity.⁹⁵ The Council decided to review the measures no later than 1 July 2016 in the light of the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ Resolutions 2136 (2014), paras. 4 (g) and (j); and 2198 (2015), paras. 5 (g) and (j).

⁹⁶ Resolution 2198 (2015), para. 34.

Table 11
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)	
		2136 (2014)	2198 (2015)
Arms embargo	1493 (2003), para. 20	Limited extension (1) Exemption (1)	Limited extension (1) Exemption (1)
Asset freeze	1596 (2005), para. 15	Limited extension (3) Exemption (3)	Limited extension (3) Exemption (3)
Travel ban or restrictions	1596 (2005), para. 13	Limited extension (3) Exemption (3, 13)	Limited extension (3) Exemption (3, 4)
Embargo on natural resources	1649 (2005), para. 16		Extension (23, 25, 26)

Côte d'Ivoire

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions related to the sanctions measures concerning Côte d'Ivoire. Table 12 provides an overview of the changes to the measures authorized by the Council during 2014 and 2015.

By resolution 2153 (2014), the Council extended until 30 April 2015 the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011). By resolution 2162 (2014), the Council affirmed its intention to review the listing of individuals subject to those measures, provided that they engaged in actions that furthered the objective of national reconciliation.⁹⁷

Arms embargo measures were extended by resolution 2153 (2014) until 30 April 2015, with exemptions for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, the French forces supporting it, and the

Ivorian security forces. The arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban were further extended by resolution 2219 (2015) until 30 April 2016.

The embargo on the importation of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, originally imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), was terminated on 29 April 2014 by resolution 2153 (2014), in the light of progress made towards implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and better governance of the diamond sector. The Council also decided to review the remaining measures by 30 April 2016, with a view to possibly further modifying or lifting all or part of them, in the light of the progress achieved in the stabilization of Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ Resolution 2162 (2014), para. 5.

⁹⁸ Resolution 2219 (2015), para. 11.

Table 12
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning Côte d'Ivoire, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)		
		2153 (2014)	2162 (2014)	2219 (2015)
Arms embargo	1572 (2004), para. 7	Limited extension (1) Exemption (3, 4, 4 (a)–(c))		Limited extension (1) Exemption (2–4, 4 (a)–(c))
Asset freeze	1572 (2004) para. 11	Limited extension (12) Exemption (12)		Limited extension (12) Exemption (12)
Diamond embargo	1643 (2005), para. 6	Termination (13)		
Travel ban or restrictions	1572 (2004), para. 9	Limited extension (12) Exemption (12)		Limited extension (12) Exemption (12)

Sudan

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions concerning the sanctions measures on the Sudan. Table 13 provides an overview of the changes to the measures during 2014 and 2015.

In both resolutions, the Council expressed concern that items continued to be converted for military purposes and transferred to Darfur, and urged all States to be mindful of this risk in the light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005).⁹⁹ In resolution 2200 (2015), the Council extended the arms embargo and called upon the Government of the Sudan to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of its stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons and ammunition.¹⁰⁰ By resolutions 2138 (2014) and 2200

⁹⁹ Resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 7; and 2200 (2015), para. 9.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution 2200 (2015), paras. 7 and 8.

(2015), the Council extended the travel ban on all persons designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), and called upon the Government of the Sudan to enhance cooperation and information-sharing with other States with regard to enforcing this measure. The Council expressed regret that some individuals and armed groups continued to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process and disregard the demands of the Council, and expressed its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that met the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005).¹⁰¹ By resolution 2200 (2015), the Council expressed its intention to impose sanctions on individuals or entities that planned, sponsored or participated in attacks against personnel of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ Resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 13; and 2200 (2015), para. 15.

¹⁰² Resolution 2200 (2015), para. 19.

Table 13

Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning the Sudan, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)	
		2138 (2014)	2200 (2015)
Arms embargo	1556 (2004), paras. 7, 8		Extension (7)
Asset freeze	1591 (2005), para. 3 (e)		
Travel ban or restrictions	1591 (2005), para. 3 (d)	Extension (10)	Extension (12)

Lebanon

During the period under review, the Council made no modifications to the sanctions measures concerning Lebanon, which consisted of an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

During the period under review, the sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained in force but did not undergo any modifications. The Council urged all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts, including by supplying information on the implementation of the measures imposed by

resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013).¹⁰³

Islamic Republic of Iran

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions concerning the sanctions regime on the Islamic Republic of Iran, resolutions 2159 (2014), 2224 (2015) and 2231 (2015), but only the latter affected the sanctions measures. Table 14 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

On 20 July 2015, by resolution 2231 (2015), the Council endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and urged its full implementation on the timetable established therein.¹⁰⁴ Acting under Article

¹⁰³ Resolutions 2141 (2014), para. 5; and 2207 (2015), para. 5.

¹⁰⁴ For the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, see resolution 2231 (2015), annex A. See also case 8 below.

41 of the Charter, the Council decided that, upon receipt of the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency verifying that the Islamic Republic of Iran had taken the actions specified in paragraphs 15.1 to 15.11 of annex V to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the provisions of resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), 1929 (2010) and 2224 (2015) would be terminated. The Council also decided that, in the event of non-performance of the commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, all relevant provisions of the resolutions mentioned above would apply in the same manner as they did prior to the adoption of the resolution.¹⁰⁵ The Council allowed exemptions to the restrictions for, inter alia, transfers or activities directly

related to the implementation of the nuclear-related actions specified in the annex to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, required for preparation for its implementation or determined by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) to be consistent with the objectives of resolution 2231 (2015). The Council also decided that 10 years after Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action Adoption Day all the provisions of resolution 2231 (2015) would be terminated and the Council would have concluded its consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue.¹⁰⁶ Adoption Day fell on 18 October 2015, at which time the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action came into effect.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution 2231 (2015), paras. 7 (a) and 12.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., para. 8.

Table 14
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2014–2015

<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Resolutions establishing measures</i>	<i>Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph) 2231 (2015)</i>
Provisions relating to sanctions measures^a		
Arms embargo	1747 (2007), para. 6	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Asset freeze	1737 (2006), para. 12	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23, 28)
Ban on arms exports by target State	1747 (2007), para. 5	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Business restrictions	1929 (2010), para. 22	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Financial restrictions	1803 (2008), para. 10	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Non-proliferation measures	1737 (2006), paras. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Prohibition on bunkering services	1929 (2010), para. 18	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Public financial support for trade restrictions	1747 (2007), para. 7	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Restrictions on ballistic missiles	1929 (2010), para. 9	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Travel ban or restrictions	1737 (2006), para. 10	Termination (7 (a)) Exemption (21, 23)
Provisions relating to restrictions^b		
Arms embargo	2231 (2015), para. 7 (b); annex B,	

<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Resolutions establishing measures</i>	<i>Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph 2231 (2015))</i>
	paras. 5, 6 (b)	
Asset freeze	2231 (2015), para. 7 (b); annex B, paras. 6 (c) and (d)	Exemption (annex B, 6 (d))
Ban on arms exports by target State	2231 (2015), para. 7 (b); annex B, para. 7	
Non-proliferation measures	2231 (2015), para. 7 (b); annex B, para. 2	
Restrictions on ballistic missiles	2231 (2015), para. 7 (b); annex B, paras. 3, 4	
Travel ban or restrictions	2231 (2015), para. 7 (b); annex B, para. 6 (e)	Exemption (annex B, 6 (e))

^a In paragraph 7 (a) of resolution 2231 (2015), the Council decided that the sanctions measures previously imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran would be terminated upon receipt by the Council of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency described in paragraph 5 of that resolution. The measures were thus not terminated on 20 July 2015, the date on which the resolution was adopted by the Council.

^b In paragraph 7 (b) of resolution 2231 (2015), the Council decided that all States should comply with paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 and the provisions in subparagraphs (a) to (f) of paragraph 6 of annex B to the resolution for the duration specified in each paragraph or subparagraph, and were called upon to comply with paragraphs 3 and 7 of annex B to the resolution. The restrictions did not come into effect on 20 July 2015, the date on which the resolution was adopted by the Council, but on 16 January 2016 when the Council received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency described in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

Libya

During the period under review, the Council adopted seven resolutions affecting the sanctions measures concerning Libya. Table 15 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

In resolution 2144 (2014), the Council, expressing concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and underlining the importance of coordinated international support to Libya to address these issues, urged the Government of Libya to improve further the monitoring of the arms or related materiel that was supplied, sold or transferred to Libya, and urged Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms in place to do so.¹⁰⁷ The Council further stressed that arms supplied, sold or transferred as security or disarmament assistance to the Government should not be resold to, transferred to or made available for use by other parties.¹⁰⁸ The Council directed the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) to review the remaining asset freeze measures with

respect to the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio, and reaffirmed its decision that the Committee, in consultation with the Government, should lift the designation of those entities as soon as practical to ensure that the assets were made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya.¹⁰⁹

By resolution 2146 (2014), the Council, expressing concern that the illicit export of crude oil from Libya posed a threat to the peace, security and stability of the country, imposed new measures to curb the illicit export of oil.¹¹⁰ The Council authorized Member States to inspect, on the high seas, vessels designated by the Committee.¹¹¹ The Council decided that all Member States should take the measures necessary to prohibit the provision of bunkering services to designated vessels, unless provision of such services was necessary for humanitarian purposes, and that all Member States should take the measures necessary to require their nationals and entities and individuals in their territory not to engage in any financial transactions with respect to crude oil from Libya aboard vessels designated by the Committee.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 2144 (2014), fifteenth preambular paragraph and para. 9.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

¹¹⁰ Resolution 2146 (2014), fifth preambular paragraph and para. 10. See also case 10 below.

¹¹¹ Resolution 2146 (2014), paras. 5, 6 and 8.

The Council decided that the authorizations provided and the measures imposed by resolution 2146 (2014) would terminate one year from the date of its adoption, on 19 March 2015, unless the Council extended them.¹¹² The Council did in fact twice extend those authorizations and measures, until 31 March 2015 and until 31 March 2016.¹¹³

By resolutions 2174 (2014) and 2213 (2015), the Council reaffirmed that the travel ban and asset freeze also applied to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threatened the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstructed or undermined the successful completion of its political transition.¹¹⁴ The

Council called upon Member States to inspect, in their territory, vessels and aircraft bound to or from Libya, if they had information that provided reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contained items prohibited under the arms embargo, and authorized the seizure and disposal of such items.¹¹⁵ By resolution 2238 (2015), the Council recalled the arms embargo, travel ban, asset freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports imposed by previous resolutions, and called upon Member States to fully and effectively implement those measures.

The Council on several occasions affirmed its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures, including their strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting.¹¹⁶

¹¹² Ibid., para 15.

¹¹³ Resolutions 2208 (2015), para. 1; and 2213 (2015), para. 14.

¹¹⁴ Resolutions 2174 (2014), para. 4; and 2213 (2015), para. 11.

¹¹⁵ Resolutions 2174 (2014), paras. 9 and 10; and 2213 (2015), paras. 19 and 20.

¹¹⁶ Resolutions 2174 (2014), para. 12; 2213 (2015), para. 28; 2238 (2015), para. 16; and 2259 (2015), para. 17.

Table 15
Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning Libya, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)						
		2144 (2014)	2146 (2014)	2174 (2014)	2208 (2015)	2213 (2015)	2238 (2015)	2259 (2015)
Arms embargo	1970 (2011), para. 9	Exemption (7, 8)		Exemption (8)		Extension (20) Modification (19) Exemption (16)	Extension (14) Exemption (14)	
Asset freeze	1970 (2011), para. 17			Modification (4) Exemption (4)		Extension (11) Exemption (11)	Extension (14) Exemption (14)	Extension (10)
Ban on arms exports by target State	1970 (2011), para. 10						Extension (14)	
Business restrictions	1973 (2011), para. 21		Extension (10)					
Financial restrictions	2146 (2014), para. 10 (d)				Limited extension (1)	Limited extension (14)	Extension (14)	
Oil/petroleum embargo	2146 (2014), para. 10 (a), (c) and (d)				Limited extension (1)	Limited extension (14)	Extension (14)	
Prohibition on bunkering services	2146 (2014), para. 10 (c)		Exemption (10 (c))		Limited extension (1) Exemption (1)	Limited extension (14) Exemption (14)	Extension (14) Exemption (14)	
Transportation and aviation sanctions	1973 (2011), paras. 6, 17, 18							
Travel ban or restrictions	1970 (2011), para. 15			Modification (4) Exemption (4)		Extension (11) Exemption (11)	Extension (14) Exemption (14)	Extension (10)

Guinea-Bissau

During 2014 and 2015, the sanctions regime for Guinea-Bissau, consisting of a travel ban, remained in force but did not undergo any modifications. By resolution 2203 (2015), the Council decided to review the sanctions measures seven months from the adoption of the resolution, in September 2015.

Central African Republic

The Council in 2014 and 2015 adopted three resolutions and two presidential statements concerning the sanctions measures on the Central African Republic, which consisted of an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. Table 16 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

By resolution 2134 (2014), the Council imposed an asset freeze and travel ban on individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermined the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic. The Council exempted from the asset freeze funds, other financial assets or economic resources that had been determined by Member States to be necessary for basic expenses and extraordinary expenses notified to and approved by the Committee, as well as those determined to be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment. The Council decided that the asset freeze should not prevent a designated person or entity, under certain circumstances, from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity. Exemptions to the travel ban included

cases where the Committee determined that the travel was justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process, or would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation. Also by resolution 2134 (2014), the Council extended for a period of one year the arms embargo established by resolution 2127 (2013).

By a presidential statement of 18 December 2014, the Council recalled the travel ban imposed on individuals designated by the Committee, and expressed its intent to consider designating additional individuals or entities for targeted sanctions.¹¹⁷

By resolution 2196 (2015), the Council extended the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban until 29 January 2016. The Council further decided to exempt from the arms embargo supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the African Union Regional Task Force, and the European Union missions and French forces deployed in the Central African Republic.

On 20 October 2015, in a presidential statement, the Council reiterated its intention to expand the list of individuals and entities maintained by the Committee by adding those responsible for the outbreak of violence, in particular those that had provided support to, acted for or on behalf of, or at the direction of, an individual or an entity that had already been sanctioned by the Committee.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁷ S/PRST/2014/28, seventh and eighth paragraphs.

¹¹⁸ S/PRST/2015/17, sixth paragraph.

Table 16

Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning the Central African Republic, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)			
		2134 (2014)	S/PRST/2014/28	2196 (2015)	2217 (2015)
Arms embargo	2127 (2013), para. 54	Limited extension (40) Exemption (40)		Limited extension (1) Exemption (1 (a)–(g))	Exemption (42)
Asset freeze	2134 (2014), para. 32	Exemption (33–35)		Limited extension (7, 9) Exemption (8 (a)–(c), 10)	
Travel ban or restrictions	2134 (2014), para. 30	Exemption (30, 31)	Extension (8)	Limited extension (4) Exemption (4, 5 (a)–(c))	

Yemen

During the period under review, with regard to Yemen, the Council adopted three resolutions imposing sanctions measures on individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). Table 17 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

On 26 February 2014, the Council determined that the situation in Yemen constituted a threat to international peace and security and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,¹¹⁹ decided to impose sanctions measures for the first time. The Council imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban for an initial period of one year, on individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen, as described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 2140 (2014). The Council decided that the asset freeze would not apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that had been determined by relevant Member States to be necessary for basic expenses and extraordinary expenses notified to and approved by the Committee as well as those determined to be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment. The Council also decided that the asset freeze imposed should not prevent a designated person or entity, subject to a series of circumstances, from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity. Concerning the travel ban, the Council decided that it would not apply when the Committee determined that such travel was justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, to fulfil a judicial process, or to further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Yemen, or where a State

had determined that such entry or transit was required to advance peace and stability in Yemen. By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee to monitor the implementation of the measures and a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee.¹²⁰

On 24 February 2015, the Council extended the asset freeze and the travel ban until 26 February 2016, and reaffirmed the designation criteria and exemptions to the sanctions measures provided for in paragraphs 11 to 16 of resolution 2140 (2014).¹²¹ The Council reaffirmed its intention to keep the situation in Yemen under continuous review and its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in the resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as needed in the light of developments.¹²²

On 14 April 2015, the Council imposed an arms embargo on the former President of the country, Ali Abdullah Saleh, and the two rebel leaders Abdullah Yahya al-Hakim and Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi, as well as the individuals and entities designated by the Committee and those listed in the annex to the resolution,¹²³ and authorized Member States to inspect all cargo to Yemen and seize and dispose of all items prohibited under the arms embargo.¹²⁴ The Council underscored that violations of the arms embargo and obstructing the delivery, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance could be acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen, constituting grounds for listing.¹²⁵

¹¹⁹ Resolution 2140 (2014), last two preambular paragraphs.

¹²⁰ Ibid., paras. 19 and 21. For more information on the Committee and the Panel of Experts, see part IX.

¹²¹ Resolution 2204 (2015), paras. 2 and 3.

¹²² Ibid., para. 10.

¹²³ Resolution 2216 (2015), para. 14.

¹²⁴ Ibid., paras. 15 and 16.

¹²⁵ Ibid., para. 19.

Table 17

Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning Yemen, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)		
		2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Arms embargo	2216 (2015), paras. 14–16			
Asset freeze	2140 (2014), paras. 11, 13	Exemption (12 (a)–(c), 14)	Limited extension (2) Exemption (2)	Extension (4)
Travel ban or restrictions	2140 (2014), para. 15	Exemption (15, 16 (a)–(d))	Limited extension (2) Exemption (2)	Extension (4)

South Sudan

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions concerning the sanctions measures on South Sudan. Table 18 provides an overview of the changes made to the measures during the period under review.

On 3 March 2015, the Council, acting under Article 41 of the Charter, by resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), imposed sanctions measures, namely a travel ban and an asset freeze, for the first time on individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to that resolution as being responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, actions or policies that threatened the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.¹²⁶ In addition to establishing a Committee to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures, the Council requested the Secretary-General to create a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.¹²⁷ The Council expressed its intent to impose any sanctions that might be appropriate to respond to the situation in the country, which might

include an arms embargo and the designation of senior individuals responsible for actions or policies that threatened the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.¹²⁸

In October and December 2015, the Council reiterated its endorsement of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement signed on 23 January 2014 and endorsed the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, which was designed to end the conflict; and expressed its intention to consider all appropriate measures against those who took action that undermined the peace, stability and security of South Sudan, including those who prevented the implementation of those agreements. The Council underscored that individuals or entities that were responsible for or complicit in, or had engaged in, attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences or other peacekeeping operations or humanitarian personnel could meet the designation criteria detailed in resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#).¹²⁹

¹²⁶ Resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), paras. 6, 9 and 12.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 18. For more information on the Committee and the Panel of Experts, see part IX.

¹²⁸ Resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), para. 21.

¹²⁹ Resolutions [2241 \(2015\)](#), paras. 1 and 22; and [2252 \(2015\)](#), paras. 1 and 20.

Table 18

Changes to the measures imposed pursuant to Article 41 concerning South Sudan, 2014–2015

Provisions relating to sanctions measures	Resolutions establishing measures	Resolutions adopted during the period (paragraph)		
		2206 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
Asset freeze	2206 (2015) , paras. 12, 14	Exemption (13 (a)–(c), 15)		
Travel ban or restrictions	2206 (2015) , para. 9	Exemption (9, 11 (a)–(c))		

B. Discussion relating to Article 41

The present subsection deals with the discussions in the Council regarding the use of sanctions and other measures pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter, under two headings, covering thematic and country- and region-specific issues, respectively. Under thematic issues the Council discussed the use of sanctions as a means of combating the scourge of sexual violence in conflict (case 7), in reaching a negotiated comprehensive agreement on the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran (case 8), and more broadly as a policy tool in maintaining international peace and security (case 9). In discussions on country-specific items, the Council addressed the use of sanctions as a tool in addressing the destabilization of the situation in Libya (case 10), and considered the role of sanctions, in

particular the sanctions on Al-Qaida, in the context of the Sahel and the African continent (case 11).

Discussions of a thematic nature

Case 7

Women and peace and security

At its 7160th meeting, held on 25 April 2014 under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, the Council held a debate on sexual violence in conflict and considered the report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence.¹³⁰ The representative of Chile expressed support for the systematic inclusion of the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence and its follow-up in the relevant

¹³⁰ [S/2014/181](#).

country-specific resolutions and in the mandates of special political and peacekeeping missions. He also encouraged its inclusion in the work of the bodies monitoring the relevant Security Council sanctions.¹³¹ The representative of Australia stressed that targeted sanctions had a clear role to play in the area of conflict-related sexual violence, namely, to expose and circumscribe the perpetrators and create a powerful deterrent to others.¹³²

At its 7289th meeting, on 28 October 2014, the Council focused in its discussion on displaced women and girls, having before the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security.¹³³ The representative of Lithuania said that the regular inclusion of violence against displaced women and girls, including sexual violence, as a designation criterion would facilitate tackling impunity for such crimes.¹³⁴ The representative of Mexico welcomed the fact that sexual violence was being more broadly considered by the Council as a criterion in determining the application of targeted sanctions in situations of conflict, and expressed the hope that the strategic review of sanctions and peacekeeping operations to be carried out in 2015 would take into account the commitments and priorities of the agenda on women and peace and security.¹³⁵ The representative of the European Union joined previous speakers in welcoming the increased use of the criteria related to human rights and sexual violence in the Council's sanctions regimes.¹³⁶ The representative of India pointed out that the most egregious crimes against women were committed by irregular forces that obeyed no laws and were much more immune to sanctions than Governments. He concluded that the Council needed to focus its attention on such forces, which were responsible for the bulk of the crimes committed against women.¹³⁷

At its 7428th meeting, on 15 April 2015, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence.¹³⁸ The representative of Lithuania stated that ensuring accountability for conflict-related sexual crimes and for sexual and gender-based crimes was key to prevention. She said that the Council should be "more vocal and systematic" in its condemnation of conflict-

related sexual violence and should use sanctions to this effect, and that the systematic integration of gender-based violence into the designation criteria of sanctions regimes was one of the areas in which further advances were needed.¹³⁹ The representative of Ireland encouraged the Council to use all means at its disposal to bring perpetrators into the spotlight, including through referrals to the International Criminal Court and mandating commissions of inquiry, and to be more ambitious in its use of targeted sanctions.¹⁴⁰ The representative of Liechtenstein affirmed that the international community should attach high priority to fighting sexual violence, and that the use of sexual violence as a designation criterion for the imposition of targeted sanctions would be a meaningful step.¹⁴¹ The representative of Germany noted that sexual violence functioned as an inherent strategic component of extremist groups' ideology and was used to terrorize local populations into submission, forcibly displace unwanted populations and recruit new fighters. He said that robust military and police responses and sanctions could be a part of the solution, hand in hand with work at the grass-roots level, where tolerance and the protection of human rights must be strengthened.¹⁴² The representative of the Sudan said that the fight against sexual violence was a noble cause that had been corrupted by politicization and called for the lifting of the "unilateral sanctions" that had been imposed on some regions, hampering national efforts. He underlined the importance of verifying the accuracy of information, especially before including it in reports presented to the Council.¹⁴³

Case 8 Non-proliferation

At its 7211th meeting, on 25 June 2014, the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), concerning non-proliferation and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Chair of the Committee and representative of Australia noted that negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the five permanent members of the Council and Germany on a comprehensive agreement concerning the country's nuclear programme were entering a critical stage, and emphasized that only the Council could alter the sanctions measures it had imposed.¹⁴⁴ Speakers reiterated that while negotiations continued the

¹³¹ S/PV.7160, p. 9.

¹³² Ibid., p. 11.

¹³³ S/2014/693.

¹³⁴ S/PV.7289, p. 20.

¹³⁵ Ibid., p. 35.

¹³⁶ Ibid., p. 38.

¹³⁷ Ibid., p. 66.

¹³⁸ S/2015/203.

¹³⁹ S/PV.7428, p. 16.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 58.

¹⁴¹ Ibid., p. 33.

¹⁴² Ibid., p. 35.

¹⁴³ Ibid., p. 50.

¹⁴⁴ S/PV.7211, p. 2.

sanctions measures imposed by the Council on the Islamic Republic of Iran remained in place.¹⁴⁵ The representative of the United States said that the Committee should be continuously taking steps to improve enforcement of United Nations sanctions and respond effectively to violations.¹⁴⁶

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that sanctions should be implemented and enforced “robustly”, and added that the economic pressure created by sanctions supported diplomatic efforts.¹⁴⁷ The representative of Chad said, however, that sanctions needed to evolve to reflect the situation on the ground, and suggested an alleviation of sanctions “to bring the Iranians to the negotiating table”.¹⁴⁸ The representative of China stated that all parties should implement the resolutions on sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran “resolutely, accurately and comprehensively”, but that sanctions were “not an end in themselves”.¹⁴⁹

During the period under review, the Council held four other meetings concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran and non-proliferation, at which Council members were briefed on the status of the negotiations and reiterated their respective positions.¹⁵⁰

At its 7488th meeting, on 20 July 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), by which it endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, concluded on 14 July 2015 by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States, the High Representative of the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran.¹⁵¹ After the vote, several Council members welcomed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.¹⁵² The representative of the United States recalled that in 2006, in response to the Islamic Republic of Iran’s efforts to develop a nuclear-weapons programme, the Council had put in place “one of the toughest sanctions regimes in its history”. She said that, faced with the country’s non-compliance, the United Nations had tightened the sanctions in 2007, 2008 and 2010, and that the sanctions regime had played a “critical role” in

reaching the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.¹⁵³ Similarly, the representative of Lithuania said that “sustained pressure” by the international community, including through United Nations sanctions, could create conditions that brought parties to the negotiating table in good faith and in the spirit of compromise.¹⁵⁴

The representative of France said that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action included limits on the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear programme and a robust oversight and verification system.¹⁵⁵ The representative of the United States cautioned that all sanctions that had been suspended could be “snapped back into place”,¹⁵⁶ a warning that was echoed by other speakers.¹⁵⁷

Speaking after Council members, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran stressed that resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action terminated the unjustifiable sanctions that had been imposed on his country for its efforts to exercise its rights, sanctions that were grounded on “nothing but baseless and pure speculation and hearsay”. He asserted that no proof was ever presented that the Iranian programme had been “anything but peaceful”, and that the International Atomic Energy Agency had consistently reported that the country had duly stood by every single one of its commitments.¹⁵⁸

At its 7583rd meeting, on 15 December 2015, held after the coming into effect of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on 18 October 2015, the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#). After the briefing, several speakers welcomed the entry into force of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and the first steps towards its full implementation.¹⁵⁹ The representative of New Zealand stated that Member States had begun the process of revising their domestic settings to reflect the provisions of the agreement, to allow for the “removal of sanctions” and for “snap-back arrangements”, should they be required.¹⁶⁰ Several speakers reiterated that while efforts to reach the full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action continued all sanctions measures

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3 (United Kingdom); p. 6 (Lithuania, United States); and p. 7 (Republic of Korea).

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁵⁰ See [S/PV.7265](#), [S/PV.7350](#), [S/PV.7412](#) and [S/PV.7469](#).

¹⁵¹ See [S/2015/544](#).

¹⁵² [S/PV.7488](#), p. 5 (France); p. 7 (United Kingdom, Spain); p. 9 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); and p. 11 (Lithuania, Chad).

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, pp. 2–3 (United States).

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 11 (Lithuania).

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6 (France); and p. 11 (Lithuania).

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹⁵⁹ [S/PV.7583](#), p. 3 (Angola, China); p. 4 (France); p. 6 (New Zealand, United Kingdom); p. 7 (Chile); p. 8 (Nigeria); p. 9 (Chad); and p. 10 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

remained in effect and had to be robustly implemented by all Member States.¹⁶¹ The representative of the United States warned that after implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action there would still be measures imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter. She declared that the United States and its partners would continue to bring violations to the Council's attention and press the Council to respond appropriately.¹⁶²

Case 9

General issues relating to sanctions

At its 7323rd meeting, on 25 November 2014, the Council addressed "General issues relating to sanctions", having before it a concept note circulated by Australia.¹⁶³ In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs stated that United Nations sanctions were an "indispensable Charter-based instrument" for the maintenance of international peace and security. He recalled that through the years the Council had established 25 sanctions regimes in total, and that sanctions had been used to support conflict-resolution efforts, to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to counter terrorism. He said that United Nations sanctions worked, that they were "fairly economical", and that the Council had shown its ability to continuously innovate and adjust its sanctions regimes, the most significant transformation being the shift from comprehensive to targeted sanctions. He also said that work was required to raise awareness among Member States that sanctions were "supportive, not punitive", and to provide assistance to States implementing sanctions.¹⁶⁴

Following the briefings, all Council members took the floor and discussed various issues concerning sanctions. The representative of Nigeria stated that sanctions were a "useful conflict-management tool" and played an important role in ensuring compliance with the collective security architecture, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. He recalled that sanctions had become more targeted and said that a "one-size-fits-all approach" would not be effective as sanctions had to be tailored to address specific situations.¹⁶⁵ The representative of the United States said that sanctions had the capacity to target narrower groups than before, and to focus on non-State as well

as government actors. He noted that, while sanctions had become more challenging to implement, the Council relied on them more than ever before in responding to global threats.¹⁶⁶ The representative of the United Kingdom stated that sanctions were a vital "foreign policy tool" that could contribute to achieving United Nations objectives. He said that they were used to prevent conflict, human rights abuses, terrorism and the proliferation of weapons, and that they had made a critical and positive difference in situations from Afghanistan to Yemen.¹⁶⁷ The representative of Argentina asserted that sanctions were "temporary in nature", since they were designed to be lifted when the objective sought in each case was achieved.¹⁶⁸ The representative of Lithuania pointed out that while the current number of sanctions regimes was the highest in history, sanctions remained a rather exceptional measure under Article 41 of the Charter.¹⁶⁹ The representative of France stated that, increasingly, sanctions were a way of assisting States in restoring stability, as in the case of the Central African Republic. He added that sanctions were "not an end in and of themselves", but rather a tool to achieve a political objective.¹⁷⁰ Similarly, the representative of the Republic of Korea stated that sanctions were a useful tool in achieving the objectives of the Charter.¹⁷¹ The representative of Chad said that sanctions were a valuable tool for maintaining peace and security, but the practice had shortcomings in respect of due process and human rights guarantees during the process of listing and delisting.¹⁷²

While acknowledging that sanctions were generally an effective tool for the Council, the representative of China stated that the Council should comply with the Charter and adopt a "prudent and responsible" attitude on the question of sanctions. He said that the Council should give priority to such tools as mediation, good offices and negotiations, and that the enforcement of sanctions should be predicated on the exhaustion of other non-coercive means. He stressed that sanctions should not be a tool for one country to use "in pursuit of power politics".¹⁷³ The representative of the Russian Federation stressed that in introducing sanctions it was the "exclusive prerogative of the Council" to identify clear and precise objectives, as defined by the Charter. He said

¹⁶¹ Ibid., p. 4 (France); p. 6 (New Zealand); p. 7 (United Kingdom); p. 8 (Malaysia); and p. 11 (Lithuania, United States).

¹⁶² Ibid., p. 12.

¹⁶³ S/2014/793.

¹⁶⁴ S/PV.7323, pp. 2–3.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., pp. 6–7.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 20.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 9.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 12.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 7.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 11.

¹⁷¹ Ibid., p. 16.

¹⁷² Ibid., p. 13.

¹⁷³ Ibid., p. 14.

that sanctions must be proportionate to the threats to international peace and security and that they should be a means of last resort, not a mechanism for collective punishment affecting the well-being of a country's population.¹⁷⁴

The representative of Rwanda made reference to the evolution of sanctions into targeted sanctions, and said that targeted sanctions better served their remedial and preventative purpose. He also said that the Council could benefit from holding regular meetings or briefings on general issues of sanctions.¹⁷⁵ The representative of Jordan expressed hope for closer cooperation between the adversely affected States and the sanctions committees.¹⁷⁶

Speakers also addressed the issue of implementation. The representative of Lithuania stated that sanctions measures, “whether intended to coerce, constrain or deter”, could serve their underlying purpose only when they were properly targeted and implemented.¹⁷⁷ The representative of Nigeria noted that sanctions were a relatively low-cost option when considered against deploying peacekeeping operations but their effectiveness was compromised by lack of compliance.¹⁷⁸ Other speakers who emphasized the importance of implementation expressed similar views.¹⁷⁹ The representative of Chile suggested establishing criteria conducive to facilitating the implementation of sanctions, and he encouraged field visits by the sanctions committees and their Chairs to verify and evaluate implementation and compliance.¹⁸⁰ The representative of the United Kingdom recalled that sanctions regimes established by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter placed obligations on all Member States.¹⁸¹ The representatives of the Republic of Korea and Rwanda acknowledged the growing need for support in capacity-building of Member States to assist implementation efforts.¹⁸² The representative of Jordan affirmed that developing countries faced the “greatest burden” with respect to enforcing sanctions throughout Africa and the Middle East. In this regard, he expressed the hope that the Council would lay the foundation for an institutional dialogue among assistance providers, donors and adversely affected

States, through which the former would be able and willing to provide sanctions-related assistance.¹⁸³

The representative of the United States noted that implementation gaps undermined the Council's efforts and exacerbated threats. He stated that the Council should continue to encourage all parts of the United Nations system to foster and facilitate full implementation of sanctions, and that the Council should devote more attention to helping States to enforce sanctions.¹⁸⁴ The representative of Australia also reaffirmed that the key to the effectiveness of the sanctions system remained the engagement with Member States.¹⁸⁵ The representative of the Russian Federation stated that if Member States required any kind of assistance in implementing a given sanctions regime, they were fully entitled to directly address the relevant sanctions committee.¹⁸⁶

Country-specific discussions relating to Article 41

Case 10 The situation in Libya

At its 7142nd meeting, on 19 March 2014, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#), by which it authorized Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), and imposed measures to prevent illicit oil exports from Libya. Speaking after the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Argentina expressed support for the resolution, and deemed the step authorized therein of an “exceptional nature”.¹⁸⁷ The representative of China emphasized that measures adopted by Member States under the authorization in resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#) would not set a precedent and would not affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a flag State over its vessels on the high seas.¹⁸⁸ While agreeing that the illegal export of Libyan oil threatened to further jeopardize the country's stability, the representative of the Russian Federation decried the use of “emergency measures” to deal with problems that had been “created with the connivance and even support of a number of Member States”.¹⁸⁹ At the 7345th meeting, on 17 December 2014, following the briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), the representative of Libya

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 17–18.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 10 (United Kingdom); p. 11 (France); and p. 17 (Rwanda).

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 17 (Republic of Korea); and p. 18 (Rwanda).

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

¹⁸⁷ [S/PV.7142](#), p. 2.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

took the floor to state that the sanctions on Libya were not sanctions against the legitimate authorities but that, in fact, the Libyan authorities were “partners with the Security Council” in the efforts to ensure that the existing arms embargo was not violated by non-State parties or terrorist organizations.¹⁹⁰

At its 7420th meeting, on 27 March 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2213 (2015), by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and expanded the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 2146 (2014),¹⁹¹ and also adopted resolution 2214 (2015). Speaking after the adoption of the resolutions, the representative of the United Kingdom welcomed the renewed focus on the UNSMIL mandate for supporting the political process in Libya, and reaffirmed support for the sanctions imposed.¹⁹² The representative of Jordan cautioned that the situation in Libya and the region would deteriorate unless the efforts of the legitimate Government were supported, which would require the sanctions Committee to accelerate consideration of the requests of the Government to obtain the equipment and weapons it needed.¹⁹³ Similarly, the representatives of Libya and Egypt encouraged the implementation of resolution 2214 (2015), in particular paragraphs 7 and 10, in which the Committee was urged to consider expeditiously the requests for exemption from the arms embargo submitted by the Libyan authorities.¹⁹⁴ At its 7598th meeting, on 23 December 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2259 (2015), in which it welcomed the signing of the Libyan Political Agreement, and recalled the sanctions measures in place, namely the arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports. The representative of Libya affirmed that, under resolution

2259 (2015), those who prevented the Government from exercising its authority and role from its headquarters in the capital would be subject to international sanctions.¹⁹⁵

Case 11 Peace and security in Africa

At its 7203rd meeting, held on 19 June 2014 under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa”, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel and considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on the progress towards the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.¹⁹⁶ In the discussion, the representative of Australia affirmed that countering violent extremism was more relevant than ever in preventing terrorism and conflict. He thus urged the United Nations to leverage the full range of development and security entities to build community resilience against terrorism, highlighting in this regard the Al-Qaida sanctions regime. He emphasized, however, that the effectiveness of the sanctions regime depended upon the ability of affected States to use it as part of their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies.¹⁹⁷ Speaking about the challenges with respect to the Sahel, the representative of the United States referred to the instability in Libya and the deteriorating situation in northern Mali, as well as the threat posed by Boko Haram. He also spoke about the ministerial meeting hosted by the Government of the United Kingdom, at which representatives of a number of Member States and regional organizations had agreed upon a unified response to the crisis in Nigeria, including through the strengthening of the sanctions against Boko Haram’s leaders.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁰ S/PV.7345, p. 4.

¹⁹¹ For more information on the sanctions regime concerning Libya, see part VII, sect. III.A.2.

¹⁹² S/PV.7420, p. 3.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 5.

¹⁹⁵ S/PV.7598, p. 8.

¹⁹⁶ S/2014/397.

¹⁹⁷ S/PV.7203, p. 10.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid., pp. 15–16.

IV. Measures to maintain or restore international peace and security in accordance with Article 42 of the Charter

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace

and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Note

Section IV covers the practice of the Security Council in relation to Article 42 of the Charter, regarding the authorization of the use of force by peacekeeping operations and multinational forces, as well as interventions by regional organizations.¹⁹⁹

During the period under review, the Council authorized the use of force under Chapter VII of the Charter with respect to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security by several peacekeeping missions and multinational forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, the Sudan (including Darfur and Abyei) and South Sudan.

This section is divided into two subsections. Subsection A outlines decisions of the Council authorizing the use of force under Chapter VII of the Charter. Subsection B covers discussions of the Council of relevance for Article 42, and contains three case studies relating to thematic issues.

A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 42

During 2014 and 2015, the Council made no explicit reference to Article 42 of the Charter in its decisions. This notwithstanding, the Council adopted several resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter by which it authorized peacekeeping missions and multinational forces, including those deployed by regional organizations, to use “all necessary measures” or “all necessary means” in the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.²⁰⁰

During the period under review, the Council authorized the use of force in relation to the situation in the Central African Republic and in connection with the smuggling of migrants off the coast of Libya. With respect to the former, the Council in resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#) authorized the use of force by the European Union operation in support of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African

Republic, according to the terms of the letter dated 21 January 2014 from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union.²⁰¹ Subsequently, by resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA.²⁰² MINUSCA was authorized to use “all necessary means” to carry out its mandate.²⁰³ Besides the European Union operation, the Council also authorized the French forces operating in the country to use “all necessary means” to provide operational support to elements of MINUSCA.²⁰⁴

With respect to the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory, the Council in resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#), which was adopted under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, authorized Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations to use “all measures” commensurate with the specific circumstances in confronting migrant smugglers or human traffickers.²⁰⁵

During the period under review, the operations of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan came to an end on 31 December 2014.²⁰⁶

In 2014 and 2015, the Council reiterated its authorization to use force in relation to various situations and disputes in Africa and Europe. In connection with the situation in Mali, the Council authorized the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to take all means necessary to carry out its mandate

¹⁹⁹ The Security Council’s authorization of the use of force by regional organizations is covered in part VIII. The authorization of the use of force by peacekeeping operations is covered in part X in the context of the mandates of peacekeeping operations.

²⁰⁰ See previous Supplements for more information on the authorization by the Security Council of the use of force with respect to the mandates of missions referred to below and established prior to the period under review.

²⁰¹ The authorization to use force was later extended until 15 March 2015 by resolution [2181 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

²⁰² The Council also decided to transfer authority from the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic to MINUSCA, which took place on 15 September 2014. For more information on the mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”; and for more information on the mandate of BINUCA, see part X, sect. II, “Political and peacebuilding missions”.

²⁰³ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 29; see also resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 31.

²⁰⁴ See resolutions [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 47; and [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 50.

²⁰⁵ See resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#), para. 10.

²⁰⁶ For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see part I, sect. 17. For more information concerning the authorization of the use of force by ISAF, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012–2013*, part VII, sect. IV.A.

and authorized the French forces to use all necessary means to intervene in support of elements of the mission “when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General”.²⁰⁷ With respect to Somalia, the Council reiterated the authorization for the African Union Mission (AMISOM) to take all measures necessary to carry out its mandate, welcomed the joint operations of AMISOM and the Somali National Army, which had had a significant impact in reducing territory held by Al-Shabaab, and underlined “the importance of such operations continuing”.²⁰⁸ In resolution 2232 (2015), the Council agreed with the Secretary-General’s assessment that the security strategy in Somalia should be guided by three objectives, including the continuation of “offensive operations” against Al-Shabaab strongholds.²⁰⁹ In relation to the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council reiterated its authorization to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO) to “take all measures necessary” to perform its mandate, including neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade.²¹⁰ The Council emphasized that such measures were to be taken in strict compliance with international law and in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations forces.²¹¹ In connection with the situation in Côte d’Ivoire, the Council renewed the authorization to use force provided to the French forces supporting the United Nations Operation (UNOCI), for two consecutive periods of one year, and also authorized UNOCI to use “all necessary means” to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment.²¹² During the period under review, the Council clarified, as it had done in previous years, the scope of the authorization to use all necessary means or actions by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council emphasized that, in all three missions, the

authorization included taking all necessary measures to protect civilians.²¹³

In Europe, in relation to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council renewed its authorization to Member States, under the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence, to take “all measures necessary” to effect the implementation of and ensure compliance with their designated functions under the Peace Agreement.²¹⁴

For more information on the specific mandates of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, see part X of the present Supplement.

B. Discussion relating to Article 42

This subsection highlights the themes discussed during the deliberations of the Council with regard to measures under Article 42 of the Charter and the authorization of the use of force.

During the period under review, the debates in the Council reflected existing tensions among Member States between the adherence to traditional principles of peacekeeping and the consolidation of robust mandates to address increasingly challenging theatres of operation. Council deliberations continued to focus on the limits and scope of the authorization of the use of force under mandates to protect civilians. The Council also discussed the use of force to address humanitarian issues in the context of the migrant crisis in the Mediterranean. The case studies below, concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations (case 12), the protection of civilians in armed conflict (case 13) and the maintenance of international peace and security (case 14), focus on the key elements of those debates. Following the terrorist attacks perpetrated by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) in 2015, in particular the attacks in Paris and St. Denis on 13 November 2015, the Council adopted resolution 2249 (2015) under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”. After the adoption of the resolution, Council members made reference to the threat posed by ISIL and the need to counter it with the use of “all necessary measures” (see case 15).

²⁰⁷ See resolution 2164 (2014), paras.12 and 26; S/PRST/2015/5, sixth paragraph; and resolution 2227 (2015), paras. 13 and 27.

²⁰⁸ See resolution 2182 (2014), paras. 23 and 28.

²⁰⁹ Resolution 2232 (2015), para. 5.

²¹⁰ See resolution 2147 (2014), para. 4. For more information on MONUSCO, see part X. For background information on the Intervention Brigade, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2013–2013*, part VII.

²¹¹ See resolution 2211 (2015), para. 9 (e).

²¹² See resolutions 2162 (2014), paras. 20 and 28; and 2226 (2015), paras. 20 and 28.

²¹³ See resolutions 2155 (2014), para. 4; 2156 (2014), para. 8; 2173 (2014), para. 9; 2179 (2014), para. 8; 2187 (2014), para. 4; 2205 (2015), para. 9; 2223 (2015), para. 4; 2228 (2015), para. 5; 2230 (2015), para. 10; 2241 (2015), para. 4; 2251 (2015), para. 9; and 2252 (2015), para. 8.

²¹⁴ See resolutions 2183 (2014), paras. 14, 15 and 16; and 2247 (2015), paras. 5, 6 and 7.

Case 12
United Nations peacekeeping operations

On 11 June 2014, the Council held an open debate under the item “United Nations peacekeeping operations” and under the sub-item “New trends”, having before it a concept note circulated by the Russian Federation.²¹⁵ During the meeting, speakers made reference to “robust peacekeepers” and “robust mandates”. While some speakers viewed such mandates positively, as a reflection of the Council’s determination to meet new challenges in peacekeeping operations,²¹⁶ others expressed a variety of concerns. For example, certain speakers argued that further intergovernmental reflection on this type of robust mandates was necessary,²¹⁷ or highlighted the risks associated with the lack of adequate resources or the absence of clear political goals.²¹⁸ The representative of Rwanda emphasized that his country supported “well-prepared and well-planned robust peacekeeping”, but believed that peacekeepers had no role to play in “asymmetric warfare”.²¹⁹ Other speakers argued that robust mandates should be without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping.²²⁰ Moreover, the representative of Uruguay affirmed that peacekeeping operations should restrict their use of force to cases of “legitimate self-defence and defence of the mandate”.²²¹ Echoing other speakers, the representative of Bangladesh said that “any attempt to use peacekeepers as combatants” would hamper their credibility and universal acceptability, and that enabling conditions must be created that protected peacekeepers so that they could perform their traditional peacekeeping role.²²²

At a meeting on 9 October 2014, under the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, the Council heard briefings from the Force Commanders of MONUSCO, MINUSMA and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations. The Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations affirmed that the Force Commanders were operating in failing or failed States where there was “hardly any peace to keep”.²²³ The Force Commander of MONUSCO noted that

United Nations peacekeeping principles might not always apply against “armed criminal groups” in contemporary missions, and suggested that their application could be reviewed and adjusted to contemporary threats and to the context of violence that innocent civilians and peacekeeping personnel faced in conflict areas. He added that, to protect civilians, a military force should be “robust and dynamic”.²²⁴ In illustrating the challenges that military contingents were facing, the Force Commander of MINUSMA said that the mission was in a terrorist-fighting situation without “an anti-terrorist mandate or adequate training, equipment, logistics or intelligence to deal with such a situation”.²²⁵ During the meeting some speakers reiterated their support for “robust mandates”.²²⁶ The representative of the Russian Federation observed that the mandates of the operations were increasingly providing for the use of force and endowed with multiple components. He cited the example of MONUSCO, and noted the need to substantively analyse the experience of the use of the Intervention Brigade.²²⁷

Case 13
Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Having before it a concept note circulated by Chile,²²⁸ the Council held an open debate on 30 January 2015 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. According to the concept note, the focus of the debate was the protection challenges and needs faced by women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict settings. During the meeting, speakers dwelled on the question of the use of force for the purposes of protecting civilians.

The representative of Kazakhstan emphasized that the need to uphold the rights of women and girls should be clearly specified in the mandates of peacekeepers, with the rules and responsibilities explicitly demarcated, including in cases requiring the use of force.²²⁹ The representative of the Russian Federation noted that in all armed conflicts the belligerents bear primary responsibility for full compliance with the standards of international law and for taking “all possible measures to ensure protection of civilians”. He argued that international institutions and mechanisms are meant above all to assist all national efforts. He observed that the primary reference

²¹⁵ See [S/2014/384](#).

²¹⁶ See [S/PV.7196](#), p. 15 (Nigeria); and p. 51 (Senegal).

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6 (Chile); p. 23 (Argentina); and p. 55 (Indonesia).

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (Chile); and p. 59 (Ireland).

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 33 (Pakistan); p. 35 (Guatemala); and p. 58 (Turkey).

²²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 43.

²²² *Ibid.*, p. 61.

²²³ See [S/PV.7275](#), p. 2.

²²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 8 (Rwanda); and p. 10 (Republic of Korea).

²²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

²²⁸ [S/2015/32](#).

²²⁹ [S/PV.7374](#), p. 39.

points were the provisions of the Charter and the basic principles of United Nations peacekeeping, including the use of force only in accordance with the mandate.²³⁰ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela affirmed that the responsibility to protect implied military action against a State without its consent, whereas the protection of civilians did not address the strategic use of force, and was applied in the context of full respect for the Charter and the guiding principles of peacekeeping, including the consent of the host State.²³¹ The representative of Burundi added that any use of force to defend civilians should take place with total respect for the Charter and that any unilateral action taken in the name of some kind of theory of protection of civilians should be discouraged.²³² Some speakers expressed regret at the fact that, in spite of the robust mandates provided by the Council, there were inconsistent results with regard to the effective protection of civilians.²³³ Expressing support for the Council's authorization of missions with protection mandates, the representative of Thailand noted that "when civilians are at risk, the Security Council must act decisively and in a timely manner" in accordance with the Charter.²³⁴

Case 14 Maintenance of international peace and security

On 9 October 2015, the Council held a meeting under the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security", at which it adopted resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#) by 14 votes in favour, with 1 abstention (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela). By that resolution the Council authorized "Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations" "to use all measures" in confronting migrant smugglers or human traffickers. As described by the representative of the United Kingdom, by that resolution, the Council authorized "the European Union military operation in the southern Central Mediterranean to begin interdictions against migrant smugglers operating on the high seas".²³⁵

In the discussion that ensued, the representative of Chad expressed the hope that the reference to Chapter VII of the Charter authorizing the use of force would not give rise to extensive interpretations, as had

been the case in the past. He noted, further, that the use of force against smugglers on the high seas "alone" would not be enough to put an end to the flow of migrants and refugees towards Europe.²³⁶ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela said that creating the possibility of applying Chapter VII, specifically the use of military force to deal with the humanitarian situation of migrants, was "a serious mistake". He added that in so doing the Council was setting a dangerous precedent and usurping the authority of the General Assembly by addressing issues that fell within its competence.²³⁷

The representative of Chile said that it was his delegation's understanding that the resolution granted States or regional organizations, under exceptional circumstances and for a limited period of time, the right to intercept vessels on the high seas, along the coast of Libya, only when there existed "reasonable grounds to suspect trafficking in migrants or human trafficking and always within the legal framework of the norms established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea".²³⁸ The representative of Jordan cautioned that the resolution should not be misinterpreted as an authorization to "bypass" the provisions of refugee conventions or override the legal principles governing the use of force. She noted that the use of force as provided for in paragraph 10 of the resolution should be limited in scope, because "the use of force against non-State players or individual non-State actors in the context of human trafficking in the Mediterranean does not violate the legal norms that allow parties to resort to force".²³⁹

The representative of Libya recognized the grave threat to international peace and security posed by the smuggling and trafficking of migrants. He observed that illegal migration cannot be tackled solely with security measures, and said he did not believe that anyone would stand against an international effort to put an end to the humanitarian tragedy provided it was done in full respect for the principles of international law, in particular respect for the sovereignty of States and non-interference in their internal affairs. He confirmed that his country did not object to the deployment of a European maritime force in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast aimed at saving illegal migrants or at targeting smugglers and their boats in international waters.²⁴⁰

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

²³² *Ibid.*, p. 49.

²³³ *Ibid.*, p. 37 (Belgium); p. 41 (Slovakia); and p. 51 (Indonesia).

²³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

²³⁵ [S/PV.7531](#), p. 2.

²³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

²³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

Case 15

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

On 20 November 2015, the Council held its 7565th meeting, under the item “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, and unanimously adopted resolution 2249 (2015). The Council made no reference to Chapter VII in the resolution, but nevertheless called upon Member States with a capacity to do so to take “all necessary measures” on the territory under the control of ISIL, also known as Da’esh, in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.²⁴¹ In a statement after the adoption of the resolution, the representative of France stated that the resolution called on all Member States to take “all necessary measures” to eradicate the “sanctuary” that Da’esh had created in Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq

²⁴¹ Resolution 2249 (2015), para. 5.

and to thwart its radical ideology.²⁴² The representative of the United States welcomed and applauded the resolute call on States to take all necessary measures, adding that it was necessary to “choke off funding, arms, recruitment and other kinds of support to ISIL and Al-Nusrah Front”. She noted that Iraq had made clear that it was facing a serious threat of continuing attacks from ISIL, in particular from safe havens in the Syrian Arab Republic, and that the “Al-Assad regime” had shown that it could not and would not suppress that threat.²⁴³ The representative of the United Kingdom added that the resolution was a powerful international recognition of the threat posed by ISIL and that it called for “all necessary measures” to counter ISIL.²⁴⁴

²⁴² S/PV.7565, p. 2.

²⁴³ Ibid., p. 4.

²⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 9.

V. Consideration of Articles 43 to 45 of the Charter

Article 43

1. *All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.*

2. *Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.*

3. *The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.*

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the

employment of contingents of that Member’s armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Note

Under Article 43 of the Charter all Member States undertake to make available to the Security Council, for the maintenance of international peace and security, armed forces, assistance and facilities in accordance with special agreements. Such agreements, to be entered into by the Council and Member States, were conceived to regulate the numbers and types of troops, their readiness and location and the nature of facilities to be provided.

No agreements under Article 43 were ever concluded, however, and in the absence of such agreements there is therefore no practice in application of Article 43. The United Nations has developed

practical arrangements to carry out military operations in the absence of such agreements. In that context, the Council authorizes peacekeeping forces (under the command and control of the Secretary-General and assembled pursuant to ad hoc agreements entered into by the United Nations and Member States), and national or regional forces (under national or regional command and control) to conduct military action. Peacekeeping operations, as well as their mandates, are covered in detail in part X of the present Supplement.

Articles 44 and 45 of the Charter make explicit reference to Article 43 and are therefore intimately linked. As with Article 43, there is no practice in application of Articles 44 and 45. This notwithstanding, the Council has developed, through its decisions, practice by which to (a) call upon Member States to contribute armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, (b) consult with Member States contributing troops for United Nations peacekeeping activities and (c) call upon Member States to contribute military air assets in the context of peacekeeping.

During the period under review, increased attention was paid to the challenges faced by peacekeeping operations in delivering their respective mandates. In spite of the greater attention to this question, there was no constitutional discussion about Articles 43 and 45. There were however explicit references to Article 44 in numerous discussions in the Council. Below is an overview of the practice of the Council during 2014 and 2015 concerning the need for Member States to contribute to, support and assist peacekeeping operations (subsection A), the need for consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries (subsection B) and the question of Member States' contributing military air assets to peacekeeping operations (subsection C).

A. Need for Member States to contribute to, support and assist peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, a period marked by various high-level reviews in respect of peacekeeping operations, while the Council did not explicitly refer to Articles 43 to 45 in any of its decisions, increased attention was paid to the challenges faced by peacekeeping operations in delivering their respective mandates. As in previous periods, in the decisions of the Council, frequent reference was made to the need for Member States to contribute to, support and assist peacekeeping operations (see sect. VII below, concerning Article 48 of the Charter).

In this regard, the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations included among its recommendations that the Secretariat should consult with Member States and regional organizations on the options for a regional and global capacity for rapid deployment capabilities, including to serve as bridging forces, and prepare a proposal for Member States.²⁴⁵ The Panel stated that, "in the spirit of Article 43 of the Charter", it was time for Member States to support new arrangements for mobilizing the requisite capabilities and strengthening systems to deliver on the mandates of peace operations in more austere and insecure environments.²⁴⁶

B. Need to consult with troop- and police-contributing countries

During the period under review, the Council affirmed its intention to enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, including through consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries.²⁴⁷ The Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations"²⁴⁸ and of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,²⁴⁹ with respect to consultations between the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat.²⁵⁰ The Council noted in particular the view of the Panel and the Secretary-General that the lack of effective dialogue through consultations between these three stakeholders had generated frustration on all sides and had undermined mandate implementation. The Council acknowledged the importance of effective consultations among the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat, viewed them as an opportunity to set expectations for the required capabilities, performance standards and timelines, welcomed developments in the informal approach to consultations, as reflected in the report on the activities of its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015,²⁵¹ and

²⁴⁵ See S/2015/446, para. 206 (b).

²⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 194.

²⁴⁷ S/PRST/2015/22, ninth paragraph.

²⁴⁸ S/2015/682.

²⁴⁹ See S/2015/446.

²⁵⁰ S/PRST/2015/22, fourth paragraph; and S/PRST/2015/26, second paragraph

²⁵¹ S/2015/1050.

encouraged further informal consultations.²⁵² The Council also acknowledged that those consultations must extend beyond the issue of mandates of operations, to areas such as the safety and security of peacekeepers, strategic force generation, gender, conduct and discipline, including allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, implementation of protection of civilian mandates, capability, performance, equipment and national caveats.²⁵³

In 2014 and 2015, there were no explicit references to Article 44 in the communications addressed to the Council. In numerous communications, however, the need for effective triangular cooperation between troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and the Security Council was emphasized.²⁵⁴ Moreover, the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations²⁵⁵ and the Secretary-General²⁵⁶ recommended consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries.

During the period under review, Article 44 of the Charter was explicitly referred to in numerous discussions of the Council under a wide range of items.²⁵⁷ The question of enhanced dialogue and consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries was extensively discussed in Council deliberations under the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations” (case 16) and, in connection with the Council’s working methods, under the item “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)” (case 17).

Case 16 United Nations peacekeeping operations

On 11 June 2014, the Council held its 7196th meeting, under the item entitled “United Nations

peacekeeping operations” and the sub-item “New trends”. The concept note for the meeting circulated by the Russian Federation made explicit reference to taking into account the views of troop-contributing countries.²⁵⁸ During the meeting, a majority of speakers supported enhanced participation, collaboration and exchanges with troop- and police-contributing States (also referred to as triangular cooperation) with a view to achieving a variety of objectives, namely, to strengthen the link between policy formulation and its implementation in the field as well as the increased effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. The representative of India expressed hope for the eventual implementation of Article 44 of the Charter, and called on the Council to reconsider the use of intervention mandates for United Nations peacekeeping operations until all Member States contributing troops had been given the opportunity, “under Article 44 of the Charter”, to participate in the Council’s decisions on such operations in the Chamber.²⁵⁹ The representative of Spain said that his country believed in improving the channels of communication between troop-contributing countries and the Security Council and in better links between those countries and the work of the Council “in keeping with Articles 43 and 44 of the Charter”.²⁶⁰ The representative of Bangladesh urged the Council to allow the troop- and police-contributing countries to join in dialogue and discussion “under Article 44 of the Charter” prior to making decisions on and mandates for United Nations peacekeeping operations.²⁶¹

At subsequent meetings held under the same item, the question of consultation and dialogue between the Secretariat, the Security Council and troop-contributing countries was also addressed.²⁶²

Case 17 Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

On 23 October 2014, at its 7285th meeting, the Council held its annual open debate on its working methods under the item “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”. The representative of India spoke of the complete disregard in the working methods of the Council for “the clear provisions and obligations set out in Article 44” of the Charter.²⁶³ Other speakers however

²⁵² See [S/PRST/2015/26](#), second and fifth to seventh paragraphs.

²⁵³ *Ibid.*, fifth paragraph.

²⁵⁴ See, for example, the statement annexed to the letter dated 14 November 2014 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/818](#)).

²⁵⁵ [S/2015/446](#), para. 193 (a).

²⁵⁶ [S/2015/682](#), paras. 61–63.

²⁵⁷ See [S/PV.7109](#), p. 35 (India); [S/PV.7196](#), pp. 27–28 (India); p. 39 (Spain); and p. 61 (Bangladesh); [S/PV.7228](#), p. 65 (India); [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 29 (India); [S/PV.7389](#), p. 31 (India); [S/PV.7414](#), p. 32 (India); [S/PV.7464](#), p. 21 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); [S/PV.7479](#), p. 15 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); [S/PV.7505](#), p. 24 (India); [S/PV.7533](#), p. 65 (India); [S/PV.7539](#), p. 15 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); and p. 25 (India); and [S/PV.7558](#), p. 19 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

²⁵⁸ See [S/2014/384](#), annex.

²⁵⁹ [S/PV.7196](#), pp. 27–28.

²⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 39.

²⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 61.

²⁶² See, in particular, [S/PV.7228](#), [S/PV.7317](#) and [S/PV.7464](#).

²⁶³ [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 29.

acknowledged the progress achieved in connection with the dialogue between the Council and troop- and police-contributing countries and pointed out that further improvement was possible.²⁶⁴ The representative of Brazil urged the Council to consider new ways to improve the participation of other actors, including troop-contributing countries, in the decision-making process.²⁶⁵ The representative of Peru affirmed that it was essential to consolidate the practice of the Council's consultations with troop-contributing countries involved in peacekeeping operations.²⁶⁶

During the following year's open debate on working methods, held on 20 October 2015, the question of consultations with troop-contributing countries as an expression of Article 44 again arose. The representative of India stated that Article 44 of the Charter required that consultations be held with troop-contributing countries before the mandates of peacekeeping operations were finalized. He affirmed that, regrettably, that had never happened and he looked to the elected members of the Council to make a new beginning.²⁶⁷ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela said that, in accordance with Article 44, troop-contributing countries should participate in the decisions of the Council on the employment of their contingents in peacekeeping operations, and called for "a genuine implementation of the provisions of Article 44".²⁶⁸ Many speakers supported enhanced and regular consultations with troop-contributing countries.²⁶⁹

C. Question of contributing military air assets

During the period under review, the Council adopted a number of decisions in which it called on Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to United Nations and Member State-led enforcement operations and peacekeeping

missions,²⁷⁰ including military air assets.²⁷¹ It called upon Member States to contribute air assets in the context of military action carried out pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter in the Central African Republic²⁷² and Somalia.²⁷³

During the period under review, the question of air assets at the disposal of peacekeeping missions was frequently mentioned in the deliberations of the Council. On 15 December 2015, at its 7581st meeting, held in connection with the item "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan", the Council adopted resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#), with 2 abstentions (Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)). In the resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to prioritize the complete deployment of personnel of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to the authorized military and police strength, including tactical military helicopters and unmanned aerial systems.²⁷⁴ In explanation of vote, the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voiced the concerns of Member States, including the host country in this case, with regard to the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, owing to the implications for the sovereignty of the country concerned and the lack of added value of using such vehicles.²⁷⁵ The representative of the United States, on the other hand, recalled the extensive briefing from the Secretariat on the important role that unarmed and unmanned aerial systems and helicopters could play in helping missions. She said that this was the result of listening to troop contributors, and that "we owe it to the troops and police on the ground to provide them with those lifesaving tools".²⁷⁶

²⁶⁴ [S/PV.7285](#), p. 14 (Rwanda); p. 17 (Lithuania); and [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 19 (Indonesia).

²⁶⁵ [S/PV.7285 \(Resumption 1\)](#), pp. 5–6.

²⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

²⁶⁷ [S/PV.7539](#), p. 25.

²⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

²⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 8 (Angola); and p. 22 (Sweden); and [S/PV.7539 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 6 (Indonesia); p. 11 (Uruguay); pp. 14–15 (Brazil); p. 20 (Peru, Pakistan); p. 22 (Ukraine); and p. 28 (Rwanda).

²⁷⁰ See, for example, resolutions [2148 \(2014\)](#), para. 11; [2149 \(2014\)](#), paras. 16, 17 and 20; [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 21; [2182 \(2014\)](#), para. 37; [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 23; [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 17; [2228 \(2015\)](#), para. 13; [2232 \(2015\)](#), para. 16; and [2245 \(2015\)](#), para. 11; and [S/PRST/2014/28](#), fifteenth paragraph; and [S/PRST/2015/17](#), sixteenth paragraph.

²⁷¹ See, for example, resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 36; [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 16; and [2182 \(2014\)](#), para. 30; and [S/PRST/2014/28](#), seventeenth paragraph.

²⁷² Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 16; and [S/PRST/2014/28](#), seventeenth paragraph.

²⁷³ See resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#), para. 30; and [2232 \(2015\)](#), para. 14.

²⁷⁴ Resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#), para. 13.

²⁷⁵ [S/PV.7581](#), p. 2 (Russian Federation); and p. 3 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

VI. Role and composition of the Military Staff Committee in accordance with Articles 46 and 47 of the Charter

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. *There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.*

2. *The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.*

3. *The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.*

4. *The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.*

Note

Section VI covers the practice of the Security Council under Articles 46 and 47 of the Charter regarding the Military Staff Committee, including instances in which the Council considered the role of the Military Staff Committee in planning the application of armed force, and in advising and assisting the Council on the military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security.

During the period under review, the Military Staff Committee received little attention from the Council in its decisions and deliberations. During the period under review, the Council did not explicitly refer to either Article 46 or Article 47 in any of its decisions or its discussions. The Military Staff Committee was

however mentioned in two decisions, as described in subsection A below, and at one of the meetings of the Council, as covered in subsection B below.

As it is customary, the annual reports of the Council to the General Assembly made reference to the activities of the Military Staff Committee.²⁷⁷ Moreover, at the eleventh annual workshop for the newly elected members of the Security Council, mention was made by one of the participants to the “productive discussion” with the Military Staff Committee on the security situation in Mali.²⁷⁸

A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Articles 46 and 47

During the period under review, there were no explicit references to Articles 46 and 47 in any of the decisions of the Council. However, the Military Staff Committee was referred to in one resolution, adopted unanimously under the item “Women and peace and security” on 13 October 2015, the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000). The Council requested the Military Staff Committee to discuss issues of sexual exploitation and abuse as part of its regular programme.²⁷⁹

The Council also issued a presidential statement in which it recognized that sustained consultations with the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries were essential for a shared understanding of appropriate responses and their implications for the mandate and conduct of an operation. In this regard the Council recalled the “many mechanisms that exist to facilitate consultations”, including the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly and the Military Staff Committee.²⁸⁰

B. Discussion relating to Articles 46 and 47

During the period under review, no explicit references were made to Articles 46 and 47 at any of the meetings of the Council. The Military Staff Committee was mentioned once, at one meeting of the Council.

²⁷⁷ See [A/69/2](#), part IV; [A/70/2](#), part IV; and [A/71/2](#), part IV.

²⁷⁸ See [S/2014/213](#), annex.

²⁷⁹ See resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), para. 9.

²⁸⁰ [S/PRST/2015/26](#), fourth paragraph.

On 30 September 2015, at the 7527th meeting of the Council, held under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the representative of the Russian Federation said that the Military Staff Committee could be used in planning joint action in the fight against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh).²⁸¹

²⁸¹ S/PV.7527, p. 4.

VII. Action required of Member States under Article 48 of the Charter

Article 48

1. *The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.*

2. *Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.*

Note

Section VII covers the practice of the Council in relation to Article 48 of the Charter, regarding the obligation of all or some Member States to carry out the decisions of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security. Under Article 48 (2), Member States shall carry out the decisions directly, or through international organizations of which they are members. The section focuses on the types of obligations imposed on Member States pursuant to Article 48, and on the range of addressees designated by the Council to implement, or comply with, decisions adopted.

While Article 48 relates to requests to Member States to carry out action decided upon by the Council, during 2014 and 2015, as in previous periods, the Council addressed some of its pleas to “all parties”²⁸² “militias”²⁸³ and “non-State actors”,²⁸⁴ emphasizing the

²⁸² See, for example, resolutions 2147 (2014), para. 34; 2149 (2014), para. 43; 2155 (2014), para. 16; 2162 (2014), para. 29; 2164 (2014), para. 22; 2211 (2015), para. 37; 2217 (2015), para. 48; 2223 (2015), para. 15; 2226 (2015), para. 29; and 2227 (2015), para. 6; and S/PRST/2015/7, fourth paragraph.

²⁸³ See, for example, resolution 2217 (2015), para. 5; and S/PRST/2015/17, eleventh paragraph.

intra-State nature of many of the conflicts on its agenda.

In 2014 and 2015, the Council did not explicitly invoke Article 48 in its decisions. The Council, however, adopted resolutions and issued presidential statements in which it underlined the obligation of Member States to comply with the measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of relevance to Article 48.

This section is divided into two subsections. Subsection A covers decisions of the Council requiring Member States to carry out action in relation to measures under Article 41, and subsection B covers decisions of the Council requiring Member States to carry out action in relation to measures under Article 42. During the biennium under review, no references to Article 48 were found in communications to the Council nor was any discussion held in relation to the interpretation or application of that Article.

A. Decisions of the Security Council requiring Member States to carry out action in relation to measures under Article 41 of the Charter

During the period under review and in relation to decisions adopted pursuant to Article 41 concerning sanctions, the Council called on Member States (a) to comply with their obligation to implement sanctions measures by, inter alia, taking “all necessary measures”;²⁸⁵ (b) to report to the relevant sanctions committees or to the Council;²⁸⁶ (c) to ensure

²⁸⁴ See, for example, S/PRST/2015/8, tenth paragraph.

²⁸⁵ See, for example, resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 10; 2161 (2014), para. 40; and 2182 (2014), paras. 16 (“commensurate with the circumstances”) and 19.

²⁸⁶ See, for example, resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 11; 2160 (2014), paras. 15 and 30; 2196 (2015), para. 24; 2199

cooperation with the relevant committee, panel of experts or monitoring group;²⁸⁷ and (d) to provide unhindered access to and ensure the safety of panels of experts and monitoring groups assisting sanctions committees to allow them to execute their respective mandates.²⁸⁸ The Council also addressed those requests to all Member States, all States concerned and States in the region or subregion.²⁸⁹

During the period under review, with respect to sanctions measures imposed under Article 41, the Council recalled the requirement that Member States take “all possible measures” to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the inclusion in the sanctions list and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing.²⁹⁰ Similarly, the Council strongly urged Member States to provide reasons for submitting delisting requests.²⁹¹

Regarding decisions adopted in accordance with Article 41 concerning judicial measures, the Council called on Member States to cooperate with tribunals.²⁹² During the period under review, as in previous periods, the Council called for cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court. In this context, it requested Member States, States where fugitives were suspected to be at large,²⁹³ and States

(2015), para. 29; 2204 (2015), para. 9; 2216 (2015), para. 17; and 2253 (2015), paras. 15 and 36.

²⁸⁷ See, for example, resolutions 2140 (2014), para. 23; 2141 (2014), para. 5; 2153 (2014), paras. 23 and 34; 2159 (2014), para. 5; 2188 (2014), para. 7; 2196 (2015), para. 21; 2200 (2015), para. 22; 2206 (2015), para. 19; 2207 (2015), para. 5; 2219 (2015), para. 24; 2223 (2015), para. 15; 2224 (2015), para. 5; 2237 (2015), para. 5; 2241 (2015), para. 20; 2244 (2015), para. 26; and 2252 (2015), para. 18.

²⁸⁸ See, for example, resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 16; 2153 (2014), para. 22; 2196 (2015), para. 22; 2213 (2015), para. 26; 2219 (2015), paras. 10 and 37; and 2223 (2015), para. 15.

²⁸⁹ See, for example, resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 11; and 2219 (2015), para. 24.

²⁹⁰ See, for example, resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 24; 2161 (2014), para. 40; 2253 (2015), para. 53; and 2255 (2015), para. 30.

²⁹¹ See, for example, resolution 2161 (2014), para. 54.

²⁹² See, for example, resolutions 2164 (2014), para. 8; 2193 (2014), para. 2; 2194 (2014), paras. 2 and 3; 2227 (2015), para. 5; and 2256 (2015), para. 4.

²⁹³ See, for example, resolutions 2194 (2014), para. 4; and 2256 (2015), para. 13.

individually concerned²⁹⁴ to take measures with a view to cooperating with those tribunals.

B. Decisions of the Security Council requiring Member States to carry out action in relation to measures under Article 42 of the Charter

During the period under review, the Council urged, called upon, encouraged, requested and authorized action by a particular Member State, a designated group of Member States and/or all Member States in relation to measures adopted under Article 42 of the Charter. For example, the Council continued to authorize “the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union” to establish for a further period of 12 months a multinational stabilization force, as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²⁹⁵ With regard to the situation in Somalia, the Council authorized the “States members of the African Union” to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia and to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate.²⁹⁶ The Council also called upon “Member States” to inspect any unflagged vessels that they had reasonable grounds to believe had been, were being, or imminently would be used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya.²⁹⁷

The Council requested Member States or coalitions of Member States to report to the Council on the implementation of mandates, in relation to the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina,²⁹⁸ the Central African Republic,²⁹⁹ Libya,³⁰⁰ Mali³⁰¹ and Somalia.³⁰²

²⁹⁴ See, for example, resolution 2213 (2015), para. 7, in which the Council called upon the Government of Libya to cooperate fully with and provide the necessary assistance to the International Criminal Court and the Prosecutor as required by resolution 1970 (2011); and resolution 2256 (2015), para. 14, in which it urged the Democratic Republic of the Congo to transfer Ladislas Ntaganzwa for trial without delay or conditions.

²⁹⁵ Resolutions 2183 (2014), para. 10; and 2247 (2015), para. 3.

²⁹⁶ Resolution 2182 (2014), para. 23.

²⁹⁷ Resolution 2240 (2015), para. 5.

²⁹⁸ Resolution 2183 (2014), para. 18.

²⁹⁹ Resolutions 2149 (2014), para. 47; and 2217 (2015), para. 50.

³⁰⁰ Resolution 2240 (2015), para. 17.

³⁰¹ Resolutions 2164 (2014), para. 26; and 2227 (2015), para. 27.

³⁰² Resolutions 2184 (2014), para. 30; and 2246 (2015), para. 32.

As in previous periods, the Council called upon “all Member States”, in particular the Sudan and South Sudan, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Abyei of all personnel and equipment for the exclusive use of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei.³⁰³ The Council also demanded that the Government of South Sudan and “all relevant parties” cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, monitoring, verification and reporting functions of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel.³⁰⁴ In the context of Lebanon, the Council urged “all parties” to ensure that the freedom of movement of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was fully respected

³⁰³ Resolutions 2156 (2014), para. 16; 2179 (2014), para. 16; and 2251 (2015), para. 19.

³⁰⁴ Resolution 2155 (2014), para. 16.

and unimpeded.³⁰⁵ Similarly, the Council urged “all parties” to cooperate with the operations of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the French forces supporting it by ensuring their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d’Ivoire to enable them to fully carry out their mandates.³⁰⁶

In some instances, the Council requested action from Member States acting “through” other international entities, reflecting Article 48 (2) of the Charter.³⁰⁷

³⁰⁵ S/PRST/2015/7, fourth paragraph.

³⁰⁶ Resolutions 2162 (2014), para. 29; and 2226 (2015), para. 29.

³⁰⁷ For example, the Council requested “all States contributing through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia” to the fight against piracy to report on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation on the investigation and prosecution of piracy (resolutions 2184 (2014), para. 30; and 2246 (2015), para. 32).

VIII. Mutual assistance pursuant to Article 49 of the Charter

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Note

Section VIII concerns the practice of the Security Council in relation to Article 49 of the Charter. The section covers decisions of the Council relating to mutual assistance among Member States in the implementation of measures adopted by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter.

During 2014 and 2015, the Council did not explicitly invoke Article 49 in any of its decisions. The Council did however request Member States to join in providing mutual assistance among, and to, Member States carrying out measures under Chapter VII. During the period, as in previous periods, there was no constitutional discussion in the Council relating to the interpretation or application of Article 49 of the Charter. No reference to Article 49 was found in the communications received by the Council.

Decisions of the Security Council relating to mutual assistance in the implementation of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter

During the period under review, the Council called upon Member States to enhance their cooperation, within and outside peacekeeping missions, to carry out measures decided upon by the Council. The Council addressed its calls for mutual assistance to individual Member States, to neighbouring or particularly concerned States, and to “all Member States”. The types of assistance requested of Member States varied greatly, from military assets and other resources to less tangible contributions such as assistance or efforts in the consolidation of State authority and the promotion of peace and security in the region concerned.

In connection with the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council invited “all States”, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States participating, under the authorization of the Council, in the multinational stabilization force.³⁰⁸

³⁰⁸ Resolution 2183 (2014), para. 19.

Concerning the Central African Republic, the Council urged Member States to provide “the necessary support” to enable countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) to reach United Nations standards without any further delay.³⁰⁹ Similarly, it called upon partners to pledge or confirm pledges for the capabilities lacking in MINUSCA.³¹⁰

In relation to the situation in Côte d’Ivoire, the Council called upon the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia to continue reinforcing their cooperation “particularly with respect to the border area” and to implement the shared border strategy to support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border.³¹¹ The Council also encouraged coordinated action by “authorities from neighbouring countries” to address the instability in western Côte d’Ivoire, again “particularly with respect to the border area”.³¹² The Council reiterated the necessity for the Ivorian authorities to provide unhindered access to the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the French forces supporting it.³¹³

During the period under review, the outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa put on hold the joint activities of the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia. In connection with the item “The situation in Liberia”, the Council nevertheless called upon those Governments to reinforce their cooperation.³¹⁴ Furthermore, at the end of 2015 and in the light of the progress achieved, the Council affirmed its expectation that the Government of Liberia would assume complete security responsibilities from the United Nations Mission in Liberia by 30 June 2016, and in that context encouraged Member States and multilateral organizations to provide “financial, technical and other assistance”.³¹⁵

The Council encouraged Libya and “neighbouring States” to continue efforts to promote regional cooperation aimed at stabilization of the situation in Libya and to prevent former regime elements and violent extremist groups from using their territories to carry out illicit acts to destabilize the

country or States in the region.³¹⁶ With respect to the monitoring of the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo, the Council urged Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so.³¹⁷

In connection with the arms embargo imposed on Somalia under Article 41, the Council encouraged Member States supplying weapons and military equipment to assist the Federal Government of Somalia in improving its notifications to the sanctions Committee.³¹⁸ The Council encouraged Member States in East Africa to appoint focal points for the purpose of coordinating and exchanging information with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea on regional investigations into Al-Shabaab.³¹⁹ The Council called upon Member States to assist Somalia to strengthen maritime capacity in the country.³²⁰ It also called upon States “able to do so” to take part in the fight against piracy by inter alia, deploying naval vessels, arms and military aircraft.³²¹ The Council reiterated its call for new donors to support the African Union Mission in Somalia through the provision of additional funding.³²²

In 2014 and 2015, in relation to the situation in Mali, the Council called upon West African States, in addition to Sahel and Maghreb States, to enhance their coordination to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, the activities of terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region.³²³

During the period under review, in connection with the item “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council called upon Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States,³²⁴ in particular the States neighbouring zones of armed conflict, to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and to cooperate and consistently support each other’s efforts

³⁰⁹ S/PRST/2015/17, sixteenth paragraph.

³¹⁰ S/PRST/2014/28, seventeenth paragraph.

³¹¹ Resolutions 2162 (2014), para. 30; and 2226 (2015), para. 30.

³¹² Resolutions 2153 (2014), para. 18; and 2219 (2015), para. 19.

³¹³ Resolution 2219 (2015), para. 23.

³¹⁴ Resolutions 2190 (2014), para. 18; and 2239 (2015), para. 19.

³¹⁵ Resolution 2239 (2015), para. 5.

³¹⁶ Resolution 2144 (2014), para. 5.

³¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 9. For more information on the sanctions regime concerning Libya, see part VII, sect. III.A.2.

³¹⁸ Resolution 2182 (2014), para. 2. For more information on the sanctions regime concerning Somalia, see part VII, sect. III.A.2; for information on the mandate of the Committee, see part IX, sect. I.B.1.

³¹⁹ Resolution 2182 (2014), para. 50.

³²⁰ Resolutions 2184 (2014), para. 7; and 2246 (2015), para. 7.

³²¹ Resolution 2184 (2014), para. 11.

³²² Resolution 2232 (2015), para. 16.

³²³ Resolution 2227 (2015), para. 29.

³²⁴ S/PRST/2014/23, tenth paragraph.

to counter violent extremism.³²⁵ The Council also variously urged and encouraged Member States to act cooperatively and exchange information in connection with the fight against terrorism.³²⁶

³²⁵ Resolution 2178 (2014), paras. 14 and 18; and S/PRST/2015/11, twenty-fifth paragraph.

³²⁶ Resolution 2253 (2015), paras. 22, 32 and 51.

IX. Special economic problems of the nature described in Article 50 of the Charter

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Note

Section IX covers the practice of the Security Council in relation to Article 50 of the Charter, regarding the right of States to consult the Council with a view to resolving economic problems arising from the implementation of preventive or enforcement measures, such as sanctions, imposed by the Council.

During the period under review, the Council continued its practice of imposing targeted instead of comprehensive economic sanctions, thereby minimizing the unintended adverse impact on third States.³²⁷ In a divergence from previous years, when none of the Committees monitoring Security Council-mandated sanctions received formal requests for assistance under Article 50, in 2015 one Committee received a formal request for assistance from a third State experiencing special economic problems arising from United Nations sanctions imposed on another State. On 31 March 2015, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from a Member State regarding a request for assistance in relation to the *Mu Du Bong* incident. On 21 July 2015, the Member State in question provided additional information to the Committee pertaining to a

request for assistance under Article 50 of the Charter.³²⁸

The Council did not explicitly invoke Article 50 of the Charter in any of its decisions. The Council did however adopt decisions that may be deemed of relevance to the interpretation and application of Article 50 by the Council. For example, on 12 November 2014, in connection with the situation in Somalia, the Council requested cooperating States to take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertook pursuant to Council authorizations to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia did not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State.³²⁹ The Council reiterated its request on 10 November 2015.³³⁰

While Article 50 of the Charter was not explicitly mentioned at any meeting of the Council, some Council members made reference to the impact of sanctions during meetings of the Council of relevance for the interpretation and application of Article 50. On 25 November 2014, under the item "General issues relating to sanctions", the representative of China said that efforts should be made to minimize the negative impact of sanctions on the general population and third-party States.³³¹ While stressing that sanctions were an important instrument for resolving crisis situations, the representative of the Russian Federation cautioned that sanctions should not be a mechanism for collective punishment affecting the well-being of the population of the affected country and undermining the legitimate interests of third countries.³³² The representative of Jordan expressed the hope that the Council would develop a structured approach, as envisaged in the Charter, for close cooperation between

³²⁷ For more information on sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III.

³²⁸ See S/2015/987, para. 15.

³²⁹ Resolution 2184 (2014), para. 16.

³³⁰ Resolution 2246 (2015), para. 17.

³³¹ S/PV.7323, p. 14.

³³² *Ibid.*, p. 18.

the adversely affected States — both targeted and neighbouring States — and the sanctions committees. He argued for a systematic dialogue, following the imposition of sanctions measures, to identify the views, burdens and needs of the concerned States, a number of which were “failed or fragile States”.³³³

Of all the subsidiary organs, only the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) explicitly referred to Article 50 in its annual report to the Council.³³⁴ Moreover, that report was the only communication to the Council in the years 2014 and 2015 in which Article 50 of the Charter was explicitly invoked.

Although Article 50 was not explicitly mentioned, a report entitled “Compendium of the High-level Review of United Nations Sanctions”,

³³³ Ibid., p. 20.

³³⁴ S/2015/987, para. 15.

which was transmitted in a letter dated 12 June 2015 from the representatives of Australia, Finland, Germany, Greece and Sweden to the Secretary-General,³³⁵ contained several references to the unintended negative economic consequences of sanctions on third States. It was reported that several of the High-level Review working groups had found that some private sector actors, confused by differing unilateral, regional and United Nations sanctions, were applying policies resulting in over-compliance, including forgoing legitimate business with entities not subject to United Nations sanctions, or even all business with a particular country. It was also reported that humanitarian actors had noted the role of sanctions in dissuading donors from providing aid to certain regions, regardless of who was targeted or what exemptions might be available.³³⁶

³³⁵ A/69/941-S/2015/432.

³³⁶ Ibid., p. 56.

X. Right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Note

Section X deals with the practice of the Security Council in relation to Article 51 of the Charter, regarding the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in the event of an armed attack against a Member State. The section is divided into three subsections. Subsection A covers decisions adopted by the Council relating to Article 51; subsection B covers the discussions of the Council of relevance to the interpretation and application of Article 51; and subsection C covers references to Article 51 and the right to self-defence in communications addressed to the Council.

A. Decisions of the Security Council relating to Article 51

During the period under review, the Council made reference to Article 51 of the Charter in one decision. In resolution 2220 (2015), concerning small arms, the Council emphasized that the right of individual and collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter and the legitimate security demands of all countries should be fully taken into account.³³⁷

B. Discussion relating to Article 51

During the years 2014 and 2015, numerous explicit references to Article 51 were made at meetings of the Council held under several items; some of them gave rise to discussions on the interpretation and application of this Article, as described in cases 18 to 23.³³⁸ Member States also referred to the right to self-defence at numerous meetings of the Council.³³⁹

³³⁷ Resolution 2220 (2015), third preambular paragraph.

³³⁸ For other explicit references to Article 51 see, under maintenance of international peace and security, S/PV.7247, p. 41 (Azerbaijan); and S/PV.7389, p. 56 (Islamic Republic of Iran); and p. 57 (Zimbabwe); under the situation in the Middle East, S/PV.7426, p. 9 (Yemen); under the situation in the Middle East,

As further described below, the Security Council considered the situation in Ukraine under two separate items.³⁴⁰ By a letter dated 28 February 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Ukraine requested an urgent meeting of the Council, in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter.³⁴¹ Subsequently, as events on the ground unfolded, by a letter dated 13 April 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Russian Federation requested an emergency meeting to consider the development of the situation.³⁴² Article 51 was explicitly referred to several times in deliberations under those items (see cases 18 and 19 below). In addition, during the period under review many Member States engaged in military operations against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. Council members discussed the scope and interpretation of the right to self-defence in the context of those military operations under both thematic and country-specific items (see cases 20 to 23). The principle of individual and/or collective self-defence, as well as Article 51 of the Charter, were evoked in many communications received by the President of the Council (see subsection C below).

including the Palestinian question, [S/PV.7430](#), p. 11 (Jordan); and under small arms, [S/PV.7442](#), p. 32 (Brazil).

³³⁹ See [S/PV.7105](#), p.71 (Democratic Republic of the Congo); [S/PV.7169](#), p. 42 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); [S/PV.7208](#), p. 30 (Pakistan); [S/PV.7214](#), p. 5 (State of Palestine); and p. 6 (Israel); [S/PV.7220](#), p. 5 (State of Palestine); pp. 8–9 (Israel); p. 10 (United States); p. 15 (United Kingdom); and p. 20 (Rwanda); [S/PV.7222](#), p. 11 (Jordan); p. 24 (Australia); p. 26 (Chad); p. 28 (Rwanda); p. 29 (Lebanon); p. 32 (Saudi Arabia, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation); p. 36 (Malaysia); p. 37 (European Union); p. 47 (Plurinational State of Bolivia); p. 50 (Indonesia); p. 51 (Norway); p. 59 (El Salvador); p. 60 (Canada); p. 61 (Bangladesh); and p. 68 (Jamaica); [S/PV.7281](#), p. 32 (Egypt); p. 40 (Malaysia); p. 50 (Belize); p. 52 (Zimbabwe, on behalf of the Southern Africa Development Community); and pp. 64–65 (Peru); [S/PV.7316](#), p. 59 (Kenya); [S/PV.7360](#), p. 61 (Peru); [S/PV.7361](#), p. 80 (Armenia); [S/PV.7389](#), p. 52 (South Africa); and p. 82 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); and [S/PV.7430](#), p. 63 (Zimbabwe).

³⁴⁰ For more information, see part I, sect. 21.

³⁴¹ [S/2014/136](#).

³⁴² [S/2014/264](#).

Case 18

Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/264](#))

On 13 April 2014, under the item entitled “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/264](#))”, the Council was briefed on the situation regarding Ukraine. Following the briefing, the representative of Luxembourg stated that, by virtue of Article 51 of the Charter, Ukraine had the right to defend itself against a threat to its territorial integrity, and the representative of Lithuania expressed support for “the right of Ukraine to defend itself in the face of external aggression”.³⁴³ While not explicitly referring to Article 51 of the Charter, the representative of Rwanda said that Ukraine had a right to self-defence.³⁴⁴ Similarly, on 2 May 2014, under the same item, the representative of the United States supported the right of Ukraine to self-defence, while criticizing the Russian Federation for invoking Article 51 of the Charter in the context of its “takeover of parts” of Georgia and in the eastern Ukraine.³⁴⁵

Case 19

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))

On 29 April 2014, under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))”, the representative of the United Kingdom opposed the assertion that the Russian Federation had a legal basis to intervene in Ukraine in accordance with the right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter. He further stated that Russian nationals were not under threat in Ukraine and the Russian Federation had no justification for invoking Article 51.³⁴⁶ Similarly, the representative of Ukraine questioned the Russian Federation's invocation of the right to self-defence under Article 51 in the territory of another country.³⁴⁷ On 28 August 2014, under the same item, the representative of Lithuania recognized the

³⁴³ [S/PV.7154](#), p. 11 (Luxembourg) and p. 4 (Lithuania).

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

³⁴⁵ [S/PV.7167](#), p. 7.

³⁴⁶ [S/PV.7165](#), p. 3.

³⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

right of Ukraine to defend itself in accordance with Article 51. She called on the Russian Federation to withdraw from the sovereign territory of Ukraine and comply with international law and respect the Charter.³⁴⁸ The representative of Ukraine said that, in view of the “open Russian military aggression”, Ukraine reserved the right to act in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter. He called on the international community to provide assistance to Ukraine to resist the Russian aggression.³⁴⁹ On 21 January 2015, at a subsequent meeting of the Council, the representative of Ukraine stated that, in accordance with the principle of collective self-defence, Ukraine had called on many States and organizations for assistance.³⁵⁰ On 5 June 2015, under the same item, the representative of Ukraine reiterated the right of Ukraine to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty, which were being challenged by the Russian “occupation of Crimea”. He also stated that Ukraine, under Article 51, had the right to invite other countries to help it with its self-defence.³⁵¹

Case 20
Maintenance of international peace and security

On 23 February 2015, under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, said that Article 51 of the Charter was “restrictive” and should not be rewritten or reinterpreted.³⁵² Stating that the United Nations must continue to champion the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means, the representative of Zimbabwe, on behalf of the Southern African Development Community, stressed that the use of force had to be guided by the provisions of Article 51, which authorized “force only in cases of legitimate self-defence”.³⁵³

On 30 September 2015, at its 7527th meeting, held under the same item and the sub-item entitled “Settlement of conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa and countering the terrorist threat in the region”, the Council had before it a concept note circulated by the Russian Federation which aimed at a comprehensive consideration of the situation in the Middle East and North Africa.³⁵⁴ At that meeting, the

³⁴⁸ S/PV.7253, p. 4.

³⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 15.

³⁵⁰ S/PV.7365, p. 21.

³⁵¹ S/PV.7457, p. 19.

³⁵² S/PV.7389, p. 56.

³⁵³ Ibid., p. 57.

³⁵⁴ S/2015/678.

Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the military actions undertaken in the region, stated that coalition air operations against ISIL targets in the Syrian Arab Republic were conducted in accordance with international law and based on the requests of neighbouring countries for collective self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.³⁵⁵ Similarly, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia said that air operations by Australia targeting Da’esh in the Syrian Arab Republic were consistent with Article 51. He stated, further, that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic had failed to constrain continued attacks by Da’esh in Iraq from safe havens in the Syrian Arab Republic and that Australia, together with coalition partners, was acting in response to the request for assistance by Iraq, and was undertaking military operations against ISIL in the Syrian Arab Republic in the collective self-defence of Iraq.³⁵⁶

Case 21
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

On 20 October 2015, at its 7539th meeting, under the item “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)”, the Council discussed its working methods. The representative of Guatemala expressed concern about the increase in the number of letters addressed to the President of the Council with the aim of justifying military action taken in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter. She questioned whether such communications, most of which were sent ex post facto to justify actions that had already been taken, genuinely complied with the reporting obligations of States provided for in the Charter. She also questioned the assumption that the sending of a communication justified “any future military action”, and expressed the view that those communications did not exempt the Council from its responsibility to maintain international peace and security.³⁵⁷

Case 22
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

On 20 November 2015, under the item “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, following the adoption of resolution 2249 (2015), the representative of France said that Da’esh had committed an “act of war” against France when it launched attacks in Paris and Saint-Denis on

³⁵⁵ S/PV.7527, p. 22.

³⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 69.

³⁵⁷ S/PV.7539, p. 29.

13 November 2015. He stated that French military action against Da'esh targets, which had been justified as legitimate collective self-defence, could, since the November attacks, also be characterized as "individual self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter".³⁵⁸ The representative of the United States noted that Iraq had made clear that it was facing a serious threat of continuing attacks from ISIL, in particular from safe havens in the Syrian Arab Republic, and that the "Al-Assad regime" had shown that it could not and would not suppress that threat. She said that the United States was taking necessary and proportionate military action, in accordance with the Charter "and its recognition of the inherent right to individual and collective self-defence", to deny ISIL safe haven.³⁵⁹ The representative of the United Kingdom affirmed that the resolution was a powerful international recognition of the threat posed by ISIL and that, like others, his country had already taken action against ISIL on the basis of "individual and collective self-defence".³⁶⁰

Case 23

The situation concerning Iraq

On 18 December 2015, under the item "The situation concerning Iraq", the Council discussed the military operations of Turkey in Iraq in December 2015. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq said that Turkish forces had entered the country without the official permission of the Iraqi federal authorities, and that the incursion constituted a serious violation of Iraqi sovereignty and was in breach of the provisions of the Charter and the norms of international law. Noting that Iraq entrusted its security, unity and territorial integrity to the Council, he recalled that in its resolutions the Council had stressed the inherent right of Member States to individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51, should they be subject to armed attack, and stated that Iraq would take all necessary measures to end such hostile acts.³⁶¹ The representative of Turkey said that Turkey had no interest in violating Iraqi sovereignty nor did it have any ambitions for its territory. He stressed, however, that Turkey had the right to exercise self-defence against Da'esh and the Kurdish Workers Party, which posed significant threats to the safety and security of Turkey from areas "beyond the reach of the Iraqi Government".³⁶²

³⁵⁸ S/PV.7565, p. 2.

³⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 4.

³⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 9.

³⁶¹ S/PV.7589, pp. 3–4.

³⁶² Ibid., pp. 5–6.

C. References to Article 51 and the right of self-defence in communications addressed to the Security Council

During the period under review, Article 51 and the principle of self-defence were referred to in numerous communications addressed to the President of the Council, in which Member States informed the Council of actions carried out in individual or collective self-defence, or declared an intention, invoking their individual right to self-defence, to consider possible future action.

The Council received such communications in connection with many conflicts and situations, concerning Ukraine,³⁶³ the Golan Heights,³⁶⁴ Libya,³⁶⁵ Israel and Lebanon,³⁶⁶ the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir,³⁶⁷ Georgia³⁶⁸ and the Sudan and South Sudan.³⁶⁹ In connection with the issue of nuclear deterrence for self-defence, the Council also received communications concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.³⁷⁰

Of particular significance during the period under review and given the number of communications received, were the references to the principle of self-defence in the context of the fight against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) in

³⁶³ Letter dated 13 March 2014 from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/186).

³⁶⁴ Identical letters dated 17 June 2014 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/415); and identical letters dated 15 July 2014 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/495).

³⁶⁵ Letter dated 17 June 2014 from the representative of the United States to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/417).

³⁶⁶ Identical letters dated 26 August 2014 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/630).

³⁶⁷ Letter dated 11 October 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication from the Government of Pakistan (S/2014/730).

³⁶⁸ Identical letters dated 23 December 2014 from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/941).

³⁶⁹ Letter dated 1 August 2015 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/594).

³⁷⁰ Letters dated 26 January 2014 (S/2014/53), 15 March 2014 (S/2014/194), 21 July 2014 (S/2014/512) and 20 December 2014 (S/2014/930) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council.

Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic submitted by Australia,³⁷¹ Canada,³⁷² France,³⁷³ Germany,³⁷⁴ the Russian Federation,³⁷⁵ the Syrian Arab Republic,³⁷⁶ Turkey,³⁷⁷ the United Kingdom³⁷⁸ and the United States.³⁷⁹ The communications revealed contrasting views about the scope, application and interpretation of the principle of self-defence. Also of significance in the period under review were the communications concerning the situation in Yemen citing Article 51 of the Charter in support of military operations by the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and a number of other Arab States.³⁸⁰

³⁷¹ Letter dated 9 September 2015 from the representative of Australia to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/693).

³⁷² Letter dated 31 March 2015 from the representative of Canada to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/221).

³⁷³ Identical letters dated 8 September 2015 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2015/745).

³⁷⁴ Letter dated 10 December 2015 from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/946).

³⁷⁵ Letter dated 15 October 2015 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/792).

³⁷⁶ Identical letters dated 29 July 2015 (S/2015/574), 17 September 2015 (S/2015/719), 21 September 2015 (S/2015/727), 14 October 2015 (S/2015/789) and 29 December 2015 (S/2015/1048) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

³⁷⁷ Identical letters dated 22 February 2015 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2015/127); and letter dated 24 July 2015 from the representative of Turkey to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/563).

³⁷⁸ Identical letters dated 25 November 2014 from the representative of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2014/851); and letters dated 7 September 2015 (S/2015/688) and 3 December 2015 (S/2015/928) from the representative of the United Kingdom to the President of the Security Council.

³⁷⁹ Letter dated 23 September 2014 from the representative of the United States to the Secretary-General (S/2014/695).

³⁸⁰ Identical letters dated 26 March 2015 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2015/217); and note verbale dated 2 April 2015 from the observer of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/232).

Article 51 was also explicitly mentioned in the Final Document of the seventeenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, in which the Ministers reaffirmed the principled positions of the Movement concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the prohibition of the threat or use of force. As in the past, the Ministers noted that, consistent with the practice of the United Nations and international law, as pronounced by the International Court of Justice, Article 51 of the Charter was “restrictive and should not be rewritten or reinterpreted”.³⁸¹ Finally, the right to self-defence was explicitly cited in two reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) concerning the hostilities in Lebanon and Israel.³⁸²

³⁸¹ See letter dated 1 August 2014 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General (S/2014/573), annex I.

³⁸² S/2014/130, para. 67; and S/2014/438, para. 18.

Part VIII

Regional arrangements

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	357
I. Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations under thematic items	359
Note	359
A. Decisions on thematic issues relating to Chapter VIII of the Charter	359
B. Discussion under thematic issues concerning the interpretation and application of Chapter VIII of the Charter	360
II. Recognition of the efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes	363
Note	363
A. Decisions concerning efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes	364
B. Discussion concerning the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements	367
III. Peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements	368
Note	368
A. Decisions concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements	368
B. Discussion concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements	372
IV. Authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements	373
Note	373
A. Decisions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements and requests for cooperation in implementation of Chapter VII measures	373
B. Discussion concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements	374
V. Reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security	375
Note	375
A. Decisions concerning reporting by regional arrangements	375
B. Discussion concerning reporting by regional arrangements	377

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 engagement of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes prior to their referral to the Security Council, 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.

¹ Chapter VIII of the Charter refers to “regional arrangements or agencies”. For the purposes of the *Repertoire* the term “regional arrangements” is understood to encompass regional and subregional organizations as well as other international organizations.

During the period under review, the Council continued to encourage and strengthen cooperation with regional arrangements, pursuant to Chapter VIII, in particular with the African Union and the European Union. The Council also addressed the question of complementarity between the activities of the Council and regional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security.

In connection with the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements, and with particular reference to the Sudan, the Council reiterated its full support for the joint African Union-United Nations mediation and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel.² The Council also welcomed the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and commended the expanded efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development-Plus configuration.³

With regard to peacekeeping operations led by regional organizations, during the period under review, the Council authorized the European Union to deploy an operation to support the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic.⁴ The Council subsequently transferred authority from the International Support Mission to the newly established United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.⁵

The International Security Assistance Force deployed in Afghanistan concluded its mandate at the end of 2014.⁶ The Council renewed the mandates of other missions led by regional arrangements that remained active, namely, the African Union Mission in Somalia,⁷ and the European Union Force-Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁸

The practice of the Council under Chapter VIII of the Charter, in 2014 and 2015, is illustrated below in five sections. Each section covers both the decisions adopted by the Council and the discussions held during Council meetings. Section I examines the practice of the Council regarding cooperation with regional and subregional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security in connection with items of a thematic nature. Section II deals with recognition by the Council of the efforts of regional arrangements in the peaceful settlement of disputes, within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter. Section III deals with the practice of the Council in connection with cooperation with regional organizations in the area of peacekeeping. Section IV describes the practice of the Council in authorizing enforcement actions by regional organizations outside the context of regional peacekeeping operations. Section V refers to the reporting on the activities of regional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security.

² Resolution [2138 \(2014\)](#), eleventh preambular paragraph.

³ Resolution [2241 \(2015\)](#), third and fourth preambular paragraphs.

⁴ Resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), paras. 43 and 44.

⁵ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 21.

⁶ Pursuant to resolution [2120 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

⁷ Resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#), para. 23; and [2232 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

⁸ Resolutions [2183 \(2014\)](#), para. 10; and [2247 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

I. Consideration of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations under thematic items

Note

Section I examines the practice of the Security Council in 2014 and 2015 in cooperating with regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter, in connection with items of a thematic nature. The section is organized under two headings: (a) decisions on thematic items relating to Chapter VIII of the Charter and (b) discussions under thematic items 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 Council explicitly recalled and referred to Chapter VIII in a number of decisions on thematic items.⁹ Specifically, the Council reiterated that the growing contribution made by regional and subregional organizations could usefully complement the work of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security,¹⁰ and that cooperation with regional and subregional arrangements, consistent with Chapter VIII, could improve collective security.¹¹ The Council cited Chapter VIII in seeking to further strengthen cooperation in particular with the European Union¹² and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.¹³ The Council recognized that regional organizations were well positioned to understand the root causes of conflicts owing to their knowledge of the region.¹⁴

By resolution 2167 (2014), the Council expressed its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the United Nations

and regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII, and encouraged the continuing involvement of regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes.¹⁵ In resolution 2171 (2014), the Council expressed its commitment to consider and use the tools of the United Nations system to ensure that early warning of potential conflicts would translate into early, concrete preventive action, including towards the goal of protecting civilians, by or in coordination with the most appropriate United Nations or regional actor; the Council encouraged the peaceful settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII, and called for enhanced cooperation and capacity-building with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to help to prevent armed conflicts.¹⁶

The importance of partnerships and cooperation with relevant regional and subregional arrangements and organizations in supporting security sector reform¹⁷ and peacekeeping operations¹⁸ was also underlined by the Council. In reference to Africa, the Council encouraged 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.¹⁹

As in previous years, the lack of predictable, sustainable and flexible funding was acknowledged as a major constraint for some regional organizations,²⁰ but the Council maintained its view that regional organizations had the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources.²¹

In addition to explicit references to Chapter VIII, the Council implicitly recognized and referred to the role of regional and subregional arrangements in its decisions adopted under thematic items. Some of those decisions dealt with issues concerning women and peace and security,²² and some with the contribution of regional organizations to protecting children affected

⁹ Resolutions 2151 (2014), para. 16; 2167 (2014), first and third preambular paragraphs and paras. 1, 2 and 4; and 2171 (2014), paras. 21 and 22; S/PRST/2014/4, second paragraph; S/PRST/2014/27, fourth and fifth paragraphs; and S/PRST/2015/22, seventh paragraph.

¹⁰ Resolution 2167 (2014), para. 1.

¹¹ S/PRST/2014/4, second paragraph; S/PRST/2014/27, fifth paragraph; and S/PRST/2015/22, seventh paragraph. For decisions in which the Council reiterated its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security in relation to the role of regional arrangements, see part V.

¹² See S/PRST/2014/4.

¹³ S/PRST/2014/27, fourth paragraph.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

¹⁵ Resolution 2167 (2014), paras. 2 and 3.

¹⁶ Resolution 2171 (2014), paras. 20–22.

¹⁷ Resolution 2151 (2014), para. 16.

¹⁸ Resolution 2167 (2014), para. 1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, eighteenth preambular paragraph; and S/PRST/2014/27, thirteenth paragraph.

²¹ S/PRST/2014/27, twelfth paragraph.

²² Resolution 2242 (2015), paras. 2 and 15; and S/PRST/2014/21, twelfth and thirteenth paragraphs.

by armed conflicts.²³ The Council further underlined the importance of partnerships and cooperation with regional, subregional and international partners in delivering rule of law activities, and highlighted that these arrangements could contribute to accountability through support for enhancing the capacity of national justice systems.²⁴ The role of regional organizations was highlighted by the Council in connection with emerging issues, such as the protection of journalists in armed conflict²⁵ and the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.²⁶ The Council, further, called on relevant regional organizations to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national and regional institutions to address terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime.²⁷ The Council also referred to the role of regional and subregional organizations in connection with threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.²⁸

B. Discussion under thematic issues concerning the interpretation and application of Chapter VIII of the Charter

At a number of Council meetings held in 2014 and 2015, speakers discussed the role of regional and subregional organizations, in the areas of, inter alia, security sector reform,²⁹ conflict prevention and resolution,³⁰ and the maintenance of international peace and security.³¹ In the discussions, speakers urged the Council to deepen the progress made in terms of cooperation with regional arrangements under Chapter VIII and concentrated also on the respective roles and

responsibilities. The case studies below feature the key elements of such discussions under the following items: Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (case 1), Maintenance of international peace and security (case 2), and Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (case 3).

Case 1 Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

At its 7112th meeting, held on 14 February 2014 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, with a particular focus on the European Union, the Council heard interventions by the Secretary-General and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union. In the discussion, many speakers explicitly referred to Chapter VIII of the Charter.³² The representatives of Argentina and Australia stated that cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in matters related to the maintenance of international peace and security was an integral part of the collective security envisioned in the Charter.³³ The representative of Lithuania emphasized that the interaction and synergies of the United Nations, the European Union and other regional and subregional organizations were “critical” in solving conflicts and also “key” for prevention, as regional organizations could be particularly helpful in the early identification of potential crises and mediation.³⁴ Underlining that the contributions of regional and subregional organizations complemented the work of the United Nations, bringing to bear, as they did, knowledge of specific regional circumstances and an understanding of the causes of conflicts, the representative of Argentina noted in particular the contribution made by such organizations to the maintenance of international peace and security under Chapter VIII through the deployment of peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council. She spoke also of the important role that regional and subregional organizations could play in prevention, resolution and mediation processes, as well as in post-conflict peacebuilding, recovery,

²³ Resolutions 2143 (2014), para. 25; and 2225 (2015), paras. 5 and 9.

²⁴ S/PRST/2014/5, seventh and twelfth paragraphs.

²⁵ Resolution 2222 (2015), twentieth preambular paragraph and paras. 15 and 16.

²⁶ Resolution 2220 (2015), paras. 1, 5, 11, 17, 18 and 21.

²⁷ Resolution 2195 (2014), para. 16.

²⁸ Resolutions 2133 (2014), paras. 6 and 8; 2161 (2014), seventh preambular paragraph and para. 69; 2170 (2014), seventh preambular paragraph; 2178 (2014), sixteenth and seventeenth preambular paragraphs and para. 11; and 2199 (2015), ninth preambular paragraph and paras. 14 and 24.

²⁹ See S/PV.7161, S/PV.7343 and S/PV.7402.

³⁰ See S/PV.7112, S/PV.7247, S/PV.7343, S/PV.7402, S/PV.7505, S/PV.7527 and S/PV.7561.

³¹ See S/PV.7105, S/PV.7161, S/PV.7161(Resumption1), S/PV.7361, S/PV.7389, S/PV.7432, S/PV.7499, S/PV.7505, S/PV.7508, S/PV.7527, S/PV.7531, S/PV.7561, S/PV.7564 and S/PV.7585.

³² S/PV.7112, p. 7 (Lithuania); p. 9 (Argentina); pp. 11–12 (Australia); pp. 12–13 (Nigeria); p. 13 (Jordan); p. 14 (Rwanda); p. 16 (Chile); p. 18 (Chad); p. 19 (Russian Federation); and p. 20 (China).

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Argentina); and p. 11 (Australia).

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

reconstruction and development.³⁵ The representative of Nigeria described Chapter VIII of the Charter as “visionary” since it had laid the foundation for the United Nations and regional organizations to work together to prevent, manage and resolve crises. He said that it had been demonstrated that regional and subregional organizations could contribute their usually proximate understanding of local and regional conflicts and their root causes, as well as their capacity to respond.³⁶ The representative of Chad called for further strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the areas of early warning, conflict prevention and peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, noting that the activities of the organizations in those areas could effectively complement those of the United Nations, in accordance with Chapter VIII. He emphasized that strengthening regional capacities in maintaining international peace and security should enable regional and subregional organizations to develop the skills needed to deal with issues involving human rights, impunity and the protection of children and women, and called on the United Nations and the European Union to provide their expertise and financial support to the African Union in such areas.³⁷

The representative of Australia underlined that, although drafted decades before the emergence of regional organizations such as the European Union and the African Union, Chapter VIII had proved to be “prescient and utilitarian”, and concluded by saying that the European Union–United Nations relationship showed the continued relevance, utility and adaptability of Chapter VIII.³⁸ The representative of Rwanda said that cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union was one of the most advanced cooperation schemes in place between the United Nations and regional organizations, and covered the vast array of activities related to the maintenance of peace and stability. He stated that, nevertheless, cooperation had yet to reach its full potential. He said that, increasingly, European Union missions were deployed where the United Nations was already engaged, citing Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia as examples, but the two organizations did not necessarily coordinate with each other, which in some situations created “parallel or co-located missions”, where cooperation was minimal or even non-existent. He expressed the

belief that enhancing cooperation between the two organizations would increase efficiency and avoid the duplication of efforts.³⁹

The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the cooperation of the United Nations with regional and subregional organizations must be based on the firm foundation of the Charter, in particular Chapter VIII, and noted that, despite the increasing need for effective mechanisms for the division of labour between the United Nations and regional organizations, including the European Union, the primary role of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security remained “unshakeable”, since it was enshrined in the Charter and could not be reviewed.⁴⁰ On a similar note, the representative of China stated that while regional and subregional organizations were playing an increasingly significant role in maintaining peace and security and promoting the economic development of their respective regions, the Council bore the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. He expressed support for the efforts of the United Nations and the Council, in accordance with Chapter VIII, to deepen cooperation with the European Union and other regional and subregional organizations, and declared that attention had to be paid to coordination and harmonization so as to give full play to their respective comparative advantages.⁴¹

Case 2 Maintenance of international peace and security

At its 7161st meeting, on 28 April 2014, the Council held a debate on the topic “Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities”, under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”. In the discussion, the representative of China affirmed that the United Nations should strengthen its cooperation with and support for regional and subregional organizations in the area of security sector reform through workshops, training courses and personnel exchange.⁴² The representative of Slovakia expressed support for the “forging of partnerships” between the United Nations and regional organizations, noting that it was natural to seek ways for fostering cooperation in the domain of security sector reform between the United Nations and the African Union, as well as the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Security and

³⁵ Ibid., p. 9.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 12.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 18.

³⁸ Ibid., pp. 11–12.

³⁹ Ibid., pp. 14–15.

⁴⁰ Ibid., pp. 19–20.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 20.

⁴² S/PV.7161, p. 19.

Cooperation in Europe.⁴³ The representative of Chile stressed that security sector reform initiatives should incorporate coherent and integrated planning and implementation, including general guidelines, civilian capacity-building and strengthened mechanisms for coordination and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in accordance with Chapter VIII.⁴⁴ The representative of Guatemala stated that the United Nations, in cooperation with bilateral, regional and subregional partners, could provide technical assistance for security sector reform through peacekeeping operations.⁴⁵ The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania stressed the importance of regional actors in conflict prevention, resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and encouraged the international community and the countries concerned to make effective use of the enormous resources that regional actors could offer to neighbouring countries in terms of knowledge and skills in the area of security sector reform and other areas.⁴⁶ The representative of Turkey stressed that collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations, was essential to preventing duplication and to making optimal use of scarce resources.⁴⁷ The representative of Pakistan expressed the view that the United Nations should deepen its partnerships with international and regional financial institutions to make security sector reform more resilient and self-sustaining.⁴⁸

The representative of Norway emphasized the importance of strengthening regional ownership of security sector reform processes, and encouraged the United Nations to further develop its partnerships with regional organizations, such as the African Union.⁴⁹ The representative of Indonesia stated that regional networks of like-minded countries were vital to understanding the local culture, and could greatly enable programmes to support security sector reform. He therefore called for regular and more frequent interaction on security sector reform issues between the United Nations system and regional organizations.⁵⁰ Reaffirming the importance of close collaboration with regional organizations, the representative of Switzerland said that the contributions of regional organizations must be better

linked to the efforts of the United Nations.⁵¹ Similarly, the representative of the Czech Republic stated that successful security sector reform was possible only by adhering to the principles of national ownership and deepening cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and civil society.⁵²

At its 7247th meeting, on 21 August 2014, the Council held a debate on “Conflict prevention”, under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”. Following interventions by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, several speakers mentioned the relevance and importance of cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in the area of conflict prevention.⁵³ The representative of Jordan stressed the importance of cooperation with international and regional arrangements in the context of Chapter VIII, affirming that there was no competition among such organizations and the United Nations. She referred to their role as a “catalyst” and “complementary” to that of the United Nations. She noted however that one element that limited the Council’s ability to prevent conflicts was the absence of timely and accurate information, and encouraged the holding of Arria-formula meetings and the consideration of new mechanisms in order to receive information from the field.⁵⁴ The representative of Ethiopia said that the Council should act with flexibility in providing an early and effective response based on early warning signals in potential crisis and conflict situations, and highlighted the need for the Council to have closer coordination and complementarity of efforts with regional organizations and mechanisms in accordance with Chapter VIII, since regional organizations and mechanisms were closer to potential crisis and conflict situations.⁵⁵ The representative of Namibia also stressed the importance of cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII, in support of conflict-prevention and peacebuilding activities, stating that those organizations were closer

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 28.

⁴⁶ S/PV.7161 (Resumption 1), p. 19.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

⁴⁹ S/PV.7161, p. 23.

⁵⁰ S/PV.7161 (Resumption 1), p. 12.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 18.

⁵³ S/PV.7247, p. 6 (United Kingdom); p. 9 (China, Chile); p. 12 (Chad); p. 13 (Rwanda); p. 14 (Lithuania); p. 15 (Argentina); pp. 16–17 (Nigeria); p. 18 (Australia); p. 19 (Russian Federation); p. 21 (France); pp.23–24 (Pakistan); p. 26 (European Union); p. 29 (Guatemala); p. 32 (Morocco); p. 36 (Switzerland); p. 38 (Denmark); p. 40 (Indonesia); p. 43 (Slovakia); p. 45 (Colombia); p. 47 (Thailand); p. 48 (Ireland); p. 52 (Montenegro); p. 54 (Viet Nam); p. 55 (Qatar); p. 56 (Turkey) and pp. 58–59 (Zimbabwe).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 39–40.

to erupting situations and that they understood the dynamics of the conflict in any given region. He expressed support for the “principle of complementarity” between the Council and regional and subregional organizations, and commended the cooperation agreement reached between the Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council, which aimed at enhancing and strengthening closer cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations in conflict prevention and resolution in Africa.⁵⁶

Case 3
Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

At the 7391st meeting, on 24 February 2015, the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) briefed the Council, and recalled that OSCE was the world’s largest regional security arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter. He stated that the crisis in and around Ukraine continued to dominate security considerations in Europe as it had in 2014 and that its impact was greater. He emphasized that the OSCE response to that crisis had once again demonstrated its relevance to European security, as the Organization had proved itself capable of substantive engagement under Chapter VIII. He emphasized that the activities of OSCE in Ukraine and in areas affected by protracted conflicts underlined the fundamental role of regional organizations in maintaining peace and security in their respective regions, precisely as envisioned in Chapter VIII.⁵⁷

In the discussion, the representative of the Russian Federation underlined that the cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE was consistent

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 60.

⁵⁷ S/PV. 7391, pp. 2–4.

and multilateral in nature, and encompassed all dimensions of security, including cross-dimensional issues. He said that OSCE should complement the United Nations in dealing with global issues and assist in the implementation in the areas of its regional responsibility.⁵⁸ The representative of Spain recognized the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and the regional security organizations and expressed the belief that, under Chapter VIII, such cooperation would contribute in a marked manner to the maintenance of international peace and security. In that context, he observed that there was broad “manoeuvring room” for cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in the fostering of collective security in the OSCE region.⁵⁹

The representative of Chad reiterated that the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter defined the framework for cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, especially OSCE, which played an essential role in maintaining peace and security in Europe.⁶⁰ The representative of Nigeria highlighted the noteworthy progress made by OSCE as a regional organization and its close cooperation with the United Nations in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in accordance with Chapter VIII.⁶¹ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela said that, under Chapter VIII, effective measures could be taken on the ground through the contribution of regional and subregional organizations and OSCE. He added that such work would always be in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, under a system of coordination and complementary actions.⁶²

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 5.

⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 6–7.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 13.

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 14.

⁶² Ibid., p. 16.

II. Recognition of the efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes

Note

Section II deals with recognition by the Security Council of the efforts of regional and subregional organizations in the pacific settlement of local disputes, within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter. The section is divided into two subsections: (a) decisions

concerning efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes; and (b) discussions concerning the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements.

A. Decisions concerning efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes

In a number of decisions adopted in 2014 and 2015 described in further detail below, the Council commended, welcomed, encouraged and supported the efforts undertaken by a wide range of regional and subregional organizations in the pacific settlement of disputes. The Council also called upon parties to engage in the political process led by regional and subregional arrangements, independently or jointly with the United Nations. In those decisions, there was no explicit reference to Article 52 of the Charter.

With regard to the situation in Burundi, the Council welcomed the resumption of the dialogue between all the Burundian parties, under the facilitation of the African Union, the United Nations, the East African Community (EAC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and re-emphasized the importance of those mediation efforts.⁶³ Acknowledging that the parties needed to take further steps to adhere to the decisions of EAC and the African Union Peace and Security Council, the Council called upon the Burundian parties to urgently participate in an inclusive dialogue on the measures to be taken to create conditions conducive to the organization of free, fair, transparent and credible elections.⁶⁴ Subsequently, by resolution 2248 (2015) the Council called for the reinforcement of the mediation efforts led by the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, on behalf of EAC and as endorsed by the African Union, and urged the Government of Burundi to cooperate with the mediation in order to find a consensual and nationally owned solution to the crisis in the country.⁶⁵

In connection with the Central African region, the Council strongly reiterated its calls for the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to continue to work together to further develop and maintain a common operating picture of the Lord's Resistance Army's current capabilities and areas of operation, as well as to investigate its logistical networks and possible sources of military support and illicit financing; and commended the role of the ECCAS Heads of State in the ECCAS-led international

mediation process.⁶⁶ In addressing the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council emphasized that the continued role of the region, including the Secretary-General of ECCAS and its mediator, as well as of the African Union, together with the United Nations, was critical for the promotion of lasting peace and stability in the country.⁶⁷

In its decisions concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the Council commended the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for their efforts to consolidate peace and stability in the country, and encouraged them to continue to support the Ivorian authorities in addressing key challenges, especially the underlying causes of conflict and insecurity in the border area, and in promoting justice and national reconciliation.⁶⁸

In connection with the situation in Liberia, the Council expressed appreciation to the international community, including ECOWAS, the African Union and the Mano River Union, for their support to consolidate peace, security and stability in the country, welcoming, in particular, the contributions that supported the efforts of Liberia on security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation, as well as in the post-Ebola recovery period.⁶⁹

With respect to the situation in Libya, the Council encouraged the Arab League, the African Union and all those with influence on the parties to support an immediate cessation of hostilities and constructive engagement with a peaceful and inclusive political dialogue.⁷⁰

In connection with the situation in Mali, the Council commended the efforts of all regional and international actors to solve the crisis in Mali, including those who facilitated discussions with the signatory and adherent armed groups of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, as well as the efforts of Burkina Faso as ECOWAS mediator; welcomed the signing of the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014, brokered under the auspices of the Chairperson of the African Union and President of Mauritania, Mohammed Ould Abdel Aziz, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali; and commended the role and contribution of the

⁶³ S/PRST/2015/13, fifth paragraph; and S/PRST/2015/18, seventh paragraph.

⁶⁴ S/PRST/2015/13, sixth paragraph.

⁶⁵ Resolution 2248 (2015), fifteenth preambular paragraph and para. 3.

⁶⁶ S/PRST/2014/25, tenth and fifteenth paragraphs.

⁶⁷ S/PRST/2014/28, thirtieth paragraph; see also S/PRST/2015/17, fifteenth paragraph.

⁶⁸ Resolutions 2162 (2014), twenty-second preambular paragraph; and 2226 (2015), twentieth preambular paragraph.

⁶⁹ Resolution 2239 (2015), twelfth preambular paragraph.

⁷⁰ Resolution 2174 (2014), fourth preambular paragraph.

African Union, ECOWAS and the neighbouring countries to the stabilization of Mali.⁷¹

With respect to South Sudan, by resolution 2155 (2014), the Council commended the initiative of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), as supported by the United Nations and the African Union, in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue; expressed its expectation that all parties would participate in that process and respect the decisions reached by the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 13 March 2014; and encouraged the efforts of IGAD and the United Nations to reach a peace agreement between the parties.⁷² By resolution 2156 (2014), the Council expressed its full support for the efforts of the African Union to ease tension, facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of relations between the Sudan and South Sudan; recalled that, pursuant to resolution 2046 (2012), the parties must resume negotiations to reach agreement on the final status of Abyei under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel; and called upon all parties to engage constructively in the process mediated by the Panel.⁷³ The Council, further, commended the work of IGAD in leading the mediation since the onset of the crisis, and the initiatives by the African Union.⁷⁴ In 2015, by resolution 2206 (2015), the Council welcomed the China-mediated “Five-Point Plan” agreed upon by the Government of South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition), which included speeding up the pace of negotiations towards the formation of a transitional government, taking concrete steps to relieve the humanitarian situation in conflict-affected areas, and providing strong support for and taking active part in the IGAD-led mediation efforts; recognized the work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry in investigating and documenting violations as well as abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in South Sudan; and welcomed the further engagement of the African Union to ensure justice and accountability, as well as healing and reconciliation for South Sudan.⁷⁵ The Council commended IGAD, as supported by the United Nations and the African Union, for its relentless work in

establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, establishing and operationalizing the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism for the cessation of hostilities agreement, and leading multi-stakeholder political negotiations to establish a Transitional Government of National Unity; and welcomed the intention of IGAD to implement a common plan and to table a reasonable and comprehensive solution to end the crisis in South Sudan.⁷⁶ By resolution 2223 (2015), the Council welcomed the decision of 24 March 2015 by the African Union Peace and Security Council, by which was formed the African Union High-level Ad Hoc Committee for South Sudan, and encouraged continued close cooperation between the United Nations, IGAD and the African Union in mediation efforts and peace negotiations.⁷⁷ The Council commended the efforts of the “IGAD-Plus” configuration, involving 19 nations and organizations including the United Nations, to develop and achieve a comprehensive solution to deliver a peace to South Sudan, and urged the continued close engagement of IGAD and IGAD-Plus partners.⁷⁸ By resolution 2241 (2015) the Council welcomed the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, by President Salva Kiir Mayardit, the Chairman of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition) and other stakeholders, and recognized those signatures as a commitment by the parties to implement the Agreement.⁷⁹ In this regard, the Council commended the expanded efforts of the IGAD-Plus configuration in facilitating the signing of the Agreement, and urged enhanced support by the international community, in particular IGAD and the African Union, during the peace implementation.⁸⁰

During the period under review, in connection with the Sudan, the Council reiterated its full support for the joint African Union-United Nations mediation and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and expressed strong support for the political process under the African Union-United Nations-led mediation.⁸¹ It encouraged the Joint Special Representative to continue his efforts to increase the inclusiveness of the political process, guided by the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process, and to coordinate with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan to

⁷¹ Resolution 2164 (2014), seventh, tenth and twenty-fourth preambular paragraphs.

⁷² Resolution 2155 (2014), seventh preambular paragraph and para. 2.

⁷³ Resolution 2156 (2014), eighth and twelfth preambular paragraphs.

⁷⁴ S/PRST/2014/26, fourth paragraph.

⁷⁵ Resolution 2206 (2015), sixteenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs.

⁷⁶ S/PRST/2015/9, fourth and sixth paragraphs.

⁷⁷ Resolution 2223 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph.

⁷⁸ S/PRST/2015/16, second paragraph.

⁷⁹ Resolution 2241 (2015), third preambular paragraph.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2252 (2015), fifth preambular paragraph.

⁸¹ Resolution 2138 (2014), eleventh preambular paragraph.

synchronize mediation efforts.⁸² The Council also underlined, without prejudice to its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, consistent with Chapter VIII, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in the Sudan.⁸³

⁸² Resolution 2148 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph.

⁸³ Resolutions 2173 (2014), seventeenth preambular paragraph; and 2228 (2015), nineteenth preambular paragraph.

By resolution 2228 (2015) the Council reiterated its support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as a viable framework for the peace process in Darfur and for its accelerated implementation, as well as for the peace talks mediated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel.⁸⁴

Table 1 lists provisions of decisions in which the Council referred to regional or subregional organizations in relation to the pacific settlement of disputes.

⁸⁴ Resolution 2228 (2015), fourteenth preambular paragraph.

Table 1
Decisions concerning the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements, 2014–2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Regional organizations mentioned</i>
The situation in Burundi	S/PRST/2015/13 26 June 2015	fifth paragraph	African Union, East African Community, International Conference of the Great Lakes Region
	S/PRST/2015/18 28 October 2015	seventh paragraph	African Union, East African Community
	Resolution 2248 (2015) 12 November 2015	fifteenth preambular paragraph and para. 3	East African Community
Central African region	S/PRST/2014/25 10 December 2014	tenth and fifteenth paragraphs	African Union, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
The situation in the Central African Republic	S/PRST/2014/28 18 December 2014	thirtieth paragraph	African Union, ECCAS
	S/PRST/2015/17 20 October 2015	fifteenth paragraph	African Union, ECCAS
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Resolution 2162 (2014) 25 June 2014	twenty-second preambular paragraph	African Union, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
	Resolution 2226 (2015) 25 June 2015	twentieth preambular paragraph	African Union, ECOWAS
The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2239 (2015) 17 September 2015	twelfth preambular paragraph	African Union, ECOWAS, Mano River Union
The situation in Libya	Resolution 2174 (2014) 27 August 2014	fourth preambular paragraph	African Union, League of Arab States
The situation in Mali	Resolution 2164 (2014) 25 June 2014	seventh, tenth and twenty-fourth preambular paragraphs	African Union, ECOWAS
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2138 (2014) 13 February 2014	eleventh preambular paragraph	African Union, African Union High-level Implementation Panel
	Resolution 2148 (2014) 3 April 2014	thirteenth preambular paragraph	African Union, Implementation Panel

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Regional organizations mentioned</i>
	Resolution 2155 (2014) 27 May 2014	seventh, eighth and twentieth preambular paragraphs and para. 2	African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
	Resolution 2156 (2014) 29 May 2014	eighth and twelfth preambular paragraphs	African Union, Implementation Panel A
	Resolution 2173 (2014) 27 August 2014	seventeenth preambular paragraph	African Union
	S/PRST/2014/26 15 December 2014	fourth paragraph	African Union, IGAD
	Resolution 2206 (2015) 3 March 2015	sixteenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs	African Union, IGAD
	S/PRST/2015/9 24 March 2015	fourth and sixth paragraphs	African Union, IGAD
	Resolution 2223 (2015) 28 May 2015	thirteenth preambular paragraph	African Union, IGAD
	Resolution 2228 (2015) 29 June 2015	fourteenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs	African Union, Implementation Panel
	S/PRST/2015/16 28 August 2015	second paragraph	IGAD
	Resolution 2241 (2015) 9 October 2015	fourth and thirtieth preambular paragraphs and paras. 2, 5 and 11	African Union, IGAD
	Resolution 2252 (2015) 15 December 2015	fifth preambular paragraph	African Union, IGAD

B. Discussion concerning the pacific settlement of disputes by regional arrangements

During the period under review, a number of Council members referred to the role of regional organizations in the pacific settlement of disputes. Of particular constitutional interest was the discussion in connection with the conflict in South Sudan in the light of the mediation efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (see case 4).

Case 4

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

At its 7396th meeting, held on 3 March 2015 under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), by which

it imposed targeted sanctions against designated individuals. Speaking after the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United States noted that resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) supported the mediation efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) by laying the framework for targeted sanctions, and that under its terms the parties must meet the IGAD deadlines for the resolution of all outstanding issues of the conflict and begin the process of establishing a transitional Government of national unity.⁸⁵ The representative of China noted that the parties to the conflict in South Sudan were holding political negotiations in Ethiopia, under the auspices of IGAD, and expressed support for IGAD in playing its mediation role to alleviate the humanitarian situation in South Sudan.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ [S/PV.7396](#), p. 2.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

At its 7532nd meeting, held on 9 October 2015, the Council adopted resolution [2241 \(2015\)](#) by 13 votes in favour, with 2 abstentions (Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan until 15 December 2015. Speaking after the vote, the representative of China stated that under the active facilitation efforts of IGAD and other international partners, parties to the conflict in South Sudan had signed the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. He said that the peace process in South Sudan had entered a new stage and praised the efforts of the African Union and IGAD.⁸⁷ In explaining the reasons for abstaining, the representative of the Russian Federation said that the resolution contained wording in the form of an ultimatum regarding sanctions against South Sudan, and added that the main purpose of the resolution was

⁸⁷ [S/PV.7532](#), p. 3.

to supplement the mandate of the peacekeeping mission with tasks aimed at facilitating the peace process, rather than to frighten the parties with sanctions. He also expressed disagreement with the wording regarding the Council's intention to formulate any kind of assessment of the hybrid court in South Sudan, since the establishment and activities of that judicial body were the "exclusive prerogative" of the African Union Commission.⁸⁸ The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, while expressing support for the work done by the regional authorities, such as IGAD and the African Union, in "seeking African solutions to African problems", said that the mention of the hybrid court for South Sudan could create confusion over the provisions of the Agreement promoted by IGAD and the African Union.⁸⁹

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 3–4.

III. Peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements

Note

Section III deals with the practice of the Security Council in connection with the cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the area of peacekeeping under Chapter VIII of the Charter. The material in this section is covered under two headings: (a) decisions concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements; and (b) discussions concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements.

A. Decisions concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements

During the period under review, the Council authorized the European Union to deploy an operation to support the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic.⁹⁰ By resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, the Council decided to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, and that authority would be transferred from the International Support Mission to the United Nations Mission on 15 September 2014.⁹¹

⁹⁰ Resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), para. 43.

⁹¹ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), paras. 18 and 21.

The European Union operation concluded its mandate on 15 March 2015.

The Council renewed the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia until 30 May 2016,⁹² and that of the European Union Force-Althea, for Bosnia and Herzegovina, until 10 November 2016.⁹³ On 31 December 2014, the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan concluded its mandate and ceased to exist.⁹⁴

During the period under review, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization force in Kosovo continued its mandate,⁹⁵ but no decisions were adopted by the Council in this regard.⁹⁶

Table 2 lists the decisions of the Council concerning the mandates of peacekeeping missions led by regional organizations during the reporting period. A detailed account of the practice of the Council in relation to peacekeeping missions led by regional organizations is also provided below.

⁹² Resolutions [2182 \(2014\)](#), para. 23; and [2232 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

⁹³ Resolutions [2183 \(2014\)](#), para. 10; and [2247 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

⁹⁴ Resolution [2120 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

⁹⁵ The Kosovo Force was originally authorized by resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#).

⁹⁶ For discussions held during the period under review in this regard, see [S/PV.7108](#), [S/PV.7183](#), [S/PV.7257](#), [S/PV.7327](#), [S/PV.7377](#), [S/PV.7448](#), [S/PV.7510](#) and [S/PV.7563](#).

Table 2
Decisions concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional organizations, 2014-2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Peacekeeping operations</i>
The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2189 (2014) 12 December 2014	eighth preambular paragraph	International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Resolution 2183 (2014) 11 November 2014	paras. 10 and 15	European Union Force (EUFOR)-Althea, NATO
	Resolution 2247 (2015) 10 November 2015	paras. 3 and 6	EUFOR-Althea, NATO
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014) 28 January 2014	nineteenth preambular paragraph and paras. 43 and 44	African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA), European Union operation
	Resolution 2149 (2014) 10 April 2014	paras. 18, 21, 22 and 37	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), MISCA
	S/PRST/2014/28 18 December 2014	tenth paragraph	MINUSCA and European Union operation
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2158 (2014) 29 May 2014	sixth and eighth preambular paragraphs, and paras. 1 (b), 4 and 5	African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)
	Resolution 2182 (2014) 24 October 2014	paras. 6, 11 and 23	AMISOM
	Resolution 2232 (2015) 28 July 2015	paras. 3, 6 and 24	AMISOM
	Resolution 2244 (2015) 23 October 2015	para. 18	AMISOM

International Security Assistance Force

By resolution [2120 \(2013\)](#), the Council had extended the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan until 31 December 2014.⁹⁷

In its resolution [2145 \(2014\)](#) the Council took note of the efforts of the Afghan authorities to enhance the capabilities of the Afghan National Police, and stressed the importance of international assistance through financial support and provision of trainers and mentors, citing, inter alia, the contributions of the European Union Police Mission and the Training

Mission-Afghanistan of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and noting the importance of a sufficient and capable police force for the long-term security of Afghanistan.⁹⁸ By resolution [2189 \(2014\)](#), the Council noted the conclusion of the ISAF mandate at the end of 2014, and looked forward to the completion of the security transition at that date, after which the Afghan authorities would assume full responsibility for security in the country.⁹⁹ In 2015, the Council underlined the importance of operationally capable Afghan National Defence and Security Forces and stressed the commitment of the international

⁹⁷ Resolution [2120 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

⁹⁸ Resolution [2145 \(2014\)](#), para. 26.

⁹⁹ Resolution [2189 \(2014\)](#), eighth preambular paragraph.

community to their further development; it acknowledged the contribution of Afghanistan's partners to peace and security in the country, and welcomed the agreement between NATO and Afghanistan that had led to the establishment on 1 January 2015 of the non-combat Resolute Support Mission to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces.¹⁰⁰

European Union Force — Althea

With regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council renewed twice, for a period of 12 months each time, the authorization of the European Union Force (EUFOR)-Althea.¹⁰¹ The Council authorized Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR-Althea or NATO Headquarters, in defence of EUFOR-Althea or the NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions; and recognized the right of both EUFOR-Althea and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack.¹⁰²

African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic and European Union operation

In connection with the situation in the Central African Republic, by resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#) of 28 January 2014, the Council welcomed the strong engagement of the European Union, in particular the decision to contribute financially to the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA); authorized the European Union to deploy an operation in the Central African Republic, and authorized the European Union operation to take all necessary measures within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment.¹⁰³ The Council requested the European Union to report on the implementation of the operation's mandate, and called upon Member States to take appropriate measures to support the action of the European Union, in particular by facilitating the transfer to the Central African Republic, without obstacles or delay, of all personnel, equipment, provisions, supplies or other goods intended for the European Union operation.¹⁰⁴

By resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, the Council decided to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and that the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA would take place on 15 September 2014.¹⁰⁵ The Council requested the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the African Union, to deploy a transition team to set up MINUSCA and prepare the seamless transition of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA and, after a joint mission with the African Union, to update the Council no later than 15 August 2014 on the preparation for the transition; the Council decided, further, that, for the implementation of their mandates, MISCA, MINUSCA and the European Union operation were exempt from the arms embargo imposed on the Central African Republic.¹⁰⁶

In a presidential statement, the Council commended MISCA and the European Union operation for the work done in laying the foundation for increased security ahead of and in support of the deployment of MINUSCA; in the light of the continuous cycle of provocations, reprisals and threats of violence by armed groups, the Council encouraged MINUSCA and the European Union operation to use, within their respective mandates, all necessary means to effectively protect civilians and to restore a lasting security.¹⁰⁷

After nearly a year, the mandate of the European Union operation ended on 15 March 2015, and on 28 April 2015, in its resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), the Council commended the transition of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014, and urged countries formerly contributing troops and police to MISCA to expedite the procurement and deployment of remaining additional contingent-owned equipment, to comply with United Nations standards.¹⁰⁸

African-led International Support Mission in Mali

In connection with the situation in Mali, on 25 April 2013, by resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), the Council had established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and had decided to transfer the authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) to MINUSMA on 1 July 2013.¹⁰⁹ By resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), the Council requested the

¹⁰⁰ Resolution [2210 \(2015\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph.

¹⁰¹ Resolutions [2183 \(2014\)](#), para. 10; and [2247 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

¹⁰² Resolutions [2183 \(2014\)](#), para. 15; and [2247 \(2015\)](#), para. 6.

¹⁰³ Resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph and paras. 43 and 44.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 45 and 46.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), paras. 18 and 21.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 26, 27 and 37.

¹⁰⁷ S/PRST/2014/28, ninth and tenth paragraphs.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), paras. 20 and 25.

¹⁰⁹ Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

Secretary-General to accelerate the disbursement of the United Nations trust fund established pursuant to resolution 2085 (2012) in support of AFISMA, including to enable the new force laydown of MINUSMA.¹¹⁰

African Union Mission in Somalia

During the period under review, the Council welcomed the positive relationship between the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), underlining the fundamental importance of both missions working closely together in accordance with their respective mandates.¹¹¹ By resolutions 2182 (2014) and 2244 (2015), the Council reaffirmed the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, and reiterated its request to AMISOM to support and assist the Somali authorities in its implementation.¹¹² The Council encouraged UNSAM, AMISOM and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to continue to develop and implement joint activities, in accordance with their respective mandates, in support of peacebuilding and State-building in Somalia.¹¹³

In its resolutions 2182 (2014) and 2232 (2015), the Council authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM, until 30 May 2016, in line with its request to the African Union for a maximum level of 22,126 uniformed personnel, and as part of an overall exit strategy for AMISOM, after which a decrease in the force strength of the Mission would be considered; and decided that AMISOM should be authorized to take all measures necessary to carry out its mandate, in full compliance with the obligations of Member States under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia.¹¹⁴ The Council requested the Somali National Army and AMISOM to document and register all military equipment captured as part of offensive operations or in the course of carrying out their mandates; and to give the utmost priority to securing key supply routes essential to improving the humanitarian situation in the most affected areas.¹¹⁵

In 2014 and 2015, the Council reiterated its call for new donors to support AMISOM by providing additional funding,¹¹⁶ as well as helicopters for the authorized aviation component.¹¹⁷ The Council stressed the critical need to source contingent-owned equipment,¹¹⁸ and renewed its call to the African Union to address critical logistical gaps within AMISOM troop-contributing countries.¹¹⁹

The Council underlined the need for AMISOM troops to continue to receive appropriate information and predeployment training in relation to human rights principles, including gender equality and sexual violence, and to be informed of the accountability mechanisms in place; encouraged AMISOM to strengthen the mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse; and condemned all violations and abuses committed against children by all parties in Somalia and called for their immediate cessation.¹²⁰

On 28 July 2015, by resolution 2232 (2015), the Council acknowledged that conditions in Somalia were not appropriate for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission until the end of 2016 at the earliest; underlined that the security strategy for the following 18 months should aim to create and preserve an enabling environment for the political and peace and reconciliation processes to unfold in Somalia; and agreed with the objective of supporting the delivery of security for the Somali people, including through the gradual handing over of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the Somali National Army and subsequently to the Somali police force.¹²¹ By the same resolution, the Council requested the African Union to undertake a structured and targeted reconfiguration of AMISOM to enable a surge in its efficiency, and also requested the African Union to develop its new concept of operations for AMISOM by 30 October 2015, in close collaboration with the United Nations; and agreed with the Secretary-General that a joint AMISOM-United Nations-Somali planning mechanism should assess and facilitate the delivery of the security strategy, as well as the implementation of stabilization priorities, ensuring thorough coordination.¹²²

¹¹⁰ Resolution 2164 (2014), para. 24.

¹¹¹ Resolution 2158 (2014), eighth preambular paragraph.

¹¹² Resolutions 2182 (2014), para. 11; and 2244 (2015), para. 18.

¹¹³ Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 4.

¹¹⁴ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para. 23; and 2232 (2015), para. 3.

¹¹⁵ Resolution 2182 (2014), paras. 6 and 29.

¹¹⁶ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para. 37; and 2232 (2015), para. 16.

¹¹⁷ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para. 30; and 2232 (2015), para. 14.

¹¹⁸ Resolution 2232 (2015), para. 14.

¹¹⁹ Resolution 2245 (2015), para. 11.

¹²⁰ Resolution 2182 (2014), paras. 33–35.

¹²¹ Resolution 2232 (2015), paras. 1, 5 and 5 (iii).

¹²² *Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 9.

The Council encouraged regional engagement to be carried out jointly by AMISOM-UNSOM teams; agreed that the deployment of civilian planning capacity in regional capitals should be a priority in order to improve joint planning between military and civilian components; and requested AMISOM and the Somali National Security Forces to take appropriate measures to protect UNSOM personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel.¹²³

B. Discussion concerning peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements

During the period under review, the deliberations of the Council in relation to peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements focused on their impact in supporting the principle of national ownership and deepening cooperation and coordination with the United Nations, as illustrated in the case studies below, relating to the situation in Afghanistan (case 5); the situation in the Central African Republic (case 6); and the Central African region (case 7).

Case 5 The situation in Afghanistan

At the 7347th meeting of the Council, held on 18 December 2014 under the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”, several speakers referred to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), whose mandate ended on 31 December 2014. The representative of Australia stated that Afghanistan’s security transition would be complete at the end of 2014, when the ISAF mission concluded, and added that over the past 13 years ISAF and the Afghan national security forces had substantially reduced the threat posed by Al-Qaida and its affiliates.¹²⁴ The representative of Chile commended the increase in the capacities and competencies of the Afghan national defence and security forces in preparation for the conclusion of the ISAF mandate at the end of 2014, and expressed the hope that the Afghan authorities would be able to effectively take over responsibility for the security of their country.¹²⁵ The representative of the United States recalled that, over 13 years, troops and civilian personnel from more than 50 countries had worked alongside Afghan partners to “root out terrorism and try to build a more stable and a more secure

Afghanistan”. She said that Afghanistan continued to face serious threats to security, and that NATO and its partners would continue to train, advise and assist Afghan security forces through the Resolute Support Mission.¹²⁶ The representative of Germany, while expressing concern about the rise in terrorist acts in Kabul, expressed the belief that Afghanistan’s security forces were up to the task: over the past months they had been “in the front lines” and had also successfully secured two rounds of presidential elections.¹²⁷ The representative of Japan said that Afghanistan was at a critical juncture, and that, in the area of security, the drawdown of ISAF would mark a “watershed in Afghanistan’s road to self-reliance”.¹²⁸

On a separate note, the representative of the Russian Federation emphasized that the report of NATO contained “nothing concrete” about what ISAF had actually done in terms of assisting Afghan law enforcement officers in the counter-narcotics area.¹²⁹

At the 7403rd meeting of the Council, on 16 March 2015, several speakers commented on the situation in Afghanistan, following the departure of ISAF. The representative of New Zealand said that it was a critical time for Afghanistan, as the national unity Government sought to establish itself and the country adjusted to what could be described as “post-ISAF realities”, and noted that, in the short term, it would be necessary to help to mitigate the severe economic impacts of the ISAF withdrawal.¹³⁰ The representative of Chad welcomed the end of the transition process, which had allowed the Afghan forces to shoulder full responsibility for national security and had enabled the beginning of the new, non-combat NATO support mission. He called on the Afghan Government and its partners to enhance their vigilance so as to avoid, after the departure of ISAF, a situation such as that in Iraq, in particular given the allegiance of certain groups to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the presence of foreign fighters on Afghan soil.¹³¹

Case 6 The situation in the Central African Republic

At its 7103rd meeting, held on 28 January 2014 in connection with the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council adopted resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), by which it authorized the European Union to deploy

¹²³ Ibid., para. 24.

¹²⁴ [S/PV.7347](#), p. 9.

¹²⁵ Ibid., p. 19.

¹²⁶ Ibid., p. 22.

¹²⁷ Ibid., p. 32.

¹²⁸ Ibid., p. 29.

¹²⁹ Ibid., p. 21.

¹³⁰ [S/PV.7403](#), pp. 11–12.

¹³¹ Ibid., p. 17.

an operation to support the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA). Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation expressed the hope that the European Union operation would contribute to the stabilization of the political and social situation and to the protection of civilians in the country. He stated that, given the leading role of MISCA, it would have been “suitable and logical” for the European Union to have entered into a formal agreement with the African Union before the adoption of resolution 2134 (2014), because the Council needed to have all the relevant information on the parameters of future cooperation. He stressed that the resolution of those issues would have a great impact on the effectiveness of the African Union’s activities and the normalization of the situation in the country.¹³² The representative of the European Union emphasized that the end goal of the European Union operation would be to make a contribution, together with MISCA, to the regional and international efforts to protect the most vulnerable populations and to facilitate the movement of civilian stakeholders, adding that this would create conditions conducive to providing humanitarian assistance to those in need. He highlighted the need for close cooperation with partners, in particular with the authorities of the Central African Republic, the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, the United Nations and France, so as to ensure high quality cooperation and complementarity in the efforts undertaken to restore stability in the country.¹³³

¹³² S/PV.7103, p. 2.

¹³³ Ibid., p. 3.

Case 7 Central African region

At the 7171st meeting of the Council, held on 12 May 2014 in connection with the Central African region, the representative of Chile encouraged coordination between the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) and the African Union Regional Task Force until the transfer of responsibility from MISCA to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), on 15 September 2014.¹³⁴ The representative of the United States called on MINUSCA to coordinate closely with MISCA, the French and European Union forces, and the African Union Regional Task Force, and urged Member States to support MISCA and the African Union in their efforts to protect civilians alongside France and the European Union.¹³⁵ Similarly, the representative of Luxembourg underlined that coordination between the United Nations, the African Union and the States affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army was essential, as was knowledge-sharing and cooperation between the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and MISCA.¹³⁶

¹³⁴ S/PV.7171, p. 7.

¹³⁵ Ibid., p. 10.

¹³⁶ Ibid., p. 15.

IV. Authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements

Note

Section IV concerns the practice of the Security Council in utilizing regional and subregional arrangements for enforcement action under its authority, as stipulated under Article 53 of the Charter, not covered under section III above. Cooperation by regional arrangements in the implementation of measures adopted by the Council under Chapter VII, other than the use of force, is also covered in this section. The use of force by peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements during the period under review is covered in detail in section III. The present 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 and implementation of other Chapter VII measures by regional arrangements.

A. Decisions concerning the authorization of enforcement action by regional arrangements and requests for cooperation in implementation of Chapter VII measures

During the reporting period, the Council did not explicitly refer to Article 53 of the Charter in its decisions.

In 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council reiterated its support to the initiatives taken by the United Nations and the African Union to facilitate regional action against the Lord's Resistance Army in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹³⁷

Also acting under Chapter VII, the Council renewed its call upon Member States and regional organizations to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, by deploying naval vessels, arms and military aircraft, by providing basing and logistical support for counter-piracy forces, and by seizing and disposing of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea, or for which there were reasonable grounds for suspecting such use.¹³⁸ Moreover, the Council twice renewed, for a period of 12 months each time, the authorization granted, including the use of all necessary means, to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification had been provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General.¹³⁹

In connection with the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan", acting under Chapter VII, the Council imposed targeted sanctions measures against designated individuals,¹⁴⁰ in cooperation with regional arrangements.¹⁴¹

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

During the period under review, Council members discussed the role of regional arrangements in connection with enforcement action and other Chapter VII measures in relation to the reports of the

Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (see case 8).

Case 8 Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

At its 7396th meeting, on 3 March 2015, the Council adopted resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), by which it imposed targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Nigeria emphasized that "African leaders were not standing by" while the situation in South Sudan continued to deteriorate, and referred to the efforts of the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).¹⁴² On the other hand, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that, in further considering the South Sudan dossier, it would be necessary to "refrain from rash decisions", especially because negotiations between the South Sudanese sides were ongoing, and any comprehensive measure taken by the Council would have to take into account how the truce plan, agreed upon with the African Union at the end of January, was being implemented. He added that the Council's decision to implement sanctions was being taken without a clear and unambiguous signal of support from key African players, IGAD and the Africa Union, which was a break with the "practice" whereby primacy in such matters was given to Africans themselves. He concluded by saying that, given the lack of unified support for sanctions against South Sudan by the African countries, the implementation of a Council sanctions regime might be difficult, which could negatively impact the Council's credibility.¹⁴³

At the 7532nd meeting of the Council, on 9 October 2015, the representative of Angola affirmed that the question of sanctions remained very sensitive, and that the Council would need to address it "with extreme care" in order to avoid creating problems rather than resolving them. He said that the actions of the Council should be in support of the discussions of the African Union Peace and Security Council, as the main partner of the Security Council in matters related to international peace and security and stability in the African continent.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁷ Resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 30.

¹³⁸ Resolutions [2184 \(2014\)](#), para. 11; and [2246 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

¹³⁹ Resolutions [2184 \(2014\)](#), para. 13; and [2246 \(2015\)](#), para. 14.

¹⁴⁰ Resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), paras. 9 and 12. For more information on decisions concerning sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III.

¹⁴¹ Resolutions [2206 \(2015\)](#), ninth, thirteenth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs and para. 19; [2241 \(2015\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph and para. 20; and [2223 \(2015\)](#), eighteenth preambular paragraph and para. 15.

¹⁴² S/PV.7396, p. 3.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁴⁴ S/PV.7532, p. 5.

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

Note

Section V examines reporting by regional arrangements on their activities in the maintenance of international peace and security within the framework of Article 54 of the Charter, under two headings: (a) decisions concerning reporting by regional arrangements; and (b) discussions concerning reporting by regional arrangements.

A. Decisions concerning reporting by regional arrangements

During the period under review, the Council made no explicit reference to Article 54 of the Charter in its decisions. In resolution 2167 (2014), however, it stressed the need for regional and subregional organizations at all times to keep the Council fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation for the maintenance of international peace and security.¹⁴⁵ In a presidential statement, the Council encouraged regional and subregional organizations involved in peace processes to keep the Council informed of developments, where relevant.¹⁴⁶ Specifically, the Council requested reporting on peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements and on enforcement action undertaken by regional arrangements within the framework of measures adopted by the Council under Chapter VII.

Pursuant to resolution 2120 (2013), in connection with the situation in Afghanistan, the Council had requested the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to keep the Council regularly informed on the implementation of its mandate, including through quarterly reports. During the period under review, the Council received regular reports from ISAF pursuant to that resolution.¹⁴⁷

In connection with the situation in Somalia, the Council requested the Secretary-General and the African Union to review jointly the impact of the temporary surge authorized in resolution 2124 (2013) and to set out recommendations on next steps in the military campaign by 30 May 2015, taking into due

consideration the political situation in Somalia.¹⁴⁸ By resolutions 2184 (2014) and 2246 (2015), Member States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea were requested to inform the Council and the Secretary-General in nine months of the progress of actions undertaken.¹⁴⁹

By resolution 2134 (2014), the Council requested the European Union to report on the implementation of its mandate in the Central African Republic and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the African Union.¹⁵⁰ The Council also requested the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the European Union operation, the African Union Regional Task Force and the French forces operating in the Central African Republic to report on measures taken in regard to the arms embargo imposed by resolution 2127 (2013), from which they were exempt.¹⁵¹

In connection with the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union and the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were requested to report to the Council on the activity of the European Union Force-Althea and the NATO Headquarters presence, respectively, through the appropriate channels and at least at six-monthly intervals.¹⁵²

During the period under review, on 21 August 2014, by resolution 2171 (2014) the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on actions taken by him to promote and strengthen conflict prevention tools within the United Nations system, including through cooperation with regional and

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 2182 (2014), para. 24.

¹⁴⁹ Resolutions 2184 (2014), para. 30; and 2246 (2015), para. 32. See S/2015/776 of 12 October 2015 and S/2016/843 of 7 October 2016.

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 2134 (2014), para. 45. For a report submitted during the period under review, see S/2014/858 (17 November 2014).

¹⁵¹ Resolutions 2149 (2014), para. 37; 2196 (2015), para. 1 (b); and 2217 (2015), para. 42.

¹⁵² Resolution 2183 (2014), para. 18. For reports submitted during the period under review, see S/2014/187 (27 February 2014); S/2014/531 (14 July 2014); S/2014/702 (11 September 2014); S/2016/299 (14 March 2016); and S/2016/663 (20 July 2016).

¹⁴⁵ Resolution 2167 (2014), para. 1.

¹⁴⁶ S/PRST/2015/22, seventh paragraph.

¹⁴⁷ See S/2014/179 (6 March 2014), S/2014/421 (13 June 2014), S/2014/678 (11 September 2014) and S/2014/856 (24 November 2014).

subregional organizations.¹⁵³ At the end of 2014, the Secretary-General was further requested to present an annual report to the Council on ways to strengthen the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on issues of peace and security in Africa.¹⁵⁴

By resolution 2241 (2015), the Council requested the Secretary-General to report within six months on the technical assistance provided to the African Union and to the Transitional Government of National Unity with respect to the implementation of the Agreement

on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.¹⁵⁵ In this regard, the Council subsequently invited the African Union to share information on progress made with the Secretary-General to inform his report.¹⁵⁶

Table 3 lists all decisions adopted during the period under review in connection with the obligation to keep the Council informed of activities undertaken by regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security.

¹⁵³ Resolution 2171 (2014), para. 25. The report was submitted on 27 July 2015 (S/2015/580).

¹⁵⁴ S/PRST/2014/27, last paragraph.

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 2241 (2015), para. 30.

¹⁵⁶ Resolutions 2241 (2015), para. 30; and 2252 (2015), para. 28.

Table 3

Decisions concerning reporting of activities by regional arrangements, 2014–2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Reporting from</i>
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	S/PRST/2014/27 16 December 2014	last paragraph	Secretary-General
Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2171 (2014) 21 August 2014	para. 25	Secretary-General
	S/PRST/2015/22 25 November 2015	seventh paragraph	Regional and subregional organizations, Secretary General
United Nations peacekeeping operations	Resolution 2167 (2014) 28 July 2014	para. 1	Regional and subregional organizations
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Resolution 2183 (2014) 11 November 2014	para. 18	Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union, Member States acting through or in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134(2014) 28 January 2014	para. 45	European Union
	Resolution 2149 (2014) 10 April 2014	para. 37	African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA), United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), European Union operation, African Union Regional Task Force, French forces
	Resolution 2196 (2015) 22 January 2015	para. 1 (b)	MISCA, MINUSCA, European Union operation, African Union Regional Task Force, French forces
	Resolution 2217 (2015) 28 April 2015	para. 42	MISCA, MINUSCA, European Union operation, African Union Regional Task Force, French forces

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Reporting from</i>
The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2182 (2014) 24 October 2014	para. 24	Secretary-General, African Union
	Resolution 2184 (2014) 12 November 2014	para. 30	Member States, regional organizations
	Resolution 2246 (2015) 10 November 2015	para. 32	Member States, regional organizations
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2241 (2015) 9 October 2015	para. 30	Secretary-General, African Union
	Resolution 2252 (2015) 15 December 2015	para. 28	African Union

B. Discussion concerning reporting by regional arrangements

During the period under review, no reference was made to Article 54 of the Charter in any of the discussions held during the meetings of the Council. At some meetings, Council members did nevertheless refer to information-sharing by regional arrangements, and other kinds of reports to the Council.

At the 7117th meeting of the Council, on 24 February 2014, under the item entitled “Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe”, the representative of Nigeria said that, since transnational crimes were not limited by territorial boundaries, combating them required complete cooperation. He urged the Organization for Security and Cooperation in

Europe (OSCE) to continue to create opportunities for cooperation and information exchanges with regional security agencies, including the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa.¹⁵⁷ At the 7391st meeting, held on 24 February 2015 in connection with the same item, the representative of New Zealand said with respect to the situation in Ukraine that, in the absence of mandated reporting from the ground by the Secretary-General, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission was best placed to provide accurate reporting on the implementation of the ceasefire, and was an important source of information which enabled the Council to remain properly seized of the situation.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ S/PV.7117, p. 14.

¹⁵⁸ S/PV.7391, p. 10.

Part IX

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: committees, tribunals and other bodies

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	382
I. Committees	383
A. Standing committees	383
B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter	383
1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures	383
Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea	385
Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities	386
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	392
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia	392
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	393
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire	394
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan . .	396
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)	397
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	397
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)	398
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya	400
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	401
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea- Bissau	404
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic	404
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	406
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan	407
2. Other committees	409
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter- terrorism	409
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	413
II. Working groups	414
III. Investigative bodies	416
IV. Tribunals	416
V. Ad hoc commissions	418

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives	418
VII. Peacebuilding Commission.	421
VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established	423

Introductory note

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

The power of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part IX covers the practice of the Council relating to committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, and special advisers, envoys and representatives, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission. It also includes instances of subsidiary organs that were proposed but not established. Field-based missions, including peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X of the present supplement. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII.

The present part is divided into eight sections: (a) committees; (b) working groups; (c) investigative bodies; (d) tribunals; (e) ad hoc commissions; (f) special advisers, envoys and representatives; (g) the Peacebuilding Commission; and (h) subsidiary organs of the Council proposed but not established. Brief background information and a summary of the major developments during the period under review are provided for each subsidiary organ. For each organ, a table illustrates the mandate active at the start of the period under review and any subsequent changes, with references to all paragraphs of Council decisions that relate to changes in the mandate in 2014 and 2015.

The mandates of the subsidiary organs are grouped on the basis of 12 general categories for committees and nine categories for monitoring bodies, and are labelled with key terms relating to their mandate and functions. This system of categorization is provided only for the reader's ease of reference and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council.

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to their mandates, including their termination, during the period 2014–2015.

Subsection A covers standing committees, and subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description of each committee contains categories of tasks mandated by the Council in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures, such as arms embargoes, asset freezes and travel bans. Information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter is provided in part VII, section III.

The committees of the Council consist of all 15 Council members. Their meetings are held in private unless a Committee itself decides otherwise, and decisions are reached by consensus. The Bureaux of the committees generally consist of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the Council annually.¹ The Council has both standing committees, which meet only when issues under their purview are being considered, and committees established on an ad hoc basis to respond to specific requirements of the Council, such as counter-terrorism or sanctions committees.

A. Standing committees

During the period under review, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting in connection with the question of associate membership, the Committee on Admission of New Members and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters, remained in place, but did not meet.

¹ For the Bureaux of the committees during the period covered, see [S/2014/2](#), [S/2014/2/Add.1](#), [S/2014/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2014/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2014/2/Rev.3](#), [S/2015/2](#), [S/2015/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2015/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2015/2/Rev.3](#) and [S/2015/2/Rev.4](#).

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

During the period under review, the Council established two new sanctions committees to oversee the implementation of measures and to perform other tasks adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter.

Subsection 1 deals with the 16 committees that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2014 and 2015. Subsection 2 deals with the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), which have broader mandates relating to terrorism and non-proliferation, respectively. The committees are dealt with within each subsection in the order of their establishment. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and groups or panels of experts, whose mandates include assisting and reporting to specific sanctions committees, are dealt with together with the relevant committees.

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In 2014 and 2015, the Council established two new committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), which concerned Yemen, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan. The total number of committees overseeing specific sanctions measures increased from 14 to 16 by the end of 2015. The Council initially tasked the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) with monitoring the asset freeze and travel ban imposed on individuals engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen. In resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#), the Council decided that the Committee should monitor the implementation of a targeted arms embargo. The Council assigned to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) the task of overseeing the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals and entities threatening the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.

The committees carried out their mandates of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing implementation, and reporting to the Council. In addition to submitting

reports, Committee Chairs briefed the Council in both closed consultations and in open meetings.

During the period under review, the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (renamed Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities), the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) briefed the Council in the context of public meetings held on 28 May 2014 and on 16 June 2015.² On those two occasions, they presented a joint briefing on behalf of all three Committees.

On 19 November 2014 and on 29 May 2015, under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council heard briefings by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism.³ On 27 October 2015, under the same item, the Council heard another briefing by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#).⁴ Under the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) briefed the Council twice, on 24 November 2014 and 22 December 2015.⁵

The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) briefed the Council in public meetings eight times, and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya briefed the Council in public

² [S/PV.7184](#) and [S/PV.7463](#).

³ [S/PV.7316](#) and [S/PV.7453](#).

⁴ [S/PV.7544](#).

⁵ [S/PV.7319](#) and [S/PV.7597](#).

meetings six times.⁶ Chairs of other committees briefed the Council in closed consultations.⁷

At the end of each year during the period under review, several outgoing Chairs of subsidiary bodies briefed the Council under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.⁸

During the same period, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish two new panels of experts, for initial periods of 13 months, to assist the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#).⁹ The Council also renewed the mandates of the 10 bodies previously established to support and assist the sanctions committees.¹⁰ The Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities was assisted by the Office of the Ombudsperson in considering delisting requests. The focal point to receive delisting requests, established pursuant to resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#), also continued to

⁶ Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#): see [S/PV.7146](#), [S/PV.7211](#), [S/PV.7265](#), [S/PV.7350](#), [S/PV.7412](#), [S/PV.7469](#), [S/PV.7522](#) and [S/PV.7583](#); Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#): see [S/PV.7130](#), [S/PV.7194](#), [S/PV.7264](#), [S/PV.7345](#), [S/PV.7398](#) and [S/PV.7485](#).

⁷ The Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea presented to the Council the 120-day briefs on the work of the Committee on 11 March, 10 July and 15 October 2014 (see [S/2014/936](#), para. 11) and on 26 February and 16 July 2015 (see [S/2015/968](#), para. 11). The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan briefed the Council in closed consultations on 11 February, 20 May and 27 August 2014 (see [S/2014/913](#), para. 14) and on 6 February, 28 May, 26 August and 4 November 2015 (see [S/2015/991](#), para. 15). The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) briefed the Council on 20 February, 20 May, 5 August and 10 November 2014 (see [S/2014/920](#), para. 11) and on 26 February, 28 May, 26 August and 4 November 2015 (see [S/2015/987](#), para. 10).

⁸ [S/PV.7331](#) and [S/PV.7586](#); see also part I, sect. 33, “Briefings”.

⁹ Resolutions [2140 \(2014\)](#), para. 21, and [2206 \(2015\)](#), para. 18.

¹⁰ Six panels of experts: on the Central African Republic, on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, on the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Liberia, on Libya and on the Sudan; two groups of experts: on Côte d’Ivoire and on the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea; and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

function and receive requests for delisting from individuals and entities on various sanctions lists.

Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

During the period under review, the Council adopted five resolutions of relevance to the subsidiary organs associated with the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. In resolution 2142 (2014), the Council renewed the partial suspension of the arms embargo for arms intended solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia,¹¹ and included a list of criteria to be followed in the process of notifying the Committee.

Similarly, in resolution 2244 (2015), the Council introduced an exemption to the arms embargo for the financial assets necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia.¹² In the same resolution, the Council requested the Committee to publish an implementation assistance notice including a summary of the restrictions as well as the exemptions to the arms embargo.¹³

¹¹ Resolution 2142 (2014), para. 2.

¹² Resolution 2244 (2015), para. 23.

¹³ Ibid., para. 4.

The mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was extended twice, in resolution 2182 (2014) for 13 months and in resolution 2244 (2015) for 14 months.¹⁴ In resolution 2142 (2014), the Council requested the Monitoring Group to provide to the Federal Government of Somalia feedback on its reporting to the Committee.¹⁵ In resolutions 2182 (2014) and 2244 (2015), the Council requested the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group and to recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes and the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia.¹⁶

Tables 1 and 2 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Monitoring Group.

¹⁴ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para.46, and 2244 (2015), para. 31.

¹⁵ Resolution 2142 (2014), para. 12.

¹⁶ Resolutions 2182 (2014), para. 48, and 2244 (2015), para. 33.

Table 1

Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2142 (2014)</i>	<i>2182 (2014)</i>	<i>2244 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities		48	33
Exemptions			
Process notifications	3–7	2, 19, 20	8
Reporting			
Report and make recommendations		48	33
Technical assistance			
Assist States in complying with measures		20	4

Table 2
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)				
	2142 (2014)	2182 (2014)	2184 (2014)	2244 (2015)	2246 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation					
Coordinate with other entities	11, 12	10, 45, 50–52	10	19, 25, 26	11
General					
Extension		46		31	
Listing/delisting					
Listing procedure		45		14, 30	
Monitoring and enforcement					
Gather and analyse information on compliance	12				
Provide information on violations		20	10	19	11
Reporting					
Provide periodic reports	12	49		32	
Report and make recommendations	12	47		32	

Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

During the period under review, by resolution 2253 (2015), the Council expanded the Al-Qaida sanctions regime to include Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), renamed the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and renamed the Al-Qaida Sanctions List the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.¹⁷

In resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), the Council decided that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) could receive communications from individuals who had been removed from the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List or claiming to have been subjected to the sanctions measures mistakenly.¹⁸ In both resolutions, the Council directed the Committee to respond through the Focal Point to communications from individuals claiming to have been subjected to the sanctions measures mistakenly, with the assistance of

the Monitoring Team and in consultation with relevant States.¹⁹

The Council extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) twice, in resolution 2161 (2014) for 30 months and in resolution 2253 (2015) for 24 months.²⁰ The Monitoring Team was directed to consult with the Committee, any relevant Member States, United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and the representatives of the private sector to deliver on key elements of its mandate.²¹ Furthermore, during the period under review, the Council directed the Monitoring Team to submit a series of reports on the threat posed by ISIL and Al-Nusrah Front, as well as on the terrorism threat in Libya posed by ISIL, Ansar al Charia and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya, and recommendations for additional actions to address those threats;²² and on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida,

¹⁹ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 64, and 2253 (2015), para. 78.

²⁰ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 73, and 2253 (2015), para. 89.

²¹ Resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), annex I, paras. (k), (o), (w) and (x).

²² Resolutions 2170 (2014), para. 22, and 2214 (2015), para. 13.

¹⁷ Resolution 2253 (2015), para. 1.

¹⁸ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 63, and 2253 (2015), para. 77.

including on those operating in Africa.²³ In resolution 2199 (2015), the Council imposed new sanctions measures and requested the Monitoring Team to conduct an assessment of the impact of the new measures.²⁴ In resolution 2253 (2015), the Council directed the Monitoring Team to refer to the Chair of the Committee for review listings for which, after three years, no relevant State had responded in writing to the Committee's requests for information.²⁵ The Council directed the Committee to consider requests for information from States and international organizations with ongoing judicial proceedings concerning implementation of the sanctions measures and to respond with additional information available to the Committee and the Monitoring Team.²⁶ The Council requested the Monitoring Team to submit recommendations on measures to strengthen the monitoring of the global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014) and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the global implementation of those resolutions.²⁷

²³ Resolutions 2178 (2014), para. 23, and 2195 (2014), para. 22.

²⁴ Resolution 2199 (2015), para. 30.

²⁵ Resolution 2253 (2015), para. 82.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 88.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 95 and 96.

The Council extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) twice, in resolution 2161 (2014) for 30 months and in resolution 2253 (2015) for 24 months.²⁸ In both resolutions, the Council further elaborated the delisting procedures by allowing the Ombudsperson to shorten the information-gathering period in the absence of objection from all designating States²⁹ and to provide a copy of the comprehensive report, upon request and with the approval of the Committee, to a designating State or State of nationality, residence or incorporation.³⁰

Tables 3, 4 and 5 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee, the Monitoring Team (in its tasks with respect to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime) and the Office of the Ombudsperson.

²⁸ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 41, and 2253 (2015), para. 54.

²⁹ Resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), annex II, para. 3.

³⁰ Resolutions 2161 (2014) and 2253 (2015), annex II, para. 13.

Table 3

Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>								
	<i>2133 (2014)</i>	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	<i>2253 (2015)</i>
Assessment									
Assess impact and effectiveness						30			
Assess unintended impact of measures						30			
Committee guidelines									
Amend committee guidelines		24, 25							37, 38
Coordination and cooperation									
Coordinate with other entities	12	29, 36, 68, 69		21		30		30	42, 49, 78, 83, 84
Discuss implementation of the measures		15, 75							27, 88, 94
Exemptions									
Grant exemptions		9, 24, 61, 62, 62 (a)–(b)							10, 37, 74, 75, 75 (a)–(b), 76, 76 (a)–(b)
Process notifications									75, 75 (a)–(b)
General									
Consider pending issues or concerns		28							41
Listing/delisting									
Delisting		24, 43, 44, 50–52, 54–60, 67							37, 56, 57, 63–65, 67–73, 78, 81, 82
Designate individuals and entities			21			13	4		14
Focal point procedure		9, 62, 62 (a)–(b), 63, 63 (a)–(b), 64							10, 76 (a)–(b), 77, 77 (a)–(b), 78

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)								
	2133 (2014)	2161 (2014)	2170 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2199 (2015)	2214 (2015)	2220 (2015)	2253 (2015)
Listing procedure		24, 30, 32–40	30						37, 43, 45- 53
Monitoring and enforcement									
Monitor implementation		26							39
Gather and analyse information on compliance		23, 27							35, 40
Take action on alleged violations		27							40
Outreach									
Conduct country visits		71							86
Provide public information		36, 39	20						49, 52
Reporting									
Provide periodic reports		27, 72		26	22	30			40, 87
Report and make recommendations		26	22			30	13		39
Review									
Review of list		37, 65-67							50, 79-82
Technical assistance									
Assist States in complying with measures		29, 71, 75							42, 86, 94

Table 4

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015): provisions relating to the mandate,* 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)							
	2161 (2014)	2170 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2199 (2015)	2214 (2015)	2220 (2015)	2253 (2015)
Assessment								
Assess impact and effectiveness					30			annex I, (a) (iii)
Assess unintended impact of measures					30			annex I, (a) (iii)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>							
	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	<i>2253 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation								
Coordinate with other entities	70, 74, annex I, (b), (e)–(h), (k), (m)–(o), (r), (z), (bb), (cc)		21–23	22	30		30	42, 85, 93, 95, annex I, (b), (e)–(h), (k), (m)–(o), (r), (aa), (bb)
Discuss implementation of the measures	75, annex I, (s), (u)–(y)							94, annex I, (s), (u)–(y)
General								
Extension	73							89
General support								90
Listing/delisting								
Delisting	annex I, (k), (l)							annex I, (k), (l)
Listing procedure	annex I, (k), (p), (bb)							annex I, (k), (p), (aa)
Provide information relevant to listing	38, annex I, (b), (j), (q)							51, annex I, (b), (j), (q)
Monitoring and enforcement								
Gather and analyse information on compliance	74, annex I, (d), (h), (t)							90, 93, 96, annex I, (d), (h), (t)
Monitor implementation	annex I, (t)							95, annex I, (a) (i), (a) (iii), (t)
Provide information on violations	annex I, (h)							annex I, (h)
Outreach								
Conduct country visits	annex I, (c), (e), (m), (n)							annex I, (c), (e), (m), (n)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>							
	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>2170 (2014)</i>	<i>2178 (2014)</i>	<i>2195 (2014)</i>	<i>2199 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2220 (2015)</i>	
Reporting								
Produce programme of work	annex I, (e)							annex I, (e)
Provide periodic reports	annex I, (dd), (ee)		23, 23 (a)	22	30	13		96, annex I, (a), (a) (i)–(vi), (cc)
Report and make recommendations	35, 74, annex I, (a), (h), (i), (s), (t)	22	23 (b)		30	13	30	48, 91, 93, 95, annex I, (a)(vi), (h), (i), (s), (t), (aa)
Review								
Review of list	66, 66 (a)–(d), annex I, (c), (l), (q)							80, 80 (a)–(d), 82, annex I, (c), (l), (q)
Technical assistance								
Assist States in complying with measures	29, 70, 74, 75, annex I, (i), (aa)							42, 85, 93, 94, annex I, (i), (z)

* With regard to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.

Table 5
Office of the Ombudsperson: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)	
	2161 (2014)	2253 (2015)
Listing/delisting		
Delisting	41–43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 61, annex II	54–56, 60, 61, 63, 66, 74, annex II
General		
Extension	41	54
General support	9	10

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

During the reporting period, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003). The Committee was given the task of identifying individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources were to be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with resolution 1483 (2003).

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

By resolution 2188 (2014), the Council renewed the travel ban and the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) for a period of nine months³¹ and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia appointed pursuant to resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 10 months.³² The Panel was mandated to assess and report on the implementation of the arms

embargo and on the progress of the Government of Liberia in meeting notification requirements, to provide an update on the ability of the Government to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, to provide a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, and to cooperate with the other relevant panels of experts.³³

In resolution 2237 (2015), the Council renewed the arms embargo and terminated the travel and financial measures set forth in resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1532 (2004).³⁴ The Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of 10 months. The Panel was mandated to submit its final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms, and to cooperate with other relevant panels of experts.³⁵

Table 6 lists the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

³¹ Resolution 2188 (2014), para. 2.

³² Ibid., para. 5.

³³ Ibid., paras. 5 (a)–(c).

³⁴ Resolution 2237 (2015), paras. 1 and 2.

³⁵ Ibid., para. 3 (a)–(c).

Table 6
Panel of Experts on Liberia: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2188 (2014)	2237 (2015)
Assessment			
Assess impact and effectiveness		5 (a)	
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	19	5, 5 (c)	3, 3 (c)

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2188 (2014)	2237 (2015)
General			
Extension		5	3
Listing/delisting			
Provide information relevant to listing		5 (a)	
Monitoring and enforcement			
Focus activities in specific region		5 (a)	
Monitor implementation		5 (a)	3 (a)
Provide information on violations		5 (a)	3 (a)
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports		5 (b)	3 (b)
Report and make recommendations		5 (a)	3 (a)

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In resolution 2136 (2014), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) for a period of one year, until 1 February 2015.³⁶ The Council requested the Group of Experts to continue to study the impact of the due diligence guidelines referred to in paragraph 7 of resolution 1952 (2010) on the supply chain of Congolese mineral products.³⁷ The Council called upon the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire with respect to natural resources, and the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea with respect to the activities of the Allied Democratic Forces and Al-Shabaab.³⁸

In resolution 2198 (2015), the Council consolidated the mandate of the Group of Experts and extended it for one year and six months, until 1 August 2016.³⁹ The Council requested the Group of Experts to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo in carrying out its mandate, including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities,

and to consider and recommend ways of improving the capabilities of Member States.⁴⁰ The Council also requested the Group of Experts to gather, examine and analyse information on a variety of issues, such as the implementation of sanctions measures with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, regional and international support networks of armed groups and criminal networks in the country, the supply, sale and transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, and perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses,⁴¹ and to evaluate the impact of minerals traceability.⁴² The Council called for cooperation between the Group of Experts and States, particularly those in the region, other relevant panels of experts and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular on monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo.⁴³ In the same resolution, the Council requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue to share relevant information with the Committee.⁴⁴

Tables 7 and 8 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Group of Experts.

³⁶ Resolution 2136 (2014), para. 5.

³⁷ Ibid., para. 23.

³⁸ Ibid., para. 27.

³⁹ Resolution 2198 (2015), para. 6.

⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 7 (a) and (c).

⁴¹ Ibid., paras. 7 (b) and (d)–(f).

⁴² Ibid., para. 7 (g).

⁴³ Ibid., paras. 8, 9 and 28.

⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 33.

Table 7

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2136 (2014)</i>	<i>2198 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	17	8, 9, 28, 33
Monitoring and enforcement		
Monitor implementation	16, 17, 28	

Table 8

Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>			
	<i>2136 (2014)</i>	<i>2147 (2014)</i>	<i>2198 (2015)</i>	<i>2211 (2015)</i>
Assessment				
Assess the influence of natural resources	23		7 (g)	
Coordination and cooperation				
Coordinate with other entities	16, 26, 27	4 (c), 38	7 (g), 8, 9, 28	9 (f), 38
General				
Extension	5		6	
General support			7 (a)	
Listing/delisting				
Provide information relevant to listing			7 (a), 7 (h)	
Monitoring and enforcement				
Gather and analyse information on compliance		4 (c)	7 (b), 7 (d)–(f)	9 (f)
Monitor implementation	16, 17	4 (c)		9 (f)
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	5		7	
Report and make recommendations	5		7, 7 (c)	
Review				
Review of list			7 (h)	
Technical assistance				
Assist States in complying with measures	23			

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

In resolution 2153 (2014), the Council renewed the arms embargo and the financial and travel measures imposed in paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and terminated the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.⁴⁵ The Council provided a list of

exemptions to the arms embargo in support of the Ivorian processes of security sector reform and national reconciliation.⁴⁶ In that connection, the Council mandated the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) to process notifications for the granting of those exemptions and to add, remove or clarify items on the list of arms and related lethal materiel specified in the annex to the resolution.⁴⁷ The

⁴⁵ Resolution 2153 (2014), paras. 1, 12 and 13.

⁴⁶ Ibid., paras. 4 (a)–(c) and 12.

⁴⁷ Ibid., paras. 4 (b)–(c) and 5.

Council decided that notification would no longer be required for supplies of non-lethal equipment or the provision of any technical assistance to enable the Ivorian security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order.⁴⁸ The Council also noted that the Committee could designate individuals who were determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process.⁴⁹

In resolution 2219 (2015), the Council renewed all previous sanctions measures, including the exemptions to such measures, and also renewed the mandate of the Committee to grant exemptions and process the necessary notifications, as specified in table 9.

The mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was extended twice, in resolution 2153 (2014) for a period of 13 months and in resolution 2219

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 2.

⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 25.

(2015) for a further period of 12 months. In both resolutions, the Council stressed the importance for the Group of Experts to have sufficient resources for the implementation of its mandate⁵⁰ and decided that the report of the Group of Experts could include any information and recommendations relevant to the possible additional designation by the Committee of individuals and entities.⁵¹ The Council asked the Group of Experts to assess the effectiveness of border measures and controls in the region.⁵²

Tables 9 and 10 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Group of Experts.

⁵⁰ Resolutions 2153 (2014), eighteenth preambular paragraph, and 2219 (2015), twentieth preambular paragraph.

⁵¹ Resolutions 2153 (2014), para. 28, and 2219 (2015), para. 28.

⁵² Resolutions 2153 (2014), para. 33, and 2219 (2015), para. 34.

Table 9

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2219 (2015)	2226 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	14, 23, 29, 30, 34, 35	13, 24, 30, 31, 35, 36	
Determination of prohibited items			
Determine additional items subject to sanctions measures	5	5	
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions	4 (b)–(c)	4 (b)–(c)	
Process notifications	2, 4 (b)–(c), 6, 7	2, 4 (b)–(c), 6, 7	
Listing/delisting			
Designate individuals and entities	25	26	
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	8, 15, 23	8, 16, 24	19 (g)

Table 10

Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2153 (2014)	2219 (2015)	2226 (2015)
Assessment			
Assess impact and effectiveness	33	34	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2153 (2014)</i>	<i>2219 (2015)</i>	<i>2226 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	19, 29, 30, 34	20, 30, 31, 35	19 (f)
General			
Extension	24	25	
Listing/delisting			
Provide information relevant to listing	28	28	
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	15, 25, 30, 34	16, 26, 31, 35	
Monitor implementation			19 (f)
Provide information on violations	25	26	
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports	27	27	
Report and make recommendations	26, 28	27–29	
Technical assistance			
Assist States in complying with measures	14		

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

In resolutions 2138 (2014) and 2200 (2015), the Council expressed its concern that the travel ban and the asset freeze on designated individuals were not being implemented by all Member States and therefore requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States.⁵³

In 2014 and 2015, the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) to assist the Committee was extended twice, in

⁵³ Resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 9, and 2200 (2015), para. 11.

resolution 2138 (2014) for a period of 13 months and in resolution 2200 (2015) for a further period of 12 months.⁵⁴ In both resolutions, the Council reiterated most aspects of the mandate of the Panel, including its obligation to report on the implementation of the arms embargo, to provide the names of individuals and entities meeting the listing criteria and to investigate the attacks against African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur personnel in Darfur.

Tables 11 and 12 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁵⁴ Resolutions 2138 (2014), para. 1, and 2200 (2015), para. 1.

Table 11

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2138 (2014)</i>	<i>2200 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	18, 20	22
Discuss implementation of the measures		25
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	3, 13, 18, 19	3, 15, 22, 24
Take action on alleged violations	8, 9	10, 11

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)	
	2138 (2014)	2200 (2015)
Technical assistance		
Assist States in complying with measures		10

Table 12
Panel of Experts on the Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)			
	2138 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2200 (2015)	2228 (2015)
Assessment				
Assess impact and effectiveness	4, 19		4, 24	
Coordination and cooperation				
Coordinate with other entities	13, 18, 19	13	15, 22, 23	12
General				
Extension	1		1	
Listing/delisting				
Provide information relevant to listing	13, 14, 19		11, 15, 18, 24	
Monitoring and enforcement				
Focus activities in specific region	14		18	
Gather and analyse information on compliance	14		18	
Monitor implementation	4		4	
Provide a list of violators	13		15	
Provide information on violations	3, 19		3, 11, 24	
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	2–4, 19		2–4, 24	
Report and make recommendations	2		2	

**Committee established pursuant to resolution
1636 (2005)**

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005), which was established to register and oversee the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals designated by the International Independent Investigation Commission or by the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut that killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others. The Committee did not hold any meetings during 2014 or 2015 and, as at 31 December 2015, no individuals had been registered.

**Committee established pursuant to resolution
1718 (2006)**

In resolutions 2141 (2014) and 2207 (2015), the Council urged all States to cooperate with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) on the implementation of the sanctions measures on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the preamble to both resolutions, the Council emphasized the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments and recommendations by the Panel of Experts. In resolution 2141 (2014), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 5 April 2015, and in resolution 2207 (2015), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 5 April 2016. In both resolutions, the Council

expressed its intent to review the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

Tables 13 and 14 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

Table 13

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2141 (2014)</i>	<i>2207 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	5	5
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	5	5

Table 14

Panel of Experts on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2141 (2014)</i>	<i>2207 (2015)</i>
General		
Extension	1	1
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	5	5
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	5	5
Reporting		
Produce programme of work	3	3
Provide periodic reports	2	2
Report and make recommendations	2	2

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

During the period under review, the activity of the Council and the subsidiary bodies established to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures on the Islamic Republic of Iran was marked by the negotiations between the group of five permanent members plus one and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Against that backdrop, in resolutions 2159 (2014) and 2224 (2015), the Council twice extended, for a period of one year each time, the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737

(2006), and established certain requirements with regard to reporting and the provision of a programme of work. In the same resolutions, the Council urged all States to cooperate with the Committee and the Panel of Experts and to supply information on the implementation of the measures.

On 20 July 2015, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2231 (2015), in which it endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action concluded on 14 July 2015 between China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the

Islamic Republic of Iran. The resolution provided for the termination of the provisions of previous Council resolutions⁵⁵ upon receipt by the Council of the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) confirming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had taken a series of nuclear-related actions specified in relevant part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁵⁶

For that reason and in the absence of a report from IAEA, the Committee and the Panel of Experts continued their activities during the period under

⁵⁵ Resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), 1929 (2010) and 2224 (2015). The termination of the provisions was subject to their reimposition in the event of significant non-performance by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action commitments. Furthermore, pursuant to resolution 2231 (2015), the Council imposed a series of specific restrictions, including restrictions regarding proliferation sensitive goods.

⁵⁶ Resolution 2231 (2015), annex V, paras. 15.1–15.11.

review, pursuant to previous Council resolutions. For the purpose of implementing resolution 2231 (2015), however, the Council decided that an exemption would apply to certain sanctions measures. Accordingly, pursuant to paragraph 22 of the resolution, Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action participant States or Member States engaging in the activities to which the exemption applied, namely, the supply, sale, or transfer of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, and the provision of any related technical assistance, training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services directly related to (a) the modification of two cascades at the Fordow facility; (b) the export of the Islamic Republic of Iran's enriched uranium; and (c) the modernization of the Arak reactor, were required to notify the Committee 10 days in advance of such activities.

Tables 15 and 16 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

Table 15

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2159 (2014)</i>	<i>2224 (2015)</i>	<i>2231 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	5	5	22
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions			23 (a)–(c)
Process notifications			22

Table 16

Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2159 (2014)</i>	<i>2224 (2015)</i>
General		
Extension	1	1
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	5	5
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	5	5
Reporting		
Produce programme of work	3	3
Provide periodic reports	2	2
Report and make recommendations	2	2

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

During the period under review, the Council adopted six resolutions of relevance to the two subsidiary bodies overseeing the sanctions measures imposed pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. In resolution 2144 (2014), the Council stressed the need for Member States to provide comprehensive notifications to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) of the supply, sale or transfer to Libya of arms and related materiel permitted under the sanctions regime.⁵⁷ The Council also directed the Committee to review continuously the remaining asset freeze measures with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio.⁵⁸ In resolution 2146 (2014), the Council imposed measures prohibiting vessels designated by the Committee from loading, transporting or discharging crude oil, entering ports or being provided with bunkering services or other servicing, and financial transactions with regard to attempts to export crude oil from Libya illicitly.⁵⁹ In resolution 2174 (2014), the Council expanded the designation criteria for individuals or entities subject to the travel ban and

asset freeze in support of the peace, stability and security of Libya, as well as its political transition.⁶⁰ The Council also decided that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to Libya must be approved in advance by the Committee.⁶¹ The Council included provisions for the inspection of cargo to and from Libya in the context of enforcement of the arms embargo and the measures to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from Libya.⁶²

In resolution 2213 (2015), the Council reiterated the established designation criteria⁶³ and stressed the need for action with regard to violations of the measures contained in resolution 1970 (2011).⁶⁴ In resolutions 2144 (2014) and 2213 (2015), the Council twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya, for a period of one year each time.⁶⁵

Tables 17 and 18 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁵⁷ Resolution 2144 (2014), para. 7.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

⁵⁹ Resolution 2146 (2014), para. 10.

⁶⁰ Resolution 2174 (2014), para. 4.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

⁶² *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁶³ Resolution 2213 (2015), paras. 11 and 12.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 25.

⁶⁵ Resolutions 2144 (2014), para. 13, and 2213 (2015), para. 24.

Table 17

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>					
	<i>2144 (2014)</i>	<i>2146 (2014)</i>	<i>2174 (2014)</i>	<i>2213 (2015)</i>	<i>2214 (2015)</i>	<i>2259 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation						
Coordinate with other entities		4		13, 25		
Exemptions						
Grant exemptions		12				
Process notifications	7	4, 10 (c)	8		7	
Listing/delisting						
Delisting	11	12	7			
Designate individuals and entities		11	4, 5	11, 12		11
Monitoring and enforcement						
Gather and analyse information on compliance	14			25		
Take action on alleged violations	10			13		
Review						
Review of list	11					

Table 18
Panel of Experts on Libya: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)			
	2144 (2014)	2146 (2014)	2174 (2014)	2213 (2015)
General				
Extension	13			24
General support	13 (a)			24 (a)
Listing/delisting				
Listing procedure			6	
Provide information relevant to listing			6	
Monitoring and enforcement				
Gather and analyse information on compliance	13 (b), 14, 15			24 (b), 25
Monitor implementation		13		
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	13 (d)			24 (d)
Report and make recommendations	13 (c), 16			24 (c)

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)⁶⁶

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions of relevance to the two subsidiary bodies overseeing the sanctions measures imposed pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004). Against the backdrop of the political reconciliation process in Afghanistan, the Council, in resolutions 2160 (2014) and 2255 (2015), directed the Committee to take a series of actions with a view to reviewing the list of individuals and entities designated as targets of the measures imposed by the Council pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011). In particular, the Council directed the Committee to remove expeditiously individuals and entities that no longer met the listing criteria and whose listings were no longer appropriate.⁶⁷

In this connection, the Council, in resolution 2160 (2014), directed the Committee to update the standard form for listing.⁶⁸ In resolution 2255 (2015),

the Council welcomed the establishment of a national focal point in Afghanistan as a means of enhancing engagement and coordination with the Committee,⁶⁹ and directed the Committee to consider requests for information from States and international organizations with ongoing judicial proceedings concerning implementation of the sanctions measures and to respond with additional information available to the Committee and the Monitoring Team.⁷⁰ With regard to coordination and outreach, the Council requested the Committee to consider visiting selected countries to enhance the implementation of the measures, to report once per year to the Council on its overall work and to hold annual briefings for all interested Member States.⁷¹

The Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Team, in resolution 2160 (2014) for a period of 30 months and in resolution 2255 (2015) for a period of 24 months.⁷² In the same resolutions, the Council directed the Monitoring Team to undertake a variety of tasks, most significantly, to report to the Committee on further steps to improve the quality of the list;⁷³ provide an overview of the current status of the information included in the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices on a periodic

⁶⁶ See also the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, above.

⁶⁷ Resolutions 2160 (2014), paras. 25 and 34, and 2255 (2015), paras. 31 and 40.

⁶⁸ Resolution 2160 (2014), para. 19.

⁶⁹ Resolution 2255 (2015), fifth preambular paragraph.

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 46.

⁷¹ Ibid., paras. 55 and 56.

⁷² Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 43, and 2255 (2015), para. 51.

⁷³ Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 18, and 2255 (2015), para. 25.

basis;⁷⁴ consult with the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan and Member States when identifying individuals or entities for listing and delisting;⁷⁵ consult with the Government of Afghanistan, Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and relevant international organizations to raise awareness of and learn about the practical

implementation of the measures and to develop recommendations;⁷⁶ and refer to the Chair for review listings for which, after three years, no relevant State had responded in writing to the Committee's request for information.⁷⁷

Tables 19 and 20 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Monitoring Team.

⁷⁴ Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 35, and 2255 (2015), para. 41.

⁷⁵ Resolutions 2160 (2014), annex, subpara. (k), and 2255 (2015), annex, subpara. (k).

⁷⁶ Resolutions 2160 (2014), annex, subparas. (t)–(v), and 2255 (2015), annex, subparas. (t)–(v).

⁷⁷ Resolution 2255 (2015), para. 47.

Table 19
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2133 (2014)	2160 (2014)	2255 (2015)
Committee guidelines			
Amend committee guidelines		33, 36, 37	39, 43
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	12	18, 20, 22, 28, 29, 33, 38, 40–42, 45	26, 34, 35, 48–50, 53
Discuss implementation of the measures		38, 40	44, 46, 48
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions		1 (b), 13, 14	1 (b), 18 (a)–(b), 20, 22, 22 (a)–(b)
Process notifications			18 (a)–(b)
General			
Consider pending issues or concerns		36	42
Listing/delisting			
Delisting		25–28, 28 (a)–(c), 29–34	31–34, 34 (a)–(c), 35–40, 47
Focal point procedure		27	17, 22, 22 (a)–(b), 33
Listing procedure		16–24, 29–31, 33, 39	9, 23–30, 35–37, 39, 45
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance		15, 30, 44	21
Monitor implementation		15	21
Outreach			
Conduct country visits			55
Provide public information		20, 22, 24, 32	26, 28
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports			56
Review			
Review of list		33, 33 (a)–(c), 34	39, 40, 47
Technical assistance			
Assist States in complying with measures		44	55

Table 20

**Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004):
provisions relating to the mandate,* 2014–2015**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2160 (2014)</i>	<i>2255 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	33, 45, annex, (e), (i)–(k), (n)–(p), (s), (v)–(y)	Annex, (e), (i)–(k), (o), (s), (v)–(y)
Discuss implementation of the measures	Annex, (n), (q), (r), (t), (u), (bb)	Annex, (n), (q), (r), (t), (u), (bb)
General		
Extension	43	51
Listing/delisting		
Delisting	Annex, (h), (k)	Annex, (h), (k)
Listing procedure	20, annex, (j), (k), (x)	26, annex, (j), (k), (x)
Provide information relevant to listing	15, 21, 35, annex, (g), (l), (o)	27, 41, annex, (g), (l)
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance	44, annex, (c), (e), (m), (s), (u), (cc)	52, annex, (c), (e), (m), (cc)
Monitor implementation	Annex, (m)	Annex, (m)
Provide information on violations	Annex, (e)	Annex, (e)
Outreach		
Conduct country visits	Annex, (b), (d), (i)	Annex, (b), (d), (i)
Provide public information	20, annex, (v)–(x)	26, annex, (v)–(x)
Review		
Review of list	33, 35, annex, (b), (h), (l)	39, 41, 47, annex, (b), (h), (l)
Reporting		
Produce programme of work	Annex, (d)	Annex, (d)
Provide periodic reports	Annex, (aa)	Annex, (aa)
Report and make recommendations	18, 44, annex, (a), (e), (f), (m), (o), (p), (r), (t)–(v), (bb), (cc)	25, 52, annex, (a), (e), (f), (m), (o), (p), (bb), (cc)
Technical assistance		
Assist States in complying with measures	44, annex, (f), (z)	52, annex, (f), (z)

* With regard to the Taliban.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions in relation to the measures imposed pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012), and made no adjustment to the sanctions measures or to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to that resolution. In resolutions 2157 (2014) and 2186 (2014), the Council invited the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau to share all relevant information with the Committee, particularly names of individuals who

met the designation criteria.⁷⁸ As the situation in Guinea-Bissau had improved, the Council, in resolution 2203 (2015), requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on the continuation of the sanctions regime in the post-election environment, in line with paragraph 12 of resolution 2048 (2012).⁷⁹

Table 21 lists the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Committee.

⁷⁸ Resolutions 2157 (2014), para. 9, and 2186 (2014), para. 9.

⁷⁹ Resolution 2203 (2015), para. 18.

Table 21

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2157 (2014)	2186 (2014)	2203 (2015)
Listing/delisting			
Listing procedure	9	9	
Reporting			
Report and make recommendations			18

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

During the period under review, the Council expanded the measures imposed pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic. In resolution 2134 (2014), the Council imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities, as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013).⁸⁰ In that regard, the Committee was mandated to consider relevant exemption requests, and to designate individuals and entities as subject to the asset freeze and the travel ban.⁸¹ The mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), was twice extended for a period of one year each in resolutions

2134 (2014) and 2196 (2015).⁸² In resolution 2196 (2015), the Council decided that the Panel of Experts would assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in the resolution.⁸³ In that connection, the Council expanded the sources of information on compliance with the sanctions measures for the Panel of Experts to gather and analyse.⁸⁴ In addition, the Council decided that the Panel of Experts would assist the Committee in refining and updating information on designated individuals and entities,⁸⁵ and called upon the Panel of Experts to cooperate actively with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council, as relevant to the implementation of their mandate.⁸⁶

Tables 22 and 23 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2134 (2014), paras. 30 and 32.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 31, 33 and 37.

⁸² Resolutions 2134 (2014), para. 41, and 2196 (2015), para. 16.

⁸³ Resolution 2196 (2015), para. 17 (a).

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 17 (b).

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 17 (e).

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

Table 22

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>2134 (2014)</i>	<i>2196 (2015)</i>	<i>2217 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	2 (f)	23	34 (b)
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions	31 (a), 31 (c), 33 (a)–(b)	1 (c), 1 (f)–(g), 5 (a)–(c), 8 (a)–(b)	
Process notifications	33 (a)–(c), 35	8 (a)–(c), 10	
General			
Support for modified measures	41		
Listing/delisting			
Designate individuals and entities	30, 32, 37, 38	4, 6, 7, 11, 12	
Listing procedure	36	11	7
Monitoring and enforcement			
Monitor implementation	42	14, 24	

Table 23

Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>2134 (2014)</i>	<i>2196 (2015)</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	2 (f)	18, 21, 22
Discuss implementation of the measures		17 (c)
General		
Extension	41	16
General support	41	17 (a)
Listing/delisting		
Listing procedure		17 (e)
Provide information relevant to listing	41	17 (a), 17 (e)–(f)
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance		17 (b)
Provide information on violations		19
Provide a list of violators	41	17 (f)
Reporting		
Provide periodic reports	41	17 (c)–(d), 17 (f)

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

On 26 February 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council adopted resolution 2140 (2014), in which it welcomed the recent progress made in the political transition of Yemen and reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the transition, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism.⁸⁷ In the same resolution, the Council imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban on individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen and established a Committee to oversee and monitor those measures. Specifically, the Council decided that the Committee would, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the measures,⁸⁸ designate individuals and entities to be subject to the measures,⁸⁹ grant exemptions mainly for humanitarian reasons and to advance peace and stability in Yemen,⁹⁰ coordinate with other sanctions committees⁹¹ and encourage a dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, to discuss implementation of the measures.⁹² In addition, the Council tasked the Committee with the processing

of notifications related to the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council, including exemptions.⁹³ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to create, for an initial period of 13 months, a Panel of Experts that would assist the Committee by, inter alia, providing it with information relevant to listing and gathering and analysing information on compliance.⁹⁴

In resolution 2204 (2015) of 24 February 2015, the Council renewed the measures imposed in resolution 2140 (2014) until 26 February 2016 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen until 25 March 2016.⁹⁵ Following the worsening of the conflict in Yemen, the Council, in resolution 2216 (2015), decided to impose an arms embargo on a number of individuals and entities.⁹⁶ The Council expanded the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts to include, among other tasks, monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo and seeking from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the implementation of the new measures imposed.⁹⁷

Tables 24 and 25 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the establishment and mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

⁸⁷ Resolution 2140 (2014), paras. 1 and 2. For more information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. III. See also part I, sect. 23, “The situation in the Middle East”.

⁸⁸ Resolution 2140 (2014), para. 19 (a).

⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 19 (c).

⁹⁰ Ibid., paras. 12 and 16.

⁹¹ Ibid., para. 20.

⁹² Ibid., para. 19 (f).

⁹³ Ibid., paras. 12 (a)–(c), 14 and 16 (d).

⁹⁴ Ibid., paras. 21 and 22.

⁹⁵ Resolution 2204 (2015), paras. 2 and 4.

⁹⁶ Resolution 2216 (2015), para. 14.

⁹⁷ Ibid., paras. 20 (a)–(d) and 21.

Table 24

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Committee guidelines			
Promulgate committee guidelines	19 (d)		
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	20		
Exemptions			
Grant exemptions	12 (a)–(b), 16 (a), 16 (c)	2	
Process notifications	12 (a)–(c), 14, 16 (d)	2	
General			
Establishment	19		

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Listing/delisting			
Designate individuals and entities	19 (c)	3	3, 20 (d)
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	19 (b), 19 (g)		17, 20 (b)
Monitor implementation	19 (a), 19 (f)	9	17, 20 (a)
Take action on alleged violations	19 (h)		20 (c)
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports	19 (e)		

Table 25

Panel of Experts on Yemen: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2140 (2014)	2204 (2015)	2216 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation			
Coordinate with other entities	22, 23	6, 7	23
General			
Establishment	21		
Extension		4	
General support	21 (a)		
Listing/delisting			
Provide information relevant to listing	21 (a), 21 (d)		
Monitoring and enforcement			
Gather and analyse information on compliance	21 (b)		
Monitor implementation			21
Reporting			
Provide periodic reports	21 (c)	5	
Review			
Review of list	21 (d)		

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

In resolution 2206 (2015), the Council underscored its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan. In this connection, the Council decided to impose a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities who, inter alia, were responsible for or complicit in, or had engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that would threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, and decided to establish a Committee and a Panel of Experts to oversee and monitor the measures imposed.

The Committee was mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures, to designate individuals subject to the travel ban and asset freeze and to consider requests for exemptions.⁹⁸ The Council established the Panel of Experts for an initial period of 13 months to support the Committee by, inter alia, gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the measures and providing information relevant to the listing of new individuals and entities.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Resolution 2206 (2015), paras. 11 and 16.

⁹⁹ Ibid., para. 18.

The Council urged States and other actors to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and urged all relevant States to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel and unhindered access in order for the Panel to execute its mandate.¹⁰⁰

Tables 26 and 27 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

¹⁰⁰ Resolutions 2206 (2015), para. 19, 2223 (2015), para. 15, 2241 (2015), para. 20, and 2252 (2015), para. 18.

Table 26

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>
	2206 (2015)
Committee guidelines	
Promulgate committee guidelines	16 (e)
Coordination and cooperation	
Coordinate with other entities	16 (g)–(h), 20
Discuss implementation of the measures	16 (g)
Exemptions	
Grant exemptions	11 (a), 11 (c), 16 (c)–(d)
Process notifications	13 (a)–(c), 15
General	
Establishment	16
Listing/delisting	
Designate individuals and entities	6, 9, 16 (c)–(d)
Monitoring and enforcement	
Gather and analyse information on compliance	16 (a)–(b), 16 (h)
Monitor implementation	16 (a)
Take action on alleged violations	16 (i)
Reporting	
Provide periodic reports	16 (f)

Table 27

Panel of Experts on South Sudan: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution (paragraph)</i>			
	2206 (2015)	2223 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
Coordination and cooperation				
Coordinate with other entities	19	15	20	18
General				
Establishment	18			

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)			
	2206 (2015)	2223 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
General support	18, 18 (a)			
Listing/delisting				
Provide information relevant to listing	18 (a), 18 (e)			
Monitoring and enforcement				
Gather and analyse information on compliance	18 (b)–(c)			
Provide information on violations	10			
Reporting				
Provide periodic reports	10, 18 (d)			

2. Other committees

In 2014 and 2015, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee, remained active. In addition, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to oversee the obligations imposed on all States to adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery continued to meet.

During the period under review, the Council regularly called for enhanced cooperation between the various sanctions committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as well as the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).¹⁰¹ The Council recognized the need for the continued contact between the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Financial Action Task Force, in particular given the continuing negative influence of Al-Qaida and its affiliates on the conflict in Afghanistan.¹⁰² In resolution 2178 (2014), for example, the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, and the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) to assist States in stemming the flow of foreign terrorist fighters as part of broader comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ Resolutions 2161 (2014), para. 69, and 2253 (2015), para. 84.

¹⁰² Resolutions 2160 (2014), para. 45, and 2255 (2015), para. 53.

¹⁰³ Resolution 2178 (2014), paras. 24 and 25.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

During the period under review, the Council, in resolution 2133 (2014), encouraged the Committee to hold a special meeting on the prevention of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups to raise funds or gain political concessions.¹⁰⁴ In resolution 2178 (2014), the Council requested the Committee to identify gaps in Member States' capacities and to identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters in the implementation of the relevant resolutions.¹⁰⁵ The Council also requested the Committee to facilitate technical assistance, including through the development of comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies to counter violent radicalization and the flow of foreign terrorist fighters.¹⁰⁶ In resolution 2185 (2014), the Council encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to enhance its dialogue and information-sharing with Special Envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with respect to policing activities, including during the planning stages of missions in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and requested the Executive Directorate to identify gaps in the capacities of Member States, including the

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 2133 (2014), para. 8.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution 2178 (2014), para. 24. The Council later noted the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters in a presidential statement (see S/PRST/2014/23, ninth paragraph). The Council also encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold special meetings in 2015 to discuss ways to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and to prevent terrorists from exploiting the Internet and social media to recruit and incite terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law (ibid., seventeenth paragraph).

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 2178 (2014), para. 24.

capacities of their policing and other law enforcement institutions.¹⁰⁷

In resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#) of 22 May 2015, the Council encouraged the Committee to focus on Member States' capacities and needs to address the threats posed by accessibility of weapons used by terrorists as well as to counter the supply and trafficking of weapons to terrorists.¹⁰⁸ On 29 May 2015, the Council adopted a presidential statement in connection with the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Committee, jointly with the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), to present an impact assessment of Member States' implementation-related actions for resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#) that included quantitative and qualitative evaluations of the foreign terrorist fighter threat, its trends and metrics, Member States' actions to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters that could include interdictions and

prosecutions, and other relevant outcome-related information on Member States' recent actions gathered through the use of the Monitoring Team and Executive Directorate's regular assessment tools and country visits conducted for the most affected countries.¹⁰⁹

In resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), the Council, building on prior efforts,¹¹⁰ directed the Committee to hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and on Member States' capacity challenges to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States.¹¹¹

Significantly, in resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), the Council requested the Committee and the Executive Directorate to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandated activities.¹¹²

Tables 28 and 29 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution [2185 \(2014\)](#), para. 27.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#), para. 31.

¹⁰⁹ [S/PRST/2015/11](#), twenty-first paragraph.

¹¹⁰ [S/PRST/2014/17](#), eighth paragraph.

¹¹¹ Resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), para. 94.

¹¹² Resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), para. 11.

Table 28

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Decisions (paragraph)											
	Resolution									Presidential statement		
	2133 (2014)	2160 (2014)	2161 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2220 (2015)	2242 (2015)	2253 (2015)	2255 (2015)	S/PRST/2014/17	S/PRST/2014/23	S/PRST/2015/11
Coordination and cooperation												
Coordinate with other entities		45	69	24, 25	15	31	11	84, 94	53		Ninth, seventeenth, twenty-first	Twenty-first to twenty-third
General												
General support				25		31	11					Twenty-second
Monitoring and enforcement												
Monitor implementation								94		Eighth		Twenty-second
Outreach												
Provide public information	8											
Reporting												
Provide periodic reports				26								
Report and make recommendations	8						11					
Technical assistance												
Assist States in complying with measures	8		75	24	15	31	11	94		Eighth	Twenty-first	Twenty-second

Table 29
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

Category and mandated task	Decisions (paragraph)												
	Resolution									Presidential statement			
	2160 (2014)	2161 (2014)	2178 (2014)	2185 (2014)	2195 (2014)	2220 (2015)	2242 (2015)	2253 (2015)	2255 (2015)	S/PRST/2014/17	S/PRST/2014/23	S/PRST/2015/11	S/PRST/2015/24
Assessment													
Assess impact and effectiveness										Eighth			
Coordination and cooperation													
Coordinate with other entities	45	70, 75	21, 24, 25	26, 27	15, 19, 20, 22	31	11, 12	85, 94, 97	53	Eighth	Ninth, sixteenth, twenty-second	Twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-fourth	Thirteenth
Discuss implementation of the measures		75						94				Twenty-first	
General													
General support			24, 25			31	11						
Monitoring and enforcement													
Gather and analyse information on compliance							12					Twenty-first	
Monitor implementation				27						Eighth			
Reporting													
Provide periodic reports								97					
Report and make recommendations						31	11	94			Sixteenth		
Technical assistance													
Assist States in complying with measures		70, 75	24		15	31	11	94		Eighth	Ninth, thirty-fifth		

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

During the period under review, the Council urged States to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) regularly on their implementation of that resolution. In particular, it called upon all States that had not yet presented their first reports on the implementation of the resolution to do so without delay, in line with the Committee's objective of achieving universal reporting.¹¹³ In that regard, the Council recommended that the Committee develop a strategy towards full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and incorporate such a strategy in the comprehensive review by the Committee to be submitted to the Council before December 2016.

In addition and as mentioned above, the need for coordination and cooperation between the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and other committees, such as the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373

¹¹³ S/PRST/2014/7, fifth paragraph.

(2001), was reiterated in resolutions 2161 (2014)¹¹⁴ and 2253 (2015),¹¹⁵ as well as in one presidential statement.¹¹⁶

In a letter dated 28 May 2014, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of three of the nine experts of the group of experts established pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011) to assist the Committee to replace those who had resigned in the period 2013–2014.¹¹⁷ Following the resignation of one of the experts in September 2014, the Secretary-General appointed a new expert and informed the Council of the appointment by a letter dated 29 January 2015.¹¹⁸

Table 30 lists the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Committee. No changes were made to the mandate of the group of experts.

¹¹⁴ Resolution 2161 (2014), para. 69.

¹¹⁵ Resolution 2253 (2015), para. 84.

¹¹⁶ S/PRST/2014/7, ninth paragraph.

¹¹⁷ S/2014/376.

¹¹⁸ S/2015/72.

Table 30

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004): provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Decisions (paragraph)</i>	
	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Presidential statements</i>
	<i>2161 (2014)</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/7</i> <i>S/PRST/2015/24</i>
Coordination and cooperation		
Coordinate with other entities	69	Ninth, tenth
Monitoring and enforcement		
Gather and analyse information on compliance		Twelfth
Monitor implementation		Fifth
Reporting		
Produce programme of work		Sixth
Technical assistance		
Assist States in complying with measures		Eighth Thirteenth

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, five of the six existing working groups of the Security Council continued to hold regular meetings.¹¹⁹ As in the case of the committees, the working groups were composed of all 15 members of the Council and meetings were held in private, unless otherwise decided. Decisions were reached by consensus.

¹¹⁹ The Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet during the period under review. For information on the mandate of the Working Group, see table 31.

The activities of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict were regularly acknowledged by the Council in its decisions during the period under review.¹²⁰

Table 31 provides information on the establishment, key provisions of the mandates and Chairs of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council functioning in 2014 and 2015.

¹²⁰ See, for example, resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 33 (the situation in Mali); and [S/PRST/2014/25](#), thirteenth paragraph (the situation in the Central African Republic).

Table 31
Working groups of the Security Council, 2014–2015

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations		
Established on 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3)	To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, so that their views are taken into account by the Council	Rwanda (2014) Chad (2015)
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa		
Established in March 2002 (S/2002/207) ^a	To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution To propose recommendations to the Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity) ^b and subregional organizations	Nigeria (2014) Angola (2015)

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)		
Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))	<p>To consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, including more effective procedures considered to be appropriate for bringing them to justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing their financial assets, preventing their movement through the territories of Member States, preventing supply to them of all types of arms and related material, and on the procedures for implementing these measures</p> <p>To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions that could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council</p>	Lithuania (2014–2015)
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict		
Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))	<p>To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict</p> <p>To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)</p> <p>To consider other relevant information presented to it</p> <p>To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict</p> <p>To address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of the present resolution in accordance with their respective mandates</p>	Luxembourg (2014) Malaysia (2015)
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions		
Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions	Argentina (2014) Angola (2015)
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals		
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal by some Council members at the 4161st meeting, on 20 June 2000 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the Tribunals	Chile (2014–2015)

^a In notes by the President of the Security Council, the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group for periods of one year until 31 December 2011 (see [S/2003/1138](#), [S/2004/1031](#), [S/2005/814](#), [S/2007/6](#), [S/2008/795](#), [S/2009/650](#) and [S/2010/654](#)). From that date forward, the Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

^b Now the African Union.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During 2014 and 2015, the Security Council authorized the establishment of an investigative body, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups or governments involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism

By resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#) of 7 August 2015, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit within 20 days of the adoption of the resolution elements of terms of reference regarding the establishment and operation of a joint investigative mechanism of OPCW and the United Nations to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹²¹

On 27 August 2015, the Secretary-General, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitted for the authorization of the Council recommendations, including elements of terms of reference, regarding the establishment of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism. On 10 September 2015, the Council authorized the Secretary-General's recommendations, including the

¹²¹ Resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), para. 5.

terms of reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the Mechanism.¹²² The Mechanism began its full operations on 13 November 2015.¹²³

In resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), the Mechanism was mandated to identify individuals, entities, groups or governments involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW fact-finding mission determined or had determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical.¹²⁴ The Council requested the Mechanism to retain any evidence related to possible uses of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic other than those cases already identified by the fact-finding mission, and to transmit that evidence to the fact-finding mission through the Director General of OPCW and the Secretary-General as soon as practicable.¹²⁵

The terms of reference provided that the leadership of the Mechanism would comprise an independent three-member panel supported by professionals grouped into three components: a political office, based in New York; an investigations office, based in The Hague; and a planning and operations support office, based in New York. Furthermore, the terms of reference provided that the Mechanism would be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General with overall responsibility and two Deputies responsible for the political and investigation components, respectively.¹²⁶

¹²² See [S/2015/669](#) and [S/2015/697](#).

¹²³ See [S/2015/854](#).

¹²⁴ Resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), para. 5.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 12.

¹²⁶ See [S/2015/669](#).

IV. Tribunals

Note

During the period under review, both the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens

Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 continued to function in parallel with the newly established International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Established by the Council in resolution 955 (1994), the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda completed its work on 31 December 2015.

Developments in 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, reappointed the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and extended the terms of office of authorized permanent and ad litem judges of both Tribunals.¹²⁷ The Council also pressed for the two Tribunals to complete all remaining work as expeditiously as possible and bring their activities to a close with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism. Concerning the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia specifically, the Council, in resolutions [2193 \(2014\)](#) and [2256 \(2015\)](#), expressed its continued concern over delays in the conclusion of the work of the Tribunal, in the light of resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), in which it requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014. In addition, in resolution [2256 \(2015\)](#), the Council requested the Tribunal to report in its following six-monthly report to the Council on the implementation of any recommendations by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in the context of the implementation of the completion strategy pursuant to resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#). In resolution [2256 \(2015\)](#), the Council welcomed the completion of the judicial work

of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the impending closure of the Tribunal, set for 31 December 2015.

On 16 November 2015, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it requested the Mechanism to present by 20 November 2015 its report on the progress of its work in the initial period and requested the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to carry out a thorough examination of the Mechanism's report and to present its views and any findings or recommendations for the Council's consideration in its review of the work of the Mechanism, to be completed by 21 December 2015.¹²⁸ On 22 December 2015, in resolution [2256 \(2015\)](#), the Council requested the Mechanism to include in its six-monthly reports to the Council information on progress achieved in implementing the resolution, as well as detailed information on the staffing of the Mechanism, respective workload and related costs with breakdown by division and detailed projections of the duration of residual functions based on available data.¹²⁹

Tables 32 and 33 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Table 34 lists all provisions of Council decisions relating to the Mechanism.

¹²⁷ Resolutions [2193 \(2014\)](#), [2194 \(2014\)](#) and [2256 \(2015\)](#).

¹²⁸ See [S/PRST/2015/21](#), fifth and sixth paragraphs.

¹²⁹ Resolution [2256 \(2015\)](#), para. 20.

Table 32
International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014-2015

<i>Mandated task</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Completion of mandate	Resolution 2193 (2014) , paras. 1 and 6 Resolution 2256 (2015) , paras. 3 and 10
Extension of terms of office of judges	Resolution 2193 (2014) , paras. 3 and 4 Resolution 2256 (2015) , paras. 5–8
Reappointment of Prosecutor	Resolution 2193 (2014) , para. 5 Resolution 2256 (2015) , para. 9
Reporting	Resolution 2256 (2015) , para. 11

Table 33

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Mandated task</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Completion of mandate	Resolution 2194 (2014) , para. 1 Resolution 2256 (2015) , para. 1
Extension of terms of office of judges	Resolution 2194 (2014) , paras. 6–8
Reappointment of Prosecutor	Resolution 2194 (2014) , para. 9

Table 34

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

<i>Mandated task</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Reporting	S/PRST/2015/21 , fifth and sixth paragraphs Resolution 2256 (2015) , paras. 20 and 22

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during the period 2014–2015.

The United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991) to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq from 2 August 1990 to 2 March 1991 continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

While the Secretary-General has broad authority to appoint representatives and advisers, as reiterated by the General Assembly,¹³⁰ in many cases the Security Council either requests or supports the appointments. In such instances, envoys and representatives of the Secretary-General may be considered subsidiary organs of the Council. Section VI provides a selected list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It does not cover special representatives who are appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions (see part X) or those authorized by the General

Assembly.¹³¹ During the period under review, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, the Special Adviser on Cyprus, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, the Special Envoy for the Sahel and the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region continued to exercise their functions.

¹³⁰ General Assembly resolution [51/226](#), sect. II, para. 5.

¹³¹ For example, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (see Assembly resolution [51/77](#), paras. 35–37) and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar (see Assembly resolution [48/150](#), para. 15).

During the period under review, most new and continuing special advisers, representatives or envoys were mentioned frequently in decisions of the Council.¹³²

Table 35 lists provisions of Council decisions relating to its acknowledgement of the appointment of special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred in 2014 and 2015.

¹³² There were two exceptions, namely, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), appointed in 2004, and the Special Coordinator of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint

Mission appointed in 2013 by virtue of an exchange of letters (see S/2013/608 and S/2013/609), whose work concluded on 30 September 2014.

Table 35

Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives of the Secretary-General, 2014–2015

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Decisions of relevance</i>
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	
S/1997/236 19 March 1997	Resolution 2152 (2014) , second and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and para. 6
	Resolution 2218 (2015) , second and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and para. 6
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus^a	
S/1997/320 17 April 1997	Resolution 2168 (2014) , seventeenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2197 (2015) , fourth preambular paragraph
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	Resolution 2234 (2015) , fourth preambular paragraph
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	
S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2171 (2014) , paras. 16 and 17
S/2004/568 13 July 2004	
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	
S/PRST/2004/36 19 October 2004	There were no developments in 2014–2015
S/2004/974 14 December 2004	
S/2004/975 16 December 2004	
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect	
S/2007/721 31 August 2007	Resolution 2150 (2014) , fifth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2171 (2014) , para. 16
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2134 (2014), para. 25
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2147 (2014), twenty-second preambular paragraph and para. 26 Resolution 2149 (2014), twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth preambular paragraphs
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	Resolution 2153 (2014), para. 35 Resolution 2167 (2014), fifteenth preambular paragraph Resolution 2187 (2014), para. 20 Resolution 2196 (2015), para. 23 Resolution 2198 (2015), para. 33 Resolution 2206 (2015), para. 20 Resolution 2211 (2015), fourteenth preambular paragraph and para. 31 Resolution 2217 (2015), thirty-first preambular paragraph Resolution 2219 (2015), para. 36 Resolution 2223 (2015), para. 23 Resolution 2241 (2015), para. 28 Resolution 2242 (2015), paras. 4 and 5 (c) Resolution 2252 (2015) para. 26

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan

S/2011/474 27 July 2011	Resolution 2148 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph Resolution 2156 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph
S/2011/475 29 July 2011	Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 3 Resolution 2179 (2014), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 26 Resolution 2205 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 28 Resolution 2228 (2015), para. 7 Resolution 2230 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 28 Resolution 2251 (2015), thirteenth preambular paragraph and para. 28

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

S/2011/469 18 June 2012	Resolution 2140 (2014), para. 32 S/PRST/2014/18 , eleventh paragraph
S/2012/470 21 June 2012	Resolution 2201 (2015), paras. 11 and 12 Resolution 2204 (2015), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 11 and 12 Resolution 2216 (2015), twelfth preambular paragraph

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

S/2012/750 5 October 2012	S/PRST/2014/17 , second, fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs Resolution 2227 (2015), para. 30
S/2012/751 9 October 2012	S/PRST/2015/24 , first and second paragraphs

Establishment

Decisions of relevance

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

<p>S/2013/166 15 March 2013</p> <p>S/2013/167 18 March 2013</p>	<p>Resolution 2136 (2014), sixteenth preambular paragraph</p> <p>Resolution 2147 (2014), eighth preambular paragraph</p> <p>S/PRST/2014/22, sixth paragraph</p> <p>Resolution 2211 (2015), paras. 18 and 44</p> <p>S/PRST/2015/13, third paragraph</p>
---	--

^a Espen Barth Eide (Norway) was designated as the Special Adviser on Cyprus on 22 August 2014 (see [S/2014/618](#) and [S/2014/619](#)).

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

During the period under review, the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone remained on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, which was established by resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹³³

Developments during 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, consistent with past practice, the Security Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations to provide briefings on the items on the agenda of the Commission.¹³⁴ In the meetings of the Council concerning the situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Commission briefed the Council five times and stressed the importance of continued support in the spirit of prevention and with a view to concluding the peacebuilding successfully. He also appealed for a smooth transition beyond the end of the mandate of the

United Nations Office in Burundi.¹³⁵ The Chair of the Central African Republic configuration briefed the Council twice on the role of the configuration in supporting the restoration of peace, regional coherence and national reconciliation, as well as in supporting the electoral process and the strengthening of the State once the transition was complete.¹³⁶ The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council five times on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, highlighting the role of the Commission in fostering stability and supporting State-building and elections in the country and suggesting that the Council consider strengthening the elements of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau relating to the Office's partnership with the Commission.¹³⁷ On five occasions, the Chair of the Liberia configuration addressed the Council on matters such as justice and security sector reform, land tenure and natural resources, national reconciliation, the socioeconomic situation and the role of the Commission in addressing the Ebola virus disease epidemic.¹³⁸ Finally, the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration briefed the Council once, at the final meeting before the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone on 31 March 2014. During the briefing,

¹³³ By the resolution, the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be, inter alia, to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations.

¹³⁴ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established by a note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 ([S/2010/507](#), annex, para. 61).

¹³⁵ See [S/PV.7104](#), [S/PV.7174](#), [S/PV.7295](#), [S/PV.7364](#) and [S/PV.7553](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 4, "The situation in Burundi".

¹³⁶ See [S/PV.7246](#) and [S/PV.7500](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 7, "The situation in the Central African Republic".

¹³⁷ See [S/PV.7121](#), [S/PV.7177](#), [S/PV.7315](#), [S/PV.7376](#) and [S/PV.7514](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 8, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

¹³⁸ See [S/PV.7145](#), [S/PV.7260](#), [S/PV.7310](#), [S/PV.7438](#) and [S/PV.7519](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Liberia".

the Chair indicated that the engagement of the Commission with Sierra Leone would be scaled down and would be focused on the Commission's role as an advocate with the international community.¹³⁹

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In January 2014, Argentina and Chad were selected as the two elected members of the Security Council to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a one-year term, until the end of 2014.¹⁴⁰ In 2015, Chad continued to participate, and the Council selected Chile to replace Argentina.¹⁴¹

Peacebuilding Commission: selected decisions

During the period under review, the Council made reference to the Peacebuilding Commission in several of its decisions. Under thematic items, the Council on several occasions acknowledged the important role of the Commission not only in support of countries emerging from conflict, but also in supporting security sector reform and addressing the conditions and factors leading to the rise of radicalization and violent extremism among youth. The Council also expressed its willingness to strengthen its

links with the Commission by making use of the Commission's advisory role in accordance with resolution 1645 (2005). Under country-specific and regional items, the Council welcomed the engagement of the country configurations of the Commission and called for coordination and collaboration with United Nations entities in the countries on its agenda and with the host countries' Governments. The Council also called for the Commission to support the international efforts to respond to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. With regard to the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council emphasized the role of the Commission in mobilizing and sustaining the attention and commitment of partners and actors involved in supporting the ongoing dialogue and the long-term peacebuilding objectives of the country. With regard to the situation in Liberia, the Council welcomed the contributions of the Peacebuilding Commission to security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation. The Council called upon the Commission to support the Government in addressing the wider impact of the Ebola outbreak on communities and in their long-term recovery. Finally, with regard to Sierra Leone, the Council welcomed the scaling down of the Commission's role in view of the completion of operations by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone.

Tables 36 and 37 list the provisions in Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandate of the Commission.

¹³⁹ See [S/PV.7148](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 5, "The situation in Sierra Leone".

¹⁴⁰ See [S/2014/50](#).

¹⁴¹ See [S/2015/15](#).

Table 36

Peacebuilding Commission: provisions relating to the mandate under thematic items, 2014-2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>
Children and armed conflict	Resolution 2143 (2014) , para. 22
Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)	S/PRST/2015/19 , fourth paragraph
Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2151 (2014) , paras. 3 and 11 Resolution 2171 (2014) , para. 23 S/PRST/2015/3 , penultimate paragraph Resolution 2250 (2015) , para. 15
Post-conflict peacebuilding	S/PRST/2015/2 , twelfth and fourteenth paragraphs
Threats to international peace and security	Resolution 2195 (2014) , para. 16
United Nations peacekeeping operations	Resolution 2167 (2014) , para. 9

Table 37

Peacebuilding Commission: provisions relating to the mandate under country-specific and regional items, 2014–2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>
The situation in Burundi	Resolution 2137 (2014) , paras. 3, 4 and 19 S/PRST/2015/6 , seventeenth paragraph
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2134 (2014) , eighth preambular paragraph and para. 5 S/PRST/2014/28 , final paragraph
The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2157 (2014) , para. 1 (h) Resolution 2186 (2014) , para. 1 (h) Resolution 2203 (2015) , para. 3 (f)
The situation in Liberia	Resolution 2188 (2014) , tenth preambular paragraph Resolution 2190 (2014) , sixth and twelfth preambular paragraphs Resolution 2215 (2015) , third preambular paragraph Resolution 2237 (2015) , sixth preambular paragraph Resolution 2239 (2015) , twelfth preambular paragraph
Peace and security in Africa	Resolution 2177 (2014) , eighteenth preambular paragraph S/PRST/2014/24 , first paragraph
The situation in Sierra Leone	S/PRST/2014/6 , tenth paragraph

VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established

Note

During 2014 and 2015, there was one instance in which a subsidiary organ was proposed but not established. The proposal was submitted in the form of a draft resolution concerning the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17.

On 29 July 2015, the Security Council met under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))”¹⁴² to consider a draft resolution

concerning the crash of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 on 17 July 2014 in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine.¹⁴³

By the draft resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, would have established an international tribunal for the “sole purpose” of prosecuting persons responsible for crimes connected with the downing of the flight.¹⁴⁴ It would have also demanded that all States and other actors refrain from acts of violence against civilian aircraft and called upon all States and actors in the region to cooperate fully in the conduct of the international investigation of the incident, as the Council had required in resolution

¹⁴² See [S/PV.7498](#).

¹⁴³ Draft resolution [S/2015/562](#), submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

¹⁴⁴ [S/2015/562](#), para. 6.

2166 (2014).¹⁴⁵ Furthermore, the Council would have requested the States working together in the Joint Investigation Team established on 7 August 2014 and consisting of members from Australia, Belgium, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Ukraine¹⁴⁶ to continue to inform the Council of progress and would have urged the earliest possible finalization of the investigation into the cause of the crash and the criminal investigation.

The draft resolution received 11 votes in favour and 1 vote against (Russian Federation), with 3 abstentions (Angola, China, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., paras. 2 and 3.

¹⁴⁶ See [S/2014/903](#).

Part X

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	428
I. Peacekeeping operations	430
Note	430
Africa	434
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	434
United Nations Mission in Liberia	434
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	438
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	441
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	443
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	447
United Nations Mission in South Sudan	449
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	452
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	453
Americas	457
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	457
Asia	459
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	459
Europe	459
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	459
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	460
Middle East	460
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	460
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	461
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	461
II. Political and peacebuilding missions	462
Note	462
Africa	465
United Nations Office for West Africa	465
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	467
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	469
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	471
United Nations Office in Burundi	473

United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi	474
United Nations Support Mission in Libya.	474
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	477
Asia.	478
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	478
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	480
Middle East	480
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	480
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	482

Introductory note

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

The powers of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs are set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and reflected in rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part X covers decisions of the Council relating to field-based subsidiary organs that the Council established for the performance of its functions under the Charter and that were active during 2014 and 2015. These field-based subsidiary organs are divided into two main categories: (a) peacekeeping operations; and (b) political missions and peacebuilding offices.

Other subsidiary organs, such as committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, special advisers, envoys, representatives and coordinators, and the Peacebuilding Commission, are covered in part IX. Peace operations led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII, which deals with the cooperation of the Council with regional organizations.

Peacekeeping operations presented in section I are organized by region featured in the order in which they were established. Section II, which deals with political missions and peacebuilding offices, is organized in the same manner. Successor political missions and peacebuilding offices are listed immediately after their predecessors.

The introduction to each section includes an overview table on the mandates assigned to each of the peace operations since their establishment and an analysis of the key trends and developments during the period 2014–2015. The mandates of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices are organized into mandated tasks, which are grouped into 13 categories. The categories are based exclusively on the language of the decisions of the Council and do not necessarily reflect the specific structure or activities of the mission.

Subsections within each section correspond to each of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices that existed during the period under review. The subsections provide a summary of the major developments, on the basis of the provisions of Council decisions relevant to the mandate and composition of each subsidiary body. In addition, each subsection contains an overview table featuring the tasks mandated by the Council since the establishment of the mission or operation. The tables also indicate the extent to which the mandates have changed during the period.

To assist the reader in understanding how existing mandates evolved during the period, relevant provisions of the decisions presented in the tables are classified according to the following categories: “newly mandated task”, “additional element”, “reiteration” or “discontinuation”. A “newly mandated task” refers to provisions that include one or more tasks for the first time, and may include tasks reinstated from a previous mandate.¹

¹ The term “reinstated” is used in the *Repertoire* to illustrate when the Council has either restated a previously mandated task in its entirety or provided additional instructions relating to a mandate set forth in a previous decision.

The term “additional element” is used when the Council modifies a mandate or expands it beyond its original scope. For example, for purposes of the *Repertoire*, a political mission charged originally with a mandate to assist in national elections would have an additional element if the mandate were subsequently expanded to include assistance with local elections. A provision is classified as a “reiteration” when the Council explicitly restates or reaffirms a previously existing mandated task in identical or near identical terms. However, a mere cross-reference to a provision of a Council decision does not amount to a reiteration for purposes of the *Repertoire*. Lastly, if the Council requests the mission to discontinue a mandated task, the provision is categorized as a “discontinuation”.

The preceding system of categorization is provided for information purposes only and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council. The reader should consult previous supplements for details of mandates and/or missions and operations not covered in the present volume.

I. Peacekeeping operations

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions adopted by the Security Council during the period under review concerning the establishment and termination of peacekeeping operations, as well as changes to their mandates and composition.

Overview of peacekeeping operations during 2014 and 2015

The Council oversaw 16 peacekeeping operations, including an operation newly established in 2014.² During the period, the Council did not terminate the mandate of any peacekeeping operation.

Newly established peacekeeping operations and extensions and renewals of mandates

The Council established one new peacekeeping operation in 2014. By its resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). MINUSCA subsumed the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). On 15 September 2014, the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) also transferred its authority to MINUSCA, pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#).

The Council mandated MINUSCA to focus on the following priority tasks: protection of civilians, support for the implementation of the transition process, delivery of humanitarian assistance, protection of United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods, promotion and protection of human rights, support for national and international justice and the rule of law, and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation.³

In addition, during 2014 and 2015, the Council renewed and extended the mandates of 13 peacekeeping operations, including the mandate of MINUSCA, which was initially established for a

period of 12 months.⁴ The mandates of the three remaining peacekeeping operations (United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)) continued to be open-ended, with no decision required to renew or extend their mandates.

Mandates of peacekeeping operations, including authorization of the use of force

During the period under review, the Council authorized or reauthorized the use of force by six peacekeeping operations,⁵ namely, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI),⁶ the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),⁷ the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),⁸ the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS),⁹ the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)¹⁰ and MINUSCA.¹¹ In the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)¹² and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the Council reaffirmed its authorization to take all the necessary action in fulfilling certain elements of their mandate.¹³

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations during the period 2014–2015, showing the wide range of tasks mandated by the Council, including the protection of civilians, demilitarization and arms management, humanitarian

⁴ Ibid., para. 18.

⁵ For information regarding the authorization by the Council of the use of force, see part VII, sect. IV.

⁶ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 20, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 20.

⁷ Resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 4, and [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 9.

⁸ Resolutions [2179 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2205 \(2015\)](#), para. 9, [2230 \(2015\)](#), para. 10 and [2251 \(2015\)](#), para. 9.

⁹ Resolutions [2155 \(2014\)](#), para. 4, [2187 \(2014\)](#), para. 4, [2223 \(2015\)](#), para. 4, [2241 \(2015\)](#), para. 4, and [2252 \(2015\)](#), para. 8.

¹⁰ Resolutions [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 12, and [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 13.

¹¹ Resolutions [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 29, and [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 31.

¹² Resolutions [2172 \(2014\)](#), thirteenth preambular paragraph, and [2236 \(2015\)](#), fifteenth preambular paragraph.

¹³ Resolutions [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 9, and [2228 \(2015\)](#), para. 5.

² For decisions and deliberations relating to the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, see part I, sect. 25. For deliberations concerning individual peacekeeping operations, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

³ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 30.

support, building national capacity (including building police capacity to protect civilians), ceasefire monitoring and support to political processes. In addition, the Council continued to mandate peacekeeping operations to promote and protect human rights, and requested, in many cases, that any support to non-United Nations security forces be provided in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces.¹⁴ The Council also highlighted the need for peacekeeping operations to execute their mandates in coordination with the United Nations country teams in the host countries.¹⁵

During the period under review, the mandates of the four peacekeeping operations established prior to the 1970s¹⁶ continued to carry out relatively narrow tasks, such as monitoring ceasefires and patrolling buffer zones between the parties. However, the mandates of the remaining peacekeeping operations continued to expand in scope, with newly mandated tasks or additional elements added to existing mandates.

¹⁴ In connection with MONUSCO, UNAMID and MINUSMA, see, for example, part I, sects. 6, 11 and 15, respectively.

¹⁵ In connection with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, see, for example, resolution 2180 (2014), para. 19; in connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2211 (2015), para. 15; and in connection with UNOCI, resolution 2226 (2015), para. 19 (a).

¹⁶ United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

Table 1
Specific mandates of peacekeeping operations: Africa

Mandate	MINURSO	UNMIL	UNOCI	UNAMID	MONUSCO	UNISFA	UNMISS	MINUSMA	MINUSCA
Chapter VII		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Authorization of the use of force			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Civil-military coordination		X	X		X		X		X
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Humanitarian support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public information		X	X		X		X	X	
Rule of law/judicial matters		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Security sector reform		X	X		X		X	X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Support to State institutions		X	X	X	X		X	X	X

Abbreviations: MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Table 2
Specific mandates of peacekeeping operations: Americas, Asia, Europe and Middle East

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINUSTAH</i>	<i>UNMOGIP</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNTSO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>
Chapter VII	X			X			
Authorization of the use of force							X
Civil-military coordination				X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X						X
Electoral assistance	X						
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X			X			
Humanitarian support	X		X	X			X
International cooperation and coordination	X			X			X
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X			
Public information	X						
Rule of law/judicial matters	X						
Security sector reform	X						
Support to State institutions	X			X			X

Abbreviations: MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMOGIP, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the overall level of uniformed personnel remained high, with more than 100,000 uniformed personnel deployed in 16 peacekeeping operations.¹⁷ As illustrated in table 3, during the period under review, the Council decreased the military and/or police components of five operations, namely, the United Nations Mission in

Liberia (UNMIL),¹⁸ UNOCI,¹⁹ UNAMID,²⁰ MONUSCO²¹ and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).²²

However, the Council mandated increases in the military and/or police components in four peacekeeping operations, namely UNMISS, MINUSMA, MINUSCA and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

¹⁷ The levels of uniformed personnel varied over the course of the two-year period. As of 31 January 2014, the United Nations had deployed 98,739 uniformed personnel in 15 peacekeeping operations. As of 31 December 2015, the level had increased to 107,088 in 16 peacekeeping operations.

¹⁸ Resolutions 2215 (2015), para. 1, and 2239 (2015), para. 15.

¹⁹ Resolution 2162 (2014), para. 23.

²⁰ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 4.

²¹ Resolution 2211 (2015), para. 3.

²² Resolution 2180 (2014), para. 2.

Table 3
Changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 2014–2015

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
MINURSO	The military component was increased by 15 United Nations military observers	2152 (2014)
UNMIL	The military component would be reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 3,590 personnel and the police component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,515 by September 2015	2215 (2015)
	The military component would be reduced from 3,590 to 1,240 personnel and the police component from 1,515 to 606 by 30 June 2016	2239 (2015)
UNOCI	The military component would be reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 5,437 personnel, comprising 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers, by 30 June 2015. The police component would consist of up to 1,500 personnel and the 8 customs officers previously authorized would be maintained	2162 (2014)
MINUSTAH	The military component was reduced from 5,021 to 2,370 personnel; the police component was maintained at a ceiling of 2,601 personnel	2180 (2014)
UNAMID	The military component was reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 15,845 personnel and the police component was reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,583 personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each	2173 (2014)
MONUSCO	The Mission force was reduced by 2,000 troops, while maintaining an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units	2211 (2015)
UNMISS	The military component was increased by 500 troops to arrive at a ceiling of 13,000 personnel and the police component by 678 police personnel to arrive at a ceiling of 2,001 personnel, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers	2252 (2015)
MINUSMA	The military component was increased by at least 40 military observers, within an authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 personnel and 1,440 police personnel	2227 (2015)
MINUSCA	A military component of up to 10,000 military personnel was authorized, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers	2149 (2014)
	The military component was increased by 750 military personnel and the police component by 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers	2212 (2015)
	The military component was increased by 40 military observers and staff officers within a troop ceiling of 10,750 military personnel	2217 (2015)

Abbreviations: MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Africa

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by the Security Council on 29 April 1991, by resolution 690 (1991), in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario).

During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of MINURSO twice for

periods of one year, the last being until 30 April 2016,²³ without any change to its mandate. In resolution 2152 (2014) of 29 April 2014, the Council noted the request of the Secretary-General for an additional 15 United Nations military observers and supported that request within existing resources.²⁴

Table 4 provides an overview of the mandate of MINURSO since its establishment.

²³ Resolution 2152 (2014), para. 1 and 2218 (2015), para. 1.

²⁴ Resolution 2152 (2014), para. 12.

Table 4
MINURSO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	690 (1991)	1148 (1998)	Adopted during 2014–2015	
			2152 (2014)	2218 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a			
Humanitarian support	X ^a			
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a			
Military and police				
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a			
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a			
Support to police	X ^a			
Political process	X ^a			

^a Newly mandated task.

United Nations Mission in Liberia

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter by resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process following the end of the second civil war in Liberia.²⁵

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL three times, for

periods of three months,²⁶ nine months and one year, respectively, the last being until 30 September 2016.²⁷

On 2 April 2015 the Council adopted resolution 2215 (2015), in which it commended the Government of Liberia for responding effectively to the Ebola

²⁵ See Agreement on Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (S/2003/657, annex).

²⁶ Given the exceptional circumstances surrounding the Ebola outbreak, the Council, in resolution 2176 (2014), took note of the letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General (S/2014/644) and his recommendation to authorize a technical rollover of the mandate of UNMIL for a period of three months, and endorsed his recommendation to defer consideration of the proposals on adjustments to the mandate.

²⁷ Resolutions 2176 (2014), para. 1, 2190 (2014), para. 9, and 2239 (2015), para. 9.

outbreak in that country,²⁸ and authorized the implementation of the third phase of the phased drawdown of UNMIL to arrive at a new military ceiling of 3,590 personnel and a police ceiling of 1,515 personnel by September 2015.²⁹ In resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#) of 17 September 2015, the Council decided to further reduce the military strength of UNMIL to 1,240 military personnel and its police strength to 606 police personnel by 30 June 2016.³⁰

The mandate of UNMIL went through several modifications during the reporting period. Owing to the devastating outbreak of the Ebola virus, some processes at the core of the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution [2116 \(2013\)](#), were placed on hold or slowed down significantly, such as the constitutional review, national reconciliation, land reform, capacity-building for national security agencies, natural resource management and legal reform.³¹ In resolution [2190 \(2014\)](#) of 15 December 2014, the Council, *inter alia*, took note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the adjustments to the mandate and reconfiguration of UNMIL, and reinstated the mandate of the Mission.³²

In the same resolution, the Council decided that the mandate should be the following, in priority order: protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance support, reform of justice and security institutions, electoral support, promotion and protection of human rights and protection of United Nations personnel.³³ The Council requested that UNMIL facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and coordinating with the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER).³⁴ The Council added a good offices role for the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General,³⁵ as well as a new component to the UNMIL mandate, namely to provide logistical support for the senatorial elections.³⁶ Following the conclusion of the senatorial elections in December 2014, the Council, in resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#) of 2 April 2015, decided that the mandate of UNMIL should no longer include the task of providing electoral support.³⁷

In resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), adopted following the closure of UNMEER on 31 July 2015, the Council did not include in the mandate of UNMIL the task of coordinating the facilitation of humanitarian efforts with that Mission. In the same resolution, however, the Council requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, through the use of good offices and political support, to continue to assist Liberian authorities with constitutional and institutional reforms, particularly in the light of the impact of the Ebola outbreak and the need to intensify the longer-term recovery of Liberia. In addition, the Council adjusted the mandate of UNMIL to reduce the scope of the following four main tasks: the protection of civilians, the reform of justice and security institutions, protection and promotion of human rights and the protection of United Nations personnel.³⁸ The Council also affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of UNMIL and the transition to a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace.³⁹ In that regard, the Council decided that UNMIL should renew its focus on supporting the Government of Liberia to achieve a successful transition of security responsibility to the Liberian authorities.⁴⁰

Table 5 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIL since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes in the mandate adopted during the period under review.

²⁸ Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 1.

³⁰ Resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), para 15.

³¹ See twenty-eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia ([S/2014/598](#)) and letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/644](#)).

³² Resolution [2190 \(2014\)](#), para. 10.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 10 (b)(i) and (ii).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 10 (d).

³⁷ Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), para. 2.

³⁸ Resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), para. 10 (a)–(d).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

Table 5
UNMIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																		
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																		
	1509 (2003)	1521 (2003)	1626 (2005)	1638 (2005)	1657 (2006)	1750 (2007)	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)	2066 (2012)	2079 (2012)	2116 (2013)	2128 (2013)	2153 (2014)	2190 (2014)	2215 (2015)	2239 (2015)
Civil-military coordination	X ^a																		
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^c																	
Electoral assistance	X ^a						X ^b	X ^c		X ^c							10 (d) ^a	2 ^d	
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a									X ^b	X ^c		X ^c				10 (e), ^a 12 ^a		10 (c)(i) and (ii), ^a 12 ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a																10 (b)(i)a		
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b						X ^b	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c		10 (b)(ii) and (c)(iv), ^a 18 ^a	X ^c	10 (b)(iii), ^a 19, ^a 20 ^a
Military and police																			
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a																		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a										X ^c		X ^c				10 (a) ^a		10 (a), ^a 16 ^a
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a	X ^b							X ^b								10 (f) ^a		10 (d) ^a
Support to police	X ^a						X ^b	X ^c			X ^b		X ^c				10 (c)(ii) and (iii), ^a 11 ^a		10 (b)(ii), ^a 11 ^a
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a	X ^b			X ^b			X ^b	X ^d	X ^b						X ^c	18 ^a		19 ^a
Political process	X ^a									X ^c	X ^a		X ^c				3 ^a		3 ^a
Public information	X ^a										X ^b		X ^c				10 (d)(i) ^a		11 ^a
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b						X ^a		X ^c				10 (c)(ii) ^a		10 (b)(ii) ^a and 11 ^a

Category and mandated task	Resolution																		
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																		
	1509 (2003)	1521 (2003)	1626 (2005)	1638 (2005)	1657 (2006)	1750 (2007)	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)	2066 (2012)	2079 (2012)	2116 (2013)	2128 (2013)	2153 (2014)	2190 (2014)	2215 (2015)	2239 (2015)
Security sector reform	X ^a										X ^a		X ^c					10 (c)(i), (ii) and (iii) ^a	10 (b)(i) and (ii) ^a
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b								X ^c		X ^c				14 ^a	14 ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a										X ^a		X ^c						

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

^d Discontinuation.

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

On 27 February 2004, by resolution [1528 \(2004\)](#), the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorizing the Operation to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate. UNOCI took over from the peacekeeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI twice for periods of 12 months, the last being until 30 June 2016.⁴¹ In resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#) of 25 June 2014, the Council decided to decrease the military strength of UNOCI from a level of 7,137 military personnel to a level of 5,437 military personnel by 30 June 2015, comprising 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers,⁴² and to reduce the police component from 1,555 to 1,500 police personnel while maintaining the 8 customs officers previously authorized.⁴³ The Council also affirmed its intention to consider further downsizing UNOCI, reviewing its mandate and its possible termination after the October 2015 presidential election, on the basis of security conditions on the ground and the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over the security role of the Operation.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 18, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 18.

⁴² Resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 23.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 24.

⁴⁴ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 25, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 25.

The Council reinstated the mandate of UNOCI in resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#) and [2226 \(2015\)](#),⁴⁵ reiterating the elements of the mandate contained in resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), with the exception of support to the Ivorian authorities in extending effective State administration and strengthening public administration in key areas throughout the country.⁴⁶ Additionally, by resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#) and [2226 \(2015\)](#), the Council mandated UNOCI to provide good offices and political support to the Ivorian authorities to address the root causes of the conflict. The Council also requested UNOCI to provide good offices support to the Ivorian authorities for and throughout the 2015 electoral period and to assist the Government with the 2015 presidential election process by, inter alia, providing limited logistical support, particularly to access remote areas.⁴⁷ In addition, the Council requested UNOCI to focus and continue to streamline its activities, across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress in fulfilling its mandate.⁴⁸

Table 6 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCI since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁴⁵ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 19, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 19.

⁴⁶ The element relating to State administration was provided for in resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 6 (i).

⁴⁷ Resolution [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 19 (b).

⁴⁸ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 27, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 27.

Table 6
UNOCI: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																						Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)								
	1528	1584	1609	1721	1739	1765	1795	1819	1826	1842	1865	1880	1893	1911	1933	1946	1962	1975	1980	1981	2000	2062	2101	2112	2116	2153	2162	2219	2226		
	(2004)	(2005)	(2005)	(2006)	(2007)	(2007)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2012)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013)	(2014)	(2014)	(2015)	(2015)	
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a		X ^c		X ^a										X ^a		X ^c	X ^b			X ^a	X ^c		X ^a					19(a), ^a 20 ^a	19(a), ^a 20 ^a	
Civil-military coordination																													27 ^a	27 ^a	
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a					X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a		X ^b		X ^c	X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c		6, ^a 19 (b) and (d), ^a 21 ^a	X ^c	6, ^a 19 (b) and (d), ^a 21 ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	X ^a		X ^b				X ^a	X ^c							19 (b), ^b 19 (c) ^a	19 (b), ^b 19 (c) ^a		
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^{a,b}	X ^a	X ^a					X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a		X ^b				X ^a	X ^b		X ^a				15, ^a 16, ^a 19 (d), (e) and (g), ^a 22 ^a		15, ^a 16, ^a 19 (d), (e) and (g), ^a 22 ^a		
Humanitarian support	X ^a		X ^c	X ^a	X ^a							X ^a									X ^a		X ^a					19 (h) ^a	19 (h) ^a		
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^a	X ^{a,b}	X ^a	X ^a		X ^b					X ^a						X ^c	X ^b	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	16, ^a 19 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g), ^a 31, ^a 36, ^a 37 ^a	X ^c	16, ^a 19 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g), ^a 31, ^a 35, ^a 36 ^a		
Military and police																															
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a													X ^b														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^c	X ^a						X ^b		X ^a		X ^c	X ^b					X ^a	X ^b		X ^a					19 (a), ^a 21 ^a	19 (a), ^a 21 ^a		
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^a							X ^a									X ^a		X ^a					19 (j) ^a	19 (j) ^a		
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a							X ^a		X ^c		X ^c			X ^c		X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c		19 (c), ^a 36 ^a	X ^c	19 (c), ^a 35 ^a	
Support to military	X ^a			X ^a	X ^a							X ^a									X ^a			X ^a				19 (c) and (e) ^a	19 (c) and (e) ^a		
Support to police	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a						X ^c		X ^a									X ^a		X ^a				19 (e) ^a	19 (e) ^a		

Category and mandated task	Resolution																				Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)								
	1528	1584	1609	1721	1739	1765	1795	1819	1826	1842	1865	1880	1893	1911	1933	1946	1962	1975	1980	1981	2000	2062	2101	2112	2116	2153	2162	2219	2226
	(2004)	(2005)	(2005)	(2006)	(2007)	(2007)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2012)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013)	(2014)	(2014)	(2015)
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b									X ^a		X ^a				2, ^a 19 (b) ^b	2, ^a 19 (b) ^b	
Public information	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a				X ^a	X ^c		X ^a										X ^a		X ^a				19 (i) ^a	19 (i) ^a	
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^a					X ^c		X ^a	X ^b									X ^a		X ^a				19 (e) ^a	19 (e) ^a	
Security sector reform				X ^a	X ^a							X ^a	X ^b								X ^a	X ^c		X ^a			19 (b) and (e), ^a 21 ^a	19 (b) and (e), ^a 21 ^a	
Support to sanctions regimes		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b		X ^c	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c			X ^a		X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	19 (d), (f), (g) and (i) ^a	X ^c	19 (d), (f), (g) and (i) ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^a						X ^c		X ^a	X ^b	X ^b				X ^b			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	19 (c), (e) and (f) ^a	X ^c	19 (c), (e) and (f) ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established by the Security Council on 31 July 2007, by resolution 1769 (2007). Originally mandated to support the early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement of 5 May 2008, UNAMID succeeded the African Union Mission in the Sudan on 31 December 2007.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice for periods of 10 and 12 months, respectively, the last being until 30 June 2016.⁴⁹ In addition, the Council reduced the military and police components of UNAMID to a level of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each.⁵⁰

In its resolution 2148 (2014) of 3 April 2014, the Council endorsed the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of UNAMID⁵¹ and the revised strategic priorities, namely, the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements; and support to the mediation of community conflict.⁵² With a view to achieving progress in connection with strategic priorities, the Council requested UNAMID to focus and streamline its activities, and to identify steps by which it would achieve them more effectively.⁵³ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the Operation specific information and recommendations on the military, police and civilian components, and expressed its intention to make necessary adjustments accordingly.⁵⁴

In resolution 2173 (2014) of 27 August 2014, the Council discontinued certain elements of the mandate and tasks of UNAMID that had been authorized in resolution 1769 (2007), as they were no longer relevant.⁵⁵ The discontinued tasks included the following: (a) monitoring and reporting on the security

situation at the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic; (b) assisting in the preparation for the conduct of the referendums provided for in the Darfur Peace Agreement; (c) monitoring, investigating, reporting and assisting the parties in resolving violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements through the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission; (d) monitoring, verifying and promoting efforts to disarm the Janjaweed and other militias; and (e) assisting in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme called for in the Darfur Peace Agreement.⁵⁶ At the same time, the Council welcomed the launch of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation on 26 May 2014, and requested UNAMID to support, monitor and report on its development.⁵⁷ The Council requested UNAMID to continue to implement the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and to monitor, verify and draw to the attention of the authorities abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law.⁵⁸

In resolution 2228 (2015) of 29 June 2015, the Council noted that certain elements of the mandate and tasks of UNAMID were no longer relevant or were being undertaken by or would transition to other entities with comparative advantage. The tasks discontinued by the Council included the following: (a) assisting in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through institution-building and strengthening local capacities to combat impunity; (b) supporting the efforts of the Government of the Sudan and of the police in maintaining public order; (c) building the capacity of Sudanese law enforcement through specialized training and joint operations; and (d) supporting the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement in restructuring and building the capacity of the police service.⁵⁹

Table 7 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMID since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate of UNAMID adopted during the period under review.

⁴⁹ Resolutions 2173 (2014), para. 1, and 2228 (2015), para. 1.

⁵⁰ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 4.

⁵¹ S/2014/138.

⁵² Resolution 2148 (2014), paras. 1 and 4.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 8.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

⁵⁵ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 2.

⁵⁶ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 2; see also S/2007/307/Rev.1.

⁵⁷ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 12.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

⁵⁹ Resolution 2228 (2015), paras. 3 and 7; see also S/2007/307/Rev.1.

Table 7
UNAMID: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution														
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)														
	1769 (2007)	1828 (2008)	1881 (2009)	1935 (2010)	2003 (2011)	2063 (2012)	S/PRST/ 2012/28	S/PRST/ 2013/6	2113 (2013)	S/PRST/ 2013/18	2148 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2015/12
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a											X ^c			X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^b			X ^c			2 ^d			
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b								2 ^d			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b			X ^c			20 ^b			X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c	4 ^b		X ^c			X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		10th ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police															
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a											2 ^d			
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b			X ^b	4 ^b		X ^c			X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^b	4 ^b		X ^c			X ^c
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^b			X ^c			X ^c	2 ^d		X ^c
Support to police	X ^a					X ^b			X ^c						3 ^d
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b			X ^b	4 ^b		12, ^b 2 ^d			X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a					X ^b			X ^c						3 ^d
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			X ^c	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c			X ^c			X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c						3 ^d

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

^d Discontinuation.

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, the Security Council established the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) under Chapter VII of the Charter. MONUSCO succeeded the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 1 July 2010.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO twice for periods of 12 months, the last being until 31 March 2016.⁶⁰ In resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2015, the Council, while maintaining the existing troop ceiling, reduced the force by 2,000 troops.⁶¹ The Council expressed its intention to make the troop reduction permanent, through a revised troop ceiling, once significant progress had been achieved regarding the priorities of the mandate of MONUSCO, including the protection of civilians, stabilization and support to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region.⁶²

By resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#) of 28 March 2014, the Council added two additional elements to the existing mandate of protection of civilians. First, it gave MONUSCO the task of ensuring, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including through active patrolling.⁶³ Secondly, the Council requested MONUSCO to work with the Government to strengthen civil-military coordination, including through joint planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law.⁶⁴ The Council also added an additional element to the tasks relating to public information by encouraging MONUSCO to identify potential threats against the civilian population as part of the objectives of its public outreach programme.⁶⁵

In preparation for the elections, the Council added an additional element to the existing electoral assistance-related tasks assigned to MONUSCO by

authorizing it to monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, including in the context of the elections.⁶⁶ The Council also authorized MONUSCO, upon notification to the Council of the adoption of the electoral cycle road map and budget by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to provide logistical support to facilitate the electoral cycle in coordination with Congolese authorities and the United Nations country team.⁶⁷

In the same resolution, the Council emphasized that the good offices, advice and support that MONUSCO would provide to the Government should comply with the human rights due diligence policy of the United Nations,⁶⁸ and requested MONUSCO to ensure that any support provided to national security forces was in strict compliance with the policy.⁶⁹ The Council also requested MONUSCO to take fully into account gender considerations and child protection as cross-cutting issues throughout its mandate⁷⁰ and to assist the Government in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels, including in the national political dialogue and electoral processes.⁷¹ In addition, the Council requested MONUSCO to ensure that the protection of children's rights was taken into account in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform.⁷² Additional elements mandated by the Council included its request to MONUSCO to continue its dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and other violations of international humanitarian law.⁷³ Similarly, the Council authorized MONUSCO to pay specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, while providing support to the Government for the design and implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration plans.⁷⁴

By resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2016, the Council added several new tasks and also added elements to previously mandated tasks relating, inter

⁶⁰ Resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2211 \(2015\)](#) para. 1.

⁶¹ Resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

⁶² *Ibid.*, paras. 4 and 6.

⁶³ Resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 4 (a) (i).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 4 (a) (iii).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 31.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (d).

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (f).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 33.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 28.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, para. 27.

⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 28.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (l).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (g).

alia, to civil-military coordination, demilitarization and arms management, human rights, military and police, political process, security sector reform and support to State institutions (see table 8). The Council, for example, authorized MONUSCO to ensure the effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including by deterring, preventing and stopping armed groups from inflicting violence on the population.⁷⁵ In the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army, the Council urged greater cooperation, including operational cooperation, and information-sharing between MONUSCO, other United Nations missions in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region, other regional and international actors and non-governmental organizations.⁷⁶ The Council also requested MONUSCO to assist the Government in ensuring that the protection of children's rights was taken into account in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and armed groups.⁷⁷

By the same resolution, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide support to the Government, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy,

for army reform, including the support of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped "rapid reaction force" within the Armed Forces.⁷⁸ The Council also requested that the provision of training to units of the national police by MONUSCO should include human rights training.⁷⁹

Finally, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure that actions against armed groups were supported by civilian and police components as part of consolidated planning that provided a comprehensive response to area-based stabilization efforts.⁸⁰ In addition, the Council authorized MONUSCO to promote peace consolidation and inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders with a view to further reconciliation and democratization while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for the holding of elections.⁸¹

Table 8 provides an overview of the mandate of MONUSCO since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁷⁵ Resolution 2211 (2015), para. 9 (a).

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 28.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (d).

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (e).

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 13 (a).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (a).

Table 8
MONUSCO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																						
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)																						
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	S/PRST/ 2011/21	2021 (2011)	2053 (2012)	S/PRST/ 2012/18	S/PRST/ 2012/28	2098 (2013)	S/PRST/ 2013/6	S/PRST/ 2013/18	2136 (2014)	2147 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/22	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2015/1	2198 (2015)	2211 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/20
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a							X ^a				X ^c								X ^c			
Civil-military coordination								X ^a				4 (a) (iii), ^b 6 ^a								2, ^b 13 (a) ^a			
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a					X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	5 (g) ^b	12th ^b			X ^c				13 (c) ^b	X ^c		
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^b			5 (b) and (d), ^b 12 ^a			X ^c					X ^c			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^a			4 (a) (iii), ^b 5 (d), (f), (g) and (l), ^b 27, ^a 28, ^a 33 ^b			X ^c					11, ^b 15 (a), (b) and (e) ^b			
Humanitarian support	X ^a																						
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	12 ^a	9th, ^b 10th, ^b 12th ^b	X ^c		X ^c		X ^c	13 (b) and (c) ^b	X ^c		X ^c
Military and police																							
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b		X ^c			X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	4 (a) (i) and (iii), ^b 31 ^b					X ^c			X ^c			

Category and mandated task	Resolution																									
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)																									
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	S/PRST/ 2011/21	2021 (2011)	2053 (2012)	S/PRST/ 2012/18	S/PRST/ 2012/28	2098 (2013)	S/PRST/ 2013/6	S/PRST/ 2013/18	2136 (2014)	2147 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/22	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2015/1	2198 (2015)	2211 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/20			
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a							X ^b					4 (a) (ii) ^b											X ^c		
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^b			X ^a	X ^b			4 (a) (i) ^b												9 (a) ^b	
Support to military	X ^a								X ^a				X ^c			1st ^b		X ^c							15 (d) ^b	3rd ^b
Support to police	X ^a								X ^b				X ^c												X ^c	
Political process	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^a			X ^c	5 (b) ^b						X ^c						X ^c	X ^c
Public information	X ^a					X ^c			X ^c				31 ^b													X ^c
Rule of law/ judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c			X ^b			X ^c	X ^c						X ^c						9 (d) ^b	
Security sector reform	X ^a						X ^b		X ^a				X ^c													13 (b) ^b
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c			X ^b			17 ^b	X ^c						X ^c						X ^c	X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^b						X ^a				X ^c						X ^c							13 (b) ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

By resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), inter alia, to monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army or its successor from the Abyei Area, and to provide demining assistance and technical advice as well as security for the oil infrastructure.⁸²

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNISFA five times, the last being until 15 May 2016.⁸³ By resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#),

the Council affirmed that UNISFA could undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities.⁸⁴ Moreover, the Council mandated UNISFA to strengthen the capacities of community protection committees to assist with management of law and order processes in Abyei.⁸⁵

Table 9 provides an overview of the mandate of UNISFA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁸² Resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁸³ Resolutions [2156 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2179 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2205 \(2015\)](#), para.1, [2230 \(2015\)](#), para.1, and [2251 \(2015\)](#), para.1.

⁸⁴ Resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 15.

Table 9
UNISFA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution															
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)															
	1990 (2011)	2003 (2011)	2024 (2011)	2032 (2011)	2047 (2012)	2075 (2012)	2104 (2013)	2113 (2013)	2126 (2013)	2156 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2179 (2014)	2205 (2015)	2228 (2015)	2230 (2015)	2251 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^b				X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	12 ^b			X ^c	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a															
International cooperation and coordination		X ^a			X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police																
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a						X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a															
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a		X ^b							X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Support to police	X ^a											15 ^b			X ^c	
Political process	X ^a		X ^b				X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters												15 ^a			X ^c	

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

By resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period of one year. In the resolution, UNMISS was authorized, *inter alia*, to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate on the protection of civilians.⁸⁶

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS five times, the last being until 31 July 2016.⁸⁷ By resolution 2252 (2015), the Council increased the authorized force level of UNMISS by 500 troops and 678 police officers.⁸⁸

In resolution 2155 (2014), the Council endorsed the cessation of hostilities agreement and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 23 January 2014 and 9 May 2014, respectively.⁸⁹ The Council further authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means for the protection of civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights, creating the conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement.⁹⁰ In resolution 2187 (2014) of 24 November 2014, the Council reinstated the mandate of the mission.⁹¹ Subsequently, in resolution 2223

(2015), which extended the mandate of UNMISS without modifying its core tasks, the Council requested the mission to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan and the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.⁹²

Further to the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan,⁹³ in resolution 2241 (2015) the Council expanded the mandate of UNMISS to include additional tasks in support of its implementation, such as supporting the planning and establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, assisting the parties in the development of a strategy to address activities relating to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, and participating in and supporting the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism.⁹⁴

In resolution 2252 (2015), the Council authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform a series of new and existing tasks. In particular, among the new tasks, the resolution authorized UNMISS to advise and assist the National Elections Commission, and to provide training support and advisory assistance to the Joint Integrated Police Unit.⁹⁵

Table 10 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMISS since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁸⁶ Resolution 1996 (2011), para. 4.

⁸⁷ Resolutions 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), and 2223 (2015) were adopted unanimously. The Russian Federation and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela abstained from the vote on resolutions 2241 (2015) and 2252 (2015), objecting to the inclusion of the threat of sanctions and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (see S/PV.7532), and to the reference to the hybrid court for South Sudan (see S/PV.7532 and S/PV.7581).

⁸⁸ Resolution 2252 (2015), para. 7.

⁸⁹ Resolution 2155 (2014), para. 1.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁹¹ Resolution 2187 (2014), para. 4 (a) to (d).

⁹² Resolution 2223 (2015), para. 15. For information relating to the mandate of the Committee, see part IX, sect. I.

⁹³ Resolution 2241 (2015), third preambular paragraph.

⁹⁴ Resolution 2241 (2015), para. 4 (e) (i)–(vi).

⁹⁵ Resolution 2252 (2015), para. 8 (d) (vii) and (viii).

Table 10
UNMISS: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																
	1996 (2011)	2003 (2011)	PRST/ 2011/21	PRST/ 2012/18	2057 (2012)	PRST/ 2012/28	PRST/ 2013/6	2109 (2013)	2113 (2013)	PRST/ 2013/18	PRST/ 2014/8	2155 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2187 (2014)	2223 (2015)	2228 (2015)	2241 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a				X ^c			X ^c				4 ^a	4 ^a	4 ^a		4 ^a	8 ^a
Civil-military coordination												4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a	4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a	4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a		4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a	8 (a) (ii) ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	12th ^b						4 (e) (iii), (iv) and (v) ^a	8 (d) (iv) and (v) ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a										X ^b						8 (d) (vii) ^a
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a				X ^c						X ^b	4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 14 ^a	4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 14 ^a	4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 14 ^a	4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 12, ^a 19 ^a	8 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 8 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 8 (d) (viii), ^a 14, ^a 17 ^a	
Humanitarian support												4 (c) (i) ^a	4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a	4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a		4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a	8 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	10th, ^b 12th ^b	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 6 ^a	X ^c 4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 6 ^a	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i), ^a 4 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 6 ^a	X ^c 4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i), ^a 4 (d) (i) and (ii), ^a 5, ^a 7 ^a	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i), ^a 4 (d) (i) and (ii), ^a 5, ^a 7 ^a	3, ^a 8 (a) (ii), ^a 8 (b) (iii), ^a 8 (c) (i), ^a 8 (d) (vii), ^a 11 ^a
Military and police																	
Ceasefire monitoring												4 (d) (iii) ^a	4 (d) (iii) ^a	4 (d) (iii) ^a		4 (e) (iv) ^a	8 (d) (v) ^a
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b		4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 12 ^a		4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 17 ^a	8 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 15 ^a

Category and mandated task	Resolution																	
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																	
	1996 (2011)	2003 (2011)	PRST/ 2011/21	PRST/ 2012/18	2057 (2012)	PRST/ 2012/28	PRST/ 2013/6	2109 (2013)	2113 (2013)	PRST/ 2013/18	PRST/ 2014/8	2155 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2187 (2014)	2223 (2015)	2228 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a											4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 16 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 18 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 18 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 23 ^a	8 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 21 ^a	
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a			X ^b			X ^c					4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a		4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 17 ^a	8 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 15 ^a	
Support to military	X ^a																	
Support to police	X ^a											4 (a) (vi) ^a	4 (a) (vi) ^a	4 (a) (vi) ^a		4 (a) (vi) ^a	8 (a) (vi), ^a 8 (d) (viii) ^a	
Political process	X ^a											4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v), ^a 6 ^a		4 (a) (v), ^a 4 (e) (i)- (vi), ^a 5, ^a 7 ^a	3, ^a 8 (a) (v), ^a 8 (d) (i)- (viii), ^a 11 ^a	
Public information	X ^a			X ^a			X ^b											
Rule of law/ judicial matters	X ^a			X ^c			X ^c											
Security sector reform	X ^a															4 (e) (iii) ^a	8 (d) (iv) ^a	
Support to sanctions regimes														15 ^a		20 ^a	18 ^a	
Support to State institutions	X ^a											4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v) ^a		4 (a) (v), ^a 4 (e) (ii) ^a	8 (a) (v), ^a 8 (d) (ii) and (iii) ^a	

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by the Security Council on 25 April 2013, by resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period of 12 months, subsuming the United Nations Office in Mali into the Mission. Upon the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) on 1 July 2013,⁹⁶ MINUSMA commenced the implementation of its mandate.⁹⁷

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA twice for periods of one year, the last being until 30 June 2016.⁹⁸ In resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council increased the military personnel component of MINUSMA including at least 40 military observers within an authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 military personnel and 1,440 police personnel.⁹⁹

In resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of MINUSMA by requesting the mission to expand its presence in the North of Mali, including through long-range patrols; support the implementation of the ceasefire consistent with the provisions of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement; and enhance its operational coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces.¹⁰⁰ The Council added several elements to the mandate of MINUSMA. The Council requested the Mission (a) to coordinate with and support the Malian authorities to launch an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali; (b) to support the cantonment of armed groups as an essential step leading to the development and implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for former combatants; (c) to support the conduct of local elections; and (d) to provide support to the activities of the international commission of inquiry as envisaged by the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014.¹⁰¹ The Council also requested MINUSMA to support the Malian authorities to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country, especially in the north of Mali.¹⁰² In that regard, the Council added the following

tasks to the mandate of MINUSMA, namely, in support of the Malian authorities, to provide training and other support for the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices, and to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the voluntary, safe and dignified return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees as well as for projects aimed at stabilizing the north of Mali.¹⁰³ Lastly, the Council encouraged MINUSMA to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities.¹⁰⁴

In resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council further mandated the Mission to support, monitor and supervise the implementation of the ceasefire arrangements and confidence-building measures by the Government of Mali and the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups, to devise and support local mechanisms with a view to consolidating those arrangements and measures, as well as to report to the Council on any violations of the ceasefire.¹⁰⁵ Moreover, the Council requested MINUSMA to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards reconciliation and social cohesion, and to further enhance its interaction with the civilian population, including through the development of a communication strategy and Mission radio.¹⁰⁶ The Council also requested the Mission to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces complied with the human rights due diligence policy.¹⁰⁷ In addition, the Council requested MINUSMA to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, including by supporting the implementation of the political and institutional reforms, defence and security measures, and reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement.¹⁰⁸ The Council also requested MINUSMA to ensure the full and active participation of women in the implementation of the Agreement, and to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate.¹⁰⁹

Table 11 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSMA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁹⁶ For information regarding AFISMA, see part VIII, section III.

⁹⁷ Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

⁹⁸ Resolutions [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 11, and [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

⁹⁹ Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 13 (a) (iv), (v) and (vi).

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, para. 13 (b) (i), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vii).

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, para. 13 (c) (i).

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, para. 13 (c) (iii), (vii) and (viii).

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 14 (a).

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 14 (c) and 20.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 14 b (i), (ii) and (iii).

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 24.

Table 11
MINUSMA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution					
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)					
	2100 (2013)	2112 (2013)	2162 (2014)	2164 (2014)	S/PRST/2015/5	2227 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a			12 ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a			5, ^b 13 (b) (iii) and (iv), ^b 13 (c) (iii), ^b 32 ^a		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a			13 (b) (v) ^b		14 (b) (iv) ^a
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a			13 (b) (vi), ^b 13 (c) (vii) ^b		14 (c), ^b 21, ^b 23, ^b 24 ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a			13 (c) (vii) ^b		X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	13 (b) (iv) ^b		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Military and police						
Ceasefire monitoring				13 (a) (v) ^a		14 (a), ^b 14 (b) (ii) ^a
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a			13 (a) (iv) ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Support to military	X ^a			13 (a) (vi) ^b		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Support to police	X ^a			X ^c		
Political process	X ^a			13 (b) (i) ^b		14 (b) (i), ^a 14 (c) ^b
Public information				20 ^a		20 ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a			13 (b) (vi) ^b		14 (b) (iii) ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^c		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a			13 (c) (i), ^b 13 (c) (viii) ^a		
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			X ^c		

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

By resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Security Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period

until 30 April 2015.¹¹⁰ The Council requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA as of 10 April 2014.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ Resolution 2149 (2014), para. 18.

¹¹¹ Ibid., para. 19.

The Council decided that MINUSCA would initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers.¹¹² In resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2015, the Council authorized an increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for MINUSCA.¹¹³

In resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), the Council decided that the mandate of MINUSCA should initially focus on the following priority tasks: (a) protection of civilians; (b) support for the implementation of the transition process; (c) facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (d) protection of United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods; (e) promotion and protection of human rights; (f) support for national and international justice and the rule of law; and (g) support for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of former combatants and armed elements.¹¹⁴ The Council also mandated MINUSCA to provide support to security sector reform, coordinate international assistance, and assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and the Panel of Experts.¹¹⁵

In resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#) of 28 April 2015, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSCA for a period of one year, until 30 April 2016.¹¹⁶ The Council modified the mandate of MINUSCA by requesting the Mission, inter alia, to devise, coordinate and provide assistance to the electoral process and make all necessary preparations for the holding of the

presidential and legislative elections, which were scheduled to take place by August 2015, as well as to the organization and holding of the constitutional referendum.¹¹⁷ In addition, the Council decided that MINUSCA would assist the transitional authorities and subsequent elected authorities in the establishment of the Special Criminal Court, and provide technical assistance and capacity-building to the authorities of the Central African Republic, in order to facilitate the functioning of the Court.¹¹⁸ The Council also requested the Mission to support the implementation of the revised strategy for reintegration of former combatants in line with the wider security sector reform, and to regroup and canton combatants in accordance with the Brazzaville agreement and in cooperation with the transitional authorities.¹¹⁹ The Mission was also mandated to destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunitions of disarmed combatants in keeping with its effort to seize and collect arms and related materiel, the supply, sale or transfer of which violated the sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution [2196 \(2015\)](#).¹²⁰ Moreover, the Council requested MINUSCA to support the Central African Republic authorities to develop a nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources, with the aim of extending State authority over the entire territory and its resources.¹²¹

Table 12 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSCA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, para. 20.

¹¹³ Resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

¹¹⁴ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 30 (a)-(g).

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 31 (a), (b) and (c).

¹¹⁶ Resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 22.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (b) (v) and b (vi).

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (g) (i) and (ii).

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (h) (ii) and (iv).

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (h) (iv).

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 33 (c).

Table 12
MINUSCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution									
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)									
	2149 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2014/28	2212 (2015)	2217 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/17
Authorization of the use of force	29 ^a						X ^c			
Civil-military coordination	30 (a) (iii), ^a 30 (c) ^a						32 (c) ^b			
Demilitarization and arms management	30 (g) ^a	12th ^b		X ^c	X ^c		32 (b) (viii), ^b 32 (h) (ii) and (iv) ^b	X ^c		
Electoral assistance	30 (b) (i) and (v) ^a					X ^c	32 (b) (v) and (vi) ^b			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	30 (a) (ii), ^a 30 (b) (iv) and (v), ^a 30 (e), ^a 30 (f) (ii) and (iii), ^a 30 (g), ^a 34, ^a 35, ^a 39 ^a						32 (b) (v), ^b 32 (e) (iv) ^b			
Humanitarian support	30 (c) ^a						32 (c) ^b			
International cooperation and coordination	30 (a) (iii) and (iv), ^a 30 (b) (i), ^a 30 (c), ^a 30 (e) (iii), ^a 30 (f) (i) and (iii), ^a 31 (b), ^a 32, ^a 36 ^a	6th, ^b 10th, ^b 12th ^b	X ^c	X ^c			32 (c), ^b 32 (g) (i), ^a 33 (a) (iii), ^b 33 (b) ^b	X ^c	X ^c	
Military and police										
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	30 (a) ^a					X ^c	X ^c			X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	30 (d) ^a						X ^c			
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	30 (a) (i), ^a 30 (b) (iii), ^a 30 (f) (iii), ^a 30 (g) ^a					X ^c	32 (g) (ii) ^a			
Support to police	30 (f) (i) and (iii), ^a 40 ^a						32 (f) (i), ^b 33 (a) (iii) ^b			
Political process	30 (b) (i)–(v), ^a 30 (f) (ii), ^a 36 ^a					X ^c	32 (b) (v)–(viii) ^b			X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters	30 (b) (iv), ^a 30 (e) (iii), ^a 30 (f) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 40 ^a						32 (f) (i), ^b 32 (g), ^a 33 (a) (iii) ^b			X ^c

Category and mandated task	Resolution									
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)									
	2149 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2014/28	2212 (2015)	2217 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/17
Security sector reform	31 (a) ^a				X ^c		32 (h) (ii), ^b 33 (b) ^b			
Support to sanctions regimes	31 (c), (d) and (e) ^a						29, ^b 32 (h) (iv) ^b			
Support to State institutions	30 (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) ^a						32 (b) (v)–(viii), ^b 32 (g) (ii), ^a 33 (c), ^a 34 (e) ^b			X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

Americas

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established by the Security Council on 30 April 2004, by resolution [1542 \(2004\)](#).

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH twice for periods of one year each, the last being until 15 October 2016.¹²² In resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#) of 14 October 2014, the Council reduced the military component of MINUSTAH, deciding that the overall force level of the Mission would consist of up to 2,370 troops.¹²³ The Council, in resolution [2243 \(2015\)](#), affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of MINUSTAH and its transition to a future United Nations presence beginning no sooner than 15 October 2016.¹²⁴ The Council indicated that it would base its

decision on the review of the overall capacity of Haiti to ensure security and stability and on the security conditions on the ground.¹²⁵

During the period under review, the mandate of MINUSTAH remained largely unchanged. However, in resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), in addition to its existing mandate, the Council encouraged MINUSTAH to assist the Government in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, illegal arms trafficking, drug trafficking and trafficking of persons, especially children, as well as ensuring proper border management.¹²⁶

Table 13 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSTAH since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹²² Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2243 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

¹²³ Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 2.

¹²⁴ Resolution [2243 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 15.

Table 13
MINUSTAH: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution												Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)	
	1542 (2004)	1608 (2005)	1702 (2006)	1743 (2007)	1780 (2007)	1840 (2008)	1892 (2009)	1927 (2010)	1944 (2010)	2012 (2011)	2070 (2012)	2119 (2013)	2180 (2014)	2243 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a							X ^b		X ^c	X ^c			
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a							X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a													
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^c				
Support to military	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b										
Support to police	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Public information		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c							
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	15 ^b	X ^c
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

Asia

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

The Security Council established the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) on 21 April 1948, by resolution 47 (1948). The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP, were deployed in January 1949 to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established earlier that same year by resolution 39 (1948) of 20 January 1948. Following the termination of the Commission,

by resolution 91 (1951), the Council decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Group has remained in existence since. After the renewed hostilities in 1971, the task of UNMOGIP has been to monitor developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971.

During the period under review, the Council did not formally discuss UNMOGIP and there were no changes to its mandate. Table 14 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMOGIP since its establishment.

Table 14
UNMOGIP: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution	
	47 (1948)	91 (1951)
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

Europe

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established by the Security Council on 4 March 1964, by resolution 186 (1964), to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Pursuant to resolutions 186 (1964), 355 (1974) and 359 (1974), UNFICYP has been mandated to supervise the ceasefire lines, maintain a buffer zone, undertake humanitarian activities and support the good offices mission of the Secretary-

General. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP four times for periods of six months, the last being until 31 January 2016.¹²⁷

The Council made no changes to the mandate or composition of UNFICYP during the period under review. Table 15 provides an overview of the mandate of UNFICYP since its establishment.

¹²⁷ Resolutions 2135 (2014), para. 7, 2168 (2014), para. 7, 2197 (2015), para. 7 and 2234 (2015), para. 7.

Table 15
UNFICYP: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)						
	186 (1964)	355 (1974)	359 (1974)	2135 (2014)	2168 (2014)	2197 (2015)	2234 (2015)
Humanitarian support			X ^a				
Military and police							
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b					

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)						
	186 (1964)	355 (1974)	359 (1974)	2135 (2014)	2168 (2014)	2197 (2015)	2234 (2015)
Support to police	X ^a						
Political process	X ^a						

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNFICYP prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established by the Security Council on 10 June 1999, by resolution 1244 (1999). UNMIK was mandated to carry out a range of tasks, including promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, performing basic civilian administrative functions, and organizing and overseeing the development of

provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government.¹²⁸ The mandate of UNMIK is open-ended.¹²⁹

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decision relating to UNMIK. There were no changes to its mandate or composition. Table 16 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIK since its establishment.

¹²⁸ Resolution 1244 (1999), para. 11.

¹²⁹ Resolution 1244 (1999), para. 19.

Table 16
UNMIK: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution 1244 (1999)
Civil-military coordination	X ^a
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a
Military and police	
Support to police	X ^a
Political process	X ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

Middle East

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established by the Security Council on 29 May 1948, by resolution 50 (1948), to assist the United Nations Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine, following the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. It was the first peacekeeping operation

established by the United Nations. Since then, UNTSO military observers have remained in the Middle East and have continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in monitoring ceasefires, supervising armistice agreements and preventing isolated incidents from escalating. The mandate of UNTSO is open-ended.

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning UNTSO. There

were no changes to its mandate or composition. Table 17 provides an overview of the mandate of UNTSO since its establishment.

Table 17
UNTSO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution	
	50 (1948)	73 (1949)
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974, by resolution 350 (1974), following the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, in the Golan Heights. Since then, UNDOF has remained in the area to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, and to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement and the areas of separation and limitation.

During the period under review, the Council, in a series of resolutions, extended the mandate of UNDOF for four periods of six months, the last being until 30 June 2016. There were no changes to its mandate or the composition.¹³⁰

Table 18 provides an overview of the mandate of UNDOF since its establishment.

¹³⁰ Resolutions 2163 (2014), para. 6, 2192 (2014), para. 7, 2229 (2015), para. 7, and 2257 (2015), para. 8.

Table 18
UNDOF: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution				
	350 (1974)	Adopted during 2014–2015			
		2163 (2014)	2192 (2014)	2229 (2015)	2257 (2015)
Military and police					
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a				

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNDOF prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, by resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Council decided that the Force would (a) confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon; (b) restore international peace and security; and (c) assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL twice for periods of one year, the last being until 31 August 2016. There were no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNIFIL.¹³¹

Table 19 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIFIL since its establishment, including references to Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹³¹ Resolutions 2172 (2014), para. 1, and 2236 (2015), para. 1.

Table 19
UNIFIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution										
	425 (1978)	426 (1978)	1701 (2006)	1832 (2008)	1884 (2009)	1937 (2010)	2004 (2011)	2064 (2012)	2115 (2013)	Adopted during 2014–2015	
										2172 (2014)	2236 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force			X ^a								
Demilitarization and arms management			X ^a								
Humanitarian support			X ^a								
International cooperation and coordination		X ^a						X ^b			
Military and police											
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b								
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons			X ^a								
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment			X ^a								
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b				X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Support to military			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b								

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNIFIL prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

II. Political and peacebuilding missions

Note

Section II focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of political and peacebuilding missions authorized by the Council and the implementation of, changes to and termination of their mandates during the period under review. It includes an overview of the authorized mandate of each mission at the start of the period and relevant changes to the mandate during the period. The Council also authorized other political initiatives of the Secretary-General relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that may be deemed political missions; they are covered in part IX.¹³²

¹³² For information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General whose mandates

Overview of political and peacebuilding missions during 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, the Council oversaw 12 political and peacebuilding missions.¹³³ Eight of the missions were based in Africa,¹³⁴ two in the Middle East¹³⁵ and two in Asia.¹³⁶ Their size varied

relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, other than those appointed as heads of peacekeeping, political or peacebuilding missions, see part IX, sect. VI.

¹³³ For information relating to individual political missions and peacebuilding offices, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

¹³⁴ UNOWA, UNIOGBIS, UNSOM, BINUCA, UNOCA, UNSMIL, BNUB and MENUB.

¹³⁵ Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and UNAMI.

from relatively small missions, such as the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), to larger assistance missions deployed in highly complex and volatile environments, such as the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).

On 10 April 2014, the Council subsumed the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into a peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). On 31 December 2014, the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) completed its mandate, and from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 the Council deployed the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUB) to monitor the electoral process.

Mandates of political missions and peacebuilding offices

During the period under review, while the mandates of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) remained largely unchanged the Council expanded the mandates of all other political missions and peacebuilding offices.

Political missions and peacebuilding offices continued to contribute to the overall objective of maintaining international peace and security through early warning, mediation, preventive diplomacy, support to electoral processes, good offices and peacebuilding efforts. In general, they continued to be complex and multidimensional operations with varying structures and functions, combining political tasks with a broader set of mandates in the areas of human rights, security sector reform and the rule of law.

During the period, Council decisions relating to the mandates of missions reflected a growing diversity and complexity of cooperation between the United Nations and regional actors. For example, pursuant to the Council's decision, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) continued to facilitate the work of the Interregional Coordination Centre on maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, UNOWA continued to support capacity-building measures within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It conducted early warning

missions with ECOWAS, provided technical support for the establishment of a mediation facilitation division within the ECOWAS Commission and support to the ECOWAS electoral commission network. Moreover, UNOWA worked closely with the African Union on counter-terrorism and the prevention of radicalization, as well as on capacity-building for national institutions. UNOCA continued to provide support to the subregion in the area of mediation by, inter alia, participating in the review of the institutional mediation capacity of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). UNOCA also played a key role in facilitating cooperation between ECCAS and the African Ombudsmen and Mediators Association in Central Africa.

In addition, country-specific special political missions developed partnerships with key regional actors during the period under review. For example, UNSOM worked closely with the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the European Union to support the political process and the implementation of a new deal compact for Somalia (Somali Compact). The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) collaborated with the African Union, the European Union, the League of Arab States and the International Contact Group for Libya to promote a political solution to the crisis in Libya. The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) worked closely with ECOWAS, the African Union, the European Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the International Organization of la Francophonie to encourage key stakeholders to engage in a dialogue to resolve political tensions, increase stability and sustain constitutional order.

Across all missions, the most common mandated tasks were those related to political processes and international cooperation and coordination. Given the limited scope of its mandate (electoral assistance), MENUB was the only mission whose mandate did not include those tasks. Political and peacebuilding missions in Africa generally had a wider range of mandates compared with those in other regions. There was also a regional variation in the nature of the mandates. For example, seven out of eight political and peacebuilding missions in Africa were mandated to undertake tasks in the areas of human rights and support to State institutions. By contrast, only two missions in Asia and the Middle East performed those tasks. Of the total of 12 political and peacebuilding missions, only UNRCCA and UNSCOL were open-ended. Tables 20 and 21 provide an overview of the mandates of political and peacebuilding missions active during the period under review.

¹³⁶ United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia and UNAMA.

Table 20
Specific mandates in political and peacebuilding missions: Africa

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNOWA</i>	<i>BINUCA</i>	<i>UNIOGBIS</i>	<i>UNOCA</i>	<i>BNUB</i>	<i>MENUB</i>	<i>UNSMIL</i>	<i>UNSOM</i>
Chapter VII							X	X
Demilitarization and arms management		X	X	X			X	X
Electoral assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Humanitarian support	X	X			X		X	
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Military and police	X		X	X	X		X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Public information	X							
Rule of law/judicial matters	X	X	X		X		X	X
Security sector reform	X	X	X		X		X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X				X	X
Support to State institutions	X	X	X	X	X		X	X

Abbreviations: BINUCA, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic; BNUB, United Nations Office in Burundi; MENUB, Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNOWA, United Nations Office for West Africa; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

 Table 21
Specific mandates in political and peacebuilding missions: Asia and Middle East

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNAMA</i>	<i>UNRCCA</i>	<i>UNAMI</i>	<i>UNSCOL</i>
Civil-military coordination	X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X		X	
Electoral assistance	X		X	
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X		X	
Humanitarian support	X		X	
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X
Military and police	X		X	
Political process	X	X	X	X
Public information			X	
Rule of law/judicial matters	X		X	
Security sector reform	X			
Support to sanctions regimes	X		X	
Support to State institutions	X		X	

Abbreviations: UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNRCCA, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia; UNSCOL, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon.

Africa

United Nations Office for West Africa

The United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 26 and 29 November 2001.¹³⁷ Subsequently, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 19 and 23 December 2013, the Council extended the mandate of UNOWA for a period of three years, until 31 December 2016.¹³⁸

During the period under review, in a presidential statement dated 26 March 2014,¹³⁹ the Council reiterated its request in resolution 2097 (2013) that UNOWA should make available its good offices to

support the Government of Sierra Leone and the new United Nations Resident Coordinator as necessary. In presidential statements dated 10 December 2014 and 11 June 2015, the Council called on the United Nations Office in Central Africa to continue its collaboration with UNOWA, in order to continue to support, as appropriate, the states of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat of Boko Haram on peace and security.¹⁴⁰

Table 22 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNOWA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹³⁷ S/2001/1128 and S/2001/1129.

¹³⁸ S/2013/753 and S/2013/759.

¹³⁹ S/PRST/2014/6, ninth paragraph.

¹⁴⁰ S/PRST/2014/25, sixteenth paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/12, fourth paragraph.

Table 22
UNOWA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution														
	S/2001/1128 and S/2001/1129		S/2005/16 and S/2005/17		S/2007/753 and S/2007/754		S/PRST/2009/6 S/PRST/2009/20		S/2010/660 and S/2010/661		2097 (2013)		Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)		
	S/2013/753 and S/2013/759	S/2013/759	S/PRST/2014/6	S/PRST/2014/25	S/PRST/2015/12										
Electoral assistance			X ^a					X ^a				X ^a			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict			X ^a					X ^a				X ^a			
Humanitarian support			X ^a												
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a					X ^a				X ^a	16th ^a		X ^c
Military and police															
Maritime security												X ^a			
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a					X ^a	X ^b			X ^a	X ^c		X ^c
Public information			X ^a					X ^a				X ^a			
Rule of law/judicial matters		X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c			X ^a				X ^a			
Security sector reform			X ^a					X ^a				X ^a			
Support to State institutions			X ^a					X ^a				X ^a			

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

The Security Council, by a presidential statement dated 7 April 2009,¹⁴¹ established the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) and ensure the coherence of peacebuilding support activities by the various United Nations entities present in the Central African Republic.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of BINUCA one last time, until 31 January 2015, in resolution 2134 (2014) of 28 January 2014.¹⁴² The Council modified the mandate of BINUCA by requesting the Office to, inter alia, cooperate with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and its Panel of Experts,¹⁴³ and to assist the transitional authorities in securing evidence and crime scenes to support investigations into reports of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic.¹⁴⁴ The Council

also requested BINUCA to make all necessary preparations, in support of the transitional authorities and working on an urgent basis with the National Electoral Authority, for the holding of elections.¹⁴⁵ Moreover, the Council strengthened the mandate of BINUCA to coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of tasks, including providing support for the implementation of the transition process, the stabilization of the security situation (with an emphasis on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation), the promotion and protection of human rights and the facilitation of humanitarian access.¹⁴⁶

Subsequently, by means of resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Council requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of BINUCA into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of the adoption of the resolution.¹⁴⁷

Table 23 provides an overview of the mandate of BINUCA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁴¹ See [S/PRST/2009/5](#).

¹⁴² Resolution 2134 (2014), para. 1.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (f).

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 20.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (a).

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 2 (a), (d), (e) and 19.

¹⁴⁷ Resolution 2149 (2014) para. 19. For information regarding the establishment and mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I.

Table 23
BINUCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution										Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)
	<i>S/PRST/2009/5</i>	<i>S/PRST/2010/26</i>	<i>S/PRST/2011/21</i>	2031 (2011)	<i>S/PRST/2012/18</i>	<i>S/PRST/2012/28</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/6</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/18</i>	2088 (2013)	2121 (2013)	
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^a	2 (d) ^b
Electoral assistance	X ^a									X ^a	2 (a), ^b 7 ^b
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a			X ^b					X ^c	X ^a	2 (e), ^b 19 ^b
Humanitarian support										X ^a	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^a	2 (a), (d) and (e), ^b 19 ^b
Political process	X ^a			X ^b					X ^b	X ^a	2 (a) and (e) ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a			X ^b						X ^a	2 (e), ^b 19, ^b 20 ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^b					X ^b	X ^a	X ^c
Support to sanctions regime											2 (f) ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a										2 (c) ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

In resolution 1876 (2009) of 26 June 2009, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), effective from 1 January 2010. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS three times for periods of 6, 3 and 12 months, respectively, the last being until 29 February 2016.¹⁴⁸

In the light of the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau in April 2014, in resolution 2157 (2014) of 29 May 2014, the Council modified the mandate of UNIOGBIS. In recognition of the progress achieved, the Council removed the component related to the provision of electoral assistance and adjusted the language relating to the objective of supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process by replacing the wording included in earlier resolutions, “to facilitate the return to constitutional order”, with the wording “to facilitate democratic governance”.¹⁴⁹

In resolution 2203 (2015) of 18 February 2015, the Council modified the mandate of UNIOGBIS, requesting the Office to support an inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance and work towards consensus on key political issues, particularly concerning the implementation of necessary urgent reforms.¹⁵⁰ The Council further affirmed that UNIOGBIS would continue to lead international efforts in a series of priority areas.¹⁵¹ In that regard, the Council stated that, in addition to its existing mandate, UNIOGBIS would provide support to the Government of Guinea-Bissau to incorporate a gender perspective into peacebuilding, and support the implementation of the national action plan on gender to ensure the involvement, representation and participation of women at all levels, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers.¹⁵² The Council added a new task to the mandate, encouraging UNIOGBIS to assist in coordinating international assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in its fight against poverty.¹⁵³

Table 24 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIOGBIS since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁴⁸ Resolutions 2157 (2014), para. 1, 2186 (2014), para. 1, and 2203 (2013), para. 1.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 2157 (2014), para. 1 (a).

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 2203 (2015), para. 2 (a).

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 3 (e). In resolution 2186 (2014), para. 1 (g), the Council decided that one of the Office’s tasks would be mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding.

¹⁵³ Resolution 2203 (2015), para. 16.

Table 24
UNIOGBIS: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution									
	1876 (2009)	S/PRST/2009/29	1949 (2010)	2030 (2011)	2092 (2013)	2103 (2013)	S/PRST/2013/19	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)		
								2157 (2014)	2186 (2014)	2203 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a									
Electoral assistance	X ^a				X ^c	X ^a				
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	3 (e) ^b
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	16 ^a
Military and police										
Support to police	X ^a									
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	1 (a) ^b	X ^c	2 (a) ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Support to sanctions regimes						X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	16 ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 11 December 2009 and 30 August 2010, for an initial period of two years.¹⁵⁴ The Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) called for the establishment of UNOCA, which was modelled on the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCA for an additional 18 months, until 31 August 2015.¹⁵⁵ Subsequently, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 16 and 21 July 2015, it extended the mandate for three years, until 31 August 2018.¹⁵⁶

During the period under review, the Council adopted several decisions that modified the mandate of UNOCA. In a presidential statement issued on 12 May 2014, the Council requested UNOCA to work with international partners to develop a framework for international efforts to promote the long-term stabilization of areas formerly affected by the Lord's Resistance Army in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including through early recovery projects and programmes to strengthen community cohesion.¹⁵⁷ In a presidential statement issued on 10 December

2014, the Council encouraged UNOCA to provide electoral assistance to States in the region, including through the promotion of women's political participation.¹⁵⁸ In addition, the Council called on UNOCA to continue to collaborate with UNOWA in supporting the States of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat posed by Boko Haram to peace and security in the region.¹⁵⁹

Further, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 16 and 21 July 2015,¹⁶⁰ the Council reviewed the mandate of UNOCA for the period 2015 to 2018, which included such core areas as the performance of good offices in the international mediation on the crisis in the Central African Republic, as well as in countries approaching elections or facing institutional crisis. Other areas included enhancing subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation and serving as secretariat for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. The Office would support regional and subregional efforts to address the impact of emerging security threats, including Boko Haram and maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and enhance coherence and coordination in the work of the United Nations on peace and security in the subregion. UNOCA would also establish a dedicated analytical unit integrated under the Political Affairs Section.¹⁶¹

Table 25 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁵⁴ S/2009/697 and S/2010/457.

¹⁵⁵ S/2014/103 and S/2014/104.

¹⁵⁶ S/2015/554 and S/2015/555.

¹⁵⁷ S/PRST/2014/8, fifteenth paragraph.

¹⁵⁸ S/PRST/2014/25, first paragraph.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, sixteenth paragraph.

¹⁶⁰ S/2015/554 and S/2015/555.

¹⁶¹ See S/2015/554, annex.

Table 25
UNOCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution												
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)												
	<i>S/2009/697 and S/2010/457</i>	<i>S/PRST/2011/21</i>	<i>S/2012/656 and S/2012/657</i>	<i>S/PRST/2012/18</i>	<i>S/PRST/2012/28</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/6</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/18</i>	<i>S/2014/103 and S/2014/104</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/8</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/25</i>	<i>S/2015/554 and S/2015/555</i>	<i>S/PRST/2015/12</i>	
Demilitarization and arms management						X ^a							
Electoral assistance										1st ^a		X ^c	
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict										1st ^a		X ^c	
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	15th ^a	10th, ^a 15th, ^a 16th, ^a 17th ^a	2 (a), ^b 3 (a) and (b) ^b	X ^c	
Military and police													
Maritime security										17th ^a		X ^c	
Political process	X ^a		X ^c					X ^c		15th ^b	1 (a), ^b 1 (b) and (c), ^a 4 (b) ^b	X ^c	
Support to State institutions									15th ^a	X ^c		X ^c	

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Office in Burundi

On 16 December 2010, by resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), the Security Council established the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) to support the progress achieved by all national stakeholders in consolidating peace, democracy and development in Burundi,¹⁶² for an initial period of twelve months beginning on 1 January 2011. BNUB succeeded the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB).¹⁶³

In resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#) of 13 February 2014, the Council commended the continued contribution of BNUB to peace, security and development in Burundi, and extended the mandate of BNUB for the last time from 16 February to 31 December 2014.¹⁶⁴ The mission completed its mandate on 31 December 2014 and transferred its responsibilities to the United Nations country team.¹⁶⁵

During the period under review, in resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of BNUB and requested the Office to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the areas previously mandated, with the exception of the task of providing support to Burundi's deepening regional integration.¹⁶⁶ In addition, in view of the Office's pending closure, the Council encouraged BNUB, the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission and other partners to form a transition steering group to map the international community's support to Burundi, in particular the transfer of the Office's functions that might be needed after its planned drawdown.¹⁶⁷

Table 26 provides an overview of the mandate of BNUB since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁶² Resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶³ For information relating to the mandate of BNUB, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012–2013*, part X, section II.

¹⁶⁴ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶⁵ [S/PRST/2015/6](#).

¹⁶⁶ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

Table 26

BNUB: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	<i>1959 (2010)</i>	<i>2027 (2011)</i>	<i>2090 (2013)</i>	<i>Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)</i> <i>2137 (2014)</i>
Electoral assistance			X ^a	X ^c
Humanitarian support			X ^a	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	3, ^a 4, ^a 10 ^a
Military and police				
Support to police	X ^a			
Political process	X ^a		X ^c	10 ^a
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^c	10 ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	3, ^a 4, ^a 10 ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi

On 13 February 2014, in resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), the Security Council, taking note of the request from the Government of Burundi, requested the Secretary-General to establish an electoral observer mission immediately at the end of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB).¹⁶⁸ The Council mandated the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUM) to follow and report on the electoral process before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi.¹⁶⁹ MENUM deployed in Burundi on 1 January 2015 with an initial team of 88 personnel, including a 39-strong mission support element.¹⁷⁰

In a letter dated 11 June 2015 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General requested the Council to increase the operational capacity of MENUM by strengthening its

electoral observation capacity and enhancing its operational support capacity to deliver administrative, logistical and security support to the reinforced mission.¹⁷¹ He stated that MENUM would need to play an even more prominent and robust role in supporting credible elections.¹⁷² The Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to seek additional staffing positions, including more long-term electoral observers and additional security staff, and emphasized that it was important for MENUM to play a more prominent, robust and visible role.¹⁷³ The Mission concluded its mandate on 18 November 2015, following the conclusion of the parliamentary, presidential and local council elections on 29 June, 21 July and 24 August 2015, respectively.¹⁷⁴

Table 27 provides an overview of the mandate of MENUM since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁶⁸ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 6.

¹⁶⁹ [S/PRST/2015/6](#), tenth paragraph.

¹⁷⁰ [S/2015/447](#), third paragraph.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

¹⁷³ [S/2015/448](#).

¹⁷⁴ See [S/2015/985](#), paras. 1, 2 and 38.

Table 27

MENUM: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2137 (2014)	S/PRST/2015/6	S/PRST/2015/13
Electoral assistance	6 ^a	X ^b	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Reiteration.

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

By resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) of 16 September 2011, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The Mission was mandated, inter alia, to assist and support Libyan national efforts to restore public security and order and promote the rule of law, and to extend State authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services.¹⁷⁵

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL four times for

periods of 12 months, 18 days, 5.5 months and 6 months, respectively, the last being until 15 March 2016.¹⁷⁶

In resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#) of 14 March 2014, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNSMIL and decided further that its mandate as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, should be to support efforts of the Government of Libya. To ensure the transition to democracy, the mandate included providing technical advice and assistance to a national dialogue, to the electoral processes and to the process of preparing, drafting and adopting a new constitution and, through the provision of good offices, to support

¹⁷⁵ Resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), para. 12.

¹⁷⁶ Resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#), para. 6, [2208 \(2015\)](#), para. 2, [2213 \(2015\)](#), para. 9, and [2238 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

an inclusive political settlement and promote a political environment for the integration of ex-combatants into the national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life.¹⁷⁷ The Council also requested UNSMIL to promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, control unsecured arms and related materiel and counter their proliferation, including through the coordination and facilitation of international assistance. The Council also requested the Mission to build governance capacity.¹⁷⁸

On 27 March 2015, in resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), the Council further streamlined the mandate of UNSMIL

by requesting the mission to undertake the following: (a) human rights monitoring and reporting; (b) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; (c) support to key Libyan institutions; (d) support for the provision of essential services and humanitarian assistance; and (e) support for the coordination of international assistance.¹⁷⁹

Table 28 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSMIL since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁷⁷ Resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#), para. 6 (a).

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 6 (b), (c) and (d).

¹⁷⁹ Resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), para. 9 (a)–(e).

Table 28
UNSMIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution							
						Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)		
	2009 (2011)	2022 (2011)	2040 (2012)	2095 (2013)	S/PRST/2013/21	2144 (2014)	2213 (2015)	2238 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	6 (a) and (c) ^a	9 (b) ^a	X ^c
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a) ^a		
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a) and (b) ^a	9 (a) ^a	X ^c
Humanitarian support							9 (d) ^a	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (c) and (d) ^a	9 (e) ^a	X ^c
Military and police								
Support to police	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a				
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence			X ^a	X ^a		6 (c) ^a		
Political process	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a) ^a	9 ^a	12 ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a), (b) and (d) ^a		
Security sector reform			X ^a	X ^a				
Support to sanctions regimes			X ^a	X ^a		14, ^a 15 ^a	25 ^a	
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 ^a	9 (c) ^a	X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) was established by the Security Council on 2 May 2013, by resolution 2102 (2013). The Mission was mandated, inter alia, to provide good offices functions and support the peace and reconciliation process of the Federal Government of Somalia and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building. UNSOM was also mandated to assist the Federal Government in connection with the following: (a) to assist in coordinating international donor support; (b) to help to build the capacity of the Federal Government, inter alia, to promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment and to promote child protection; and (c) to monitor, help to investigate and report on, and help to prevent any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as any violations or abuses committed against children and women.¹⁸⁰

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM three times for periods of 12, 2 and 8 months, the last being until 30 March 2016.¹⁸¹ In resolution 2158 (2014) of 29 May 2014, the Council welcomed the deployment of a United Nations guard unit to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds,¹⁸² following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 31 March and 2 April

2015¹⁸³ authorizing the expansion of the United Nations guard unit in Mogadishu to a total of 530 personnel, an increase of 120 troops. The additional troops reinforced the existing battalion and were responsible for the United Nations guard unit base.¹⁸⁴

In resolution 2158 (2014), the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM for a period of 12 months, reiterating all elements of the mandate contained in resolution 2102 (2013),¹⁸⁵ with the exception of cooperation with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea in the relevant areas of their respective mandates.¹⁸⁶ In resolution 2158 (2014), the Council also added to the mandate of UNSOM the provision of strategic policy advice to the Federal Government of Somalia on public financial management.¹⁸⁷

In resolution 2232 (2015) of 28 July 2015, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, modified the mandate of UNSOM. The Council requested UNSOM to strengthen its presence in all capitals of interim regional administrations to support strategically the political and peace and reconciliation process, including by engaging with the administrations in support of a federal structure, and encouraged regional engagement to be carried out jointly by AMISOM-UNSOM teams.¹⁸⁸

Table 29 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSOM since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁸⁰ Resolution 2102 (2013), para. 2.

¹⁸¹ Resolutions 2158 (2014), para. 1, 2221 (2015), para. 1, and 2232 (2015), para. 21.

¹⁸² Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 8.

¹⁸³ S/2015/234 and S/2015/235.

¹⁸⁴ S/2015/234, p. 2.

¹⁸⁵ Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 1 (a)–(e).

¹⁸⁶ Resolution 2102 (2013), para. 12.

¹⁸⁷ Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 1 (b) (i).

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 2232 (2015), para. 24.

Table 29
UNSOM: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)			
	2102 (2013)	2158 (2014)	2221 (2015)	2232 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	1 (b) (ii) ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a	1 (b) (iii) ^a		X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	1 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 1 (e), ^a 6, ^a 12 ^a		

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)			
	2102 (2013)	2158 (2014)	2221 (2015)	2232 (2015)
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	1 (b), (c) and c (ii), ^a 4 ^a		24 ^b
Military and police				
Maritime security	X ^a	1 (b) (ii), (c) (ii) ^a		
Political process	X ^a	1 (a) ^a		24 ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	1 (b), ^a 1 (d) (iv) ^a		
Security sector reform	X ^a	1 (b) (ii), ^a 1 (c) (i) ^a		
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			
Support to State institutions	X ^a	1 (b), 1 (b) (i) and (iii), ^a 1 (d), ^a 4 ^a		24 ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

Asia

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by the Security Council by resolution 1401 (2002). Its mandate was to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations under the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions, signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001.¹⁸⁹

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year, the last being until 17 March 2016.¹⁹⁰ The mandate of UNAMA as defined in prior resolutions remained largely unchanged.¹⁹¹ However, on 17 March 2014, in resolution 2145 (2014), the Council added

certain elements to the mandate of UNAMA and requested it to provide assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support the integrity and inclusiveness of the electoral process, including, inter alia, measures to enable the full and safe participation of women.¹⁹² On 16 March 2015, in resolution 2210 (2015), the Council decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, with a particular focus, inter alia, on the close coordination and cooperation with the non-combat Resolute Support Mission agreed upon between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Afghanistan, as well as with the Senior Civilian Representative of NATO.¹⁹³

Table 30 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁸⁹ See S/2002/278.

¹⁹⁰ Resolutions 2145 (2014), para. 3, and 2210 (2015), para. 3.

¹⁹¹ Resolutions 1662 (2006), 1746 (2007), 1806 (2008), 1868 (2009), 1917 (2010), 1974 (2011), 2041 (2012) and 2096 (2013).

¹⁹² Resolution 2145 (2014), para. 12.

¹⁹³ Resolution 2210 (2015), para. 6 (f).

Table 30
UNAMA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution												Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)	
	1401 (2002)	1471 (2003)	1536 (2004)	1589 (2005)	1662 (2006)	1746 (2007)	1806 (2008)	1868 (2009)	1917 (2010)	1974 (2011)	2041 (2012)	2096 (2013)	2145 (2014)	2210 (2015)
Civil-military coordination							X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	
Demilitarization and arms management					X ^a				X ^b	X ^b				
Electoral assistance		X ^a		X ^b	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	12 ^b	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	12 ^b	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination					X ^a		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	6 (f) ^b
Military and police														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons							X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Security sector reform										X ^a	X ^c	X ^c		
Support to sanctions regimes						X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			
Support to State institutions	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

The establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia was authorized by the Security Council through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, dated 7 and 15 May 2007.¹⁹⁴ The Centre was established with an open-ended mandate. The mandate, largely focused on preventive activities in Central Asia, has remained unaltered since its establishment in 2007, including during the period under review.

Table 31 provides an overview of the mandate of the Centre since its establishment.

¹⁹⁴ S/2007/279 and S/2007/280.

Table 31
UNRCCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution
	S/2007/279 and S/2007/280
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a
Political process	X ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

Middle East

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established by the Security Council on 14 August 2003 by resolution 1500 (2003) to, inter alia, coordinate humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq by United Nations agencies and between United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year, the last being until 31 July 2016.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁵ Resolutions 2169 (2014), para.1, and 2233 (2015), para.1.

In resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014, the Council modified the mandate of UNAMI by requesting the mission, within its mandate, capabilities and its areas of operations, to assist the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014).¹⁹⁶

Table 32 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMI since resolution 1770 (2007), including references to the provisions in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁹⁶ Resolution 2170 (2014), para. 23.

Table 32
UNAMI: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution								
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)								
	1500 (2003)	1546 (2004)	1770 (2007)	S/PRST/2010/27	2107 (2013)	2169 (2014)	2170 (2014)	2233 (2015)	
Demilitarization and arms management			X ^a						
Electoral assistance	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^a						
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b					
International cooperation and coordination			X ^a		X ^b				
Military and police									
Support to police	X ^a								
Political process	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Public information	X ^a								
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Support to sanctions regimes									23 ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNAMI prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was established by the Security Council through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 8 and 13 February 2007.¹⁹⁷ It was established with an open-ended mandate and replaced the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, established in August 2000 by the Secretary-General.¹⁹⁸

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNSCOL.

Table 33 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSCOL since its establishment.

¹⁹⁷ S/2007/85 and S/2007/86.

¹⁹⁸ S/2007/85.

Table 33
UNSCOL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution	
	S/2007/85 and S/2007/86	S/2008/516 and S/2008/517
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b
Political process	X ^a	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Reiteration.

Index

ARTICLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER**CHAPTER I (Purposes and Principles)**

Article 1, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219

Article 2, 215, 216, 219, 221, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229

CHAPTER II (Membership)

Article 4, 233, 237, 238

Article 4-6, 234

Article 5, 237

Article 6, 233, 237, 238

CHAPTER IV (The General Assembly)

Article 10, 235

Article 10-12, 233, 234

Article 11, 235, 263, 265, 268

Article 12, 236, 237

Article 15, 233, 234, 242

Article 20, 233, 234, 246

CHAPTER V (The Security Council)

Article 23, 233, 234

Article 24, 233, 234, 242, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259

Article 25, 253, 258, 259, 260

Article 26, 253, 260

Article 27, 160, 198, 199, 205, 207, 209

Article 28, 160, 161

Article 29, 382, 428

Article 30, 160, 210, 211

CHAPTER VI (Pacific Settlement of Disputes)

Article 31, 193, 194

Article 32, 193, 194, 200

Article 33, 257, 277, 278, 280, 284, 285, 286, 287

Article 33-37, 280

Article 33-38, 263

Article 34, 263, 266, 267, 268, 276, 278

Article 35, 163, 164, 165, 194, 263, 265, 266, 267

Article 36, 277, 278, 280, 284

Article 37, 277, 278, 280, 284

Article 38, 277, 280, 284

CHAPTER VII (Action with respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression)

Article 39, 294, 302

Article 39-42, 263

Article 39-51, 263

Article 40, 306, 307

Article 41, 6, 9, 17, 22, 28, 31, 35, 81, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 315, 317, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 329, 330, 333, 345, 346, 348, 383

Article 42, 306, 307, 335, 336, 337, 345, 346

Article 43, 340, 341, 342

Article 43-45, 341

Article 43-47, 263

Article 44, 340, 341, 342, 343

Article 45, 340, 341

Article 46, 344

Article 47, 344

Article 48, 263, 345, 347

Article 49, 263, 347

Article 50, 263, 349, 350

Article 51, 263, 293, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354

CHAPTER VIII (Regional Agreements)

Article 52, 284, 357, 358, 363, 364

Article 53, 357, 373

Article 54, 357, 375, 377

CHAPTER X (The Economic and Social Council)

Article 65, 233, 246, 247

CHAPTER XIV (The International Court of Justice)

Article 93, 233, 234, 237

Article 94, 233, 234, 248, 249

Article 96, 233, 234, 248, 249

CHAPTER XV (The Secretariat)

Article 97, 233, 234, 237, 238, 239

Article 98, 288

Article 99, 263, 264, 265, 267, 278, 283, 285, 288

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAPTER I (Meetings)

Rule 1, 161, 163

Rule 1-5, 160, 161, 162

Rule 2, 161, 163, 164, 165, 267

Rule 3, 161, 163, 164, 266

Rule 4, 161, 163

Rule 5, 161, 163

CHAPTER II (Agenda)

Rule 10, 177, 178

Rule 11, 177, 178, 181, 183, 237

Rule 12, 177, 178

Rule 6, 177

Rule 6-12, 160, 177

Rule 7, 177, 178

Rule 8, 174, 178

Rule 9, 174, 178

CHAPTER III (Representation and Credentials)

Rule 13, 186, 187

Rule 13-17, 160, 186, 187

Rule 14, 186

Rule 15, 187

Rule 16, 187

Rule 17, 187

CHAPTER IV (Presidency)

Rule 18, 187

Rule 18-20, 160, 187

Rule 19, 187

Rule 20, 187

CHAPTER V (Secretariat)

Rule 21, 189

Rule 21-26, 160, 189

Rule 22, 189

Rule 23, 189

Rule 24, 189

Rule 25, 189

Rule 26, 189

CHAPTER VI (Conduct of Business)

Rule 27, 160, 191

- Rule 28, 382, 428
Rule 29, 160, 191
Rule 30, 160, 191
Rule 31, 160, 198, 199
Rule 32, 160, 198, 199
Rule 33, 160, 191
Rule 34, 199
Rule 34-36, 160, 198, 199
Rule 35, 199
Rule 36, 199
Rule 37, 5, 6, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22, 28, 31, 34, 36, 45, 46, 49, 54, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 70, 74, 76, 82, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 100, 107, 113, 122, 123, 124, 130, 136, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 154, 160, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 200, 225
Rule 38, 160, 198, 199, 200
Rule 39, 5, 6, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22, 28, 31, 34, 36, 45, 46, 49, 54, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 70, 74, 76, 82, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 100, 107, 113, 122, 123, 124, 130, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 154, 160, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198
CHAPTER VII (Voting)
Rule 40, 160, 198, 199, 234, 241
CHAPTER VIII (Languages)
Rule 41, 210
Rule 41-47, 160, 210
Rule 42, 210
Rule 44, 210
Rule 45, 210
Rule 46, 210
Rule 47, 210
CHAPTER IX (Publicity of Meetings, Records)
Rule 48, 161, 162, 166, 169
Rule 48-57, 160, 161
Rule 49, 161, 177
Rule 49-57, 162, 177
Rule 50, 161
Rule 51, 161
Rule 52, 161
Rule 53, 162
Rule 54, 162
Rule 55, 162, 177
Rule 56, 162
Rule 57, 162
CHAPTER X (Admission of New Members)
Rule 60, 234, 237, 242
CHAPTER XI (Relations with other United Nations Organs)
Rule 61, 234, 241

Subject index

Abyei situation. See Sudan and South Sudan situation

UNISFA. See UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

Acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council

- overview, 258
- Chile, statements, 259
- decisions regarding, 258
- discussion concerning, 259
- Finland
 - letter dated 21 March 2014, 258
 - letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
- Germany, letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
- Greece, letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
- ICC, letter dated 9 March 2015, 258
- implementation of note by President, 259
- India, statements, 259
- Middle East situation—Syria, 258, 259
- Resolution 2139 (2014), 259
- Resolution 2178 (2014), 259
- Serbia, letter dated 6 October 2015, 258
- Sweden, letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
- terrorism, 259
- United States, statements, 259
- Uruguay, statements, 259
- Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 259

Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group

- investigations and fact-finding, statements on behalf of, 270
- Security Council Missions, statements on behalf of, 270

Ad hoc commissions, 418, See also *specific commission*

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

- Presidential Statements, 414

Advisory Working Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture

- ECOSOC, reports, 248

Afghanistan

- conduct of business, statements, 197
- invitations to participate, 60
- Taliban. See Taliban

Afghanistan situation

- Australia, statements, 372
- Chad, statements, 372
- children and armed conflict, 110, 111, 112
- Chile, statements, 372
- civilians in armed conflict, 116, 117
- determinations of threats to the peace, 296, 300
- Germany, statements, 372
- ISAF. See International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF)
- Japan, statements, 372
- measures involving use of armed force, 336
- meetings, 59, 60
- New Zealand, statements, 372
- peaceful settlement of disputes, 279, 282, 284
- Presidential Statements, 60, 126, 300
- regional arrangements, 369, 372, 375
- Resolution 2145 (2014), 59, 60, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 126, 369, 478
- Resolution 2189 (2014), 60, 369

Resolution 2210 (2015), 59, 61, 110, 111, 112, 126, 128, 129
Resolution 2210 (2105), 478
Russian Federation, statements, 372
Secretary-General
 letter dated 15 September 2015, 61
 reports, 60, 61, 62
UNAMA. See UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
United States, statements, 372
women and peace and security, 126, 128, 129

Africa, peace and security in

agenda, 180, 181
Brazil, statements, 304
Colombia, statements, 303
decision-making and voting, 201
determinations of threats to the peace, 294, 295, 297, 303
France, statements, 303
Mali situation. See Mali situation
measures not involving use of armed force, 335
meetings, 45, 46
Nigeria, letter dated 5 August 2015, 47
Peacebuilding Commission, 423
Presidential Statements, 45, 46, 47, 297, 423
Resolution 2177 (2014), 46, 201, 303, 423
Secretary-General, reports, 46, 48
Security Council Missions, 269
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, briefings, 335
United States, statements, 303

African Union

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)
 extension of mandate, 9
 regional arrangements, 371
invitations to participate, 13, 15, 22, 23, 34, 35, 46, 47, 98, 108, 114, 122, 124, 125, 145, 148, 154, 155
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 279, 284
UNAMID. See African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). See also Somalia situation

extension of mandate, 9
invitations to participate, 10, 11, 12
regional arrangements, 371

African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). See also Sudan and South Sudan situation

briefings, 35
extension of mandate, 35
invitations to participate, 38, 42
mandate, 442
peacekeeping operations, 441
Resolution 2148 (2014), 441
Resolution 2173 (2014), 441
Resolution 2228 (2015), 441
Secretary-General, reports, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43
streamlining of operations, 35

African Union–UN Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID)

peacekeeping operations, changes in composition of, 433
Resolution 2173 (2014), 433

African Union–UN Joint Special Representative for Darfur

pacific settlement of disputes, 281, 282
 Sudan and South Sudan situation, 281, 282

African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA). See also Central African Republic situation

 regional arrangements, 370, 372, 373

Agenda

 overview, 177

 adoption of

 overview, 178

 addition of new sub-items under existing items, 179, 180

 consideration of country-specific situations under existing items, 179

 modification of items, 179

 newly introduced items, 178

 Africa, peace and security in, 180, 181

 children and armed conflict, 180

 civilians in armed conflict, 180, 181

 cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, 180

 discussion concerning, 185

 Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, 178, 179

 maintenance of peace and security, 180, 181

 matters of which Security Council seized

 overview, 181

 deletion and retention of items, 183

 items considered at formal meetings, 182

 items proposed for deletion, 184

 Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 186

 Middle East situation—Syria, 179, 180

 Middle East situation—Yemen, 179

 peacekeeping operations, 180, 181

 Russian Federation, letter dated 13 April 2014, 186

 Rwanda, statements, 186

 small arms, 181

 Syrian Arab Republic, statements, 186

 terrorism, 180

 threats to international peace and security, 180

 Ukraine situation, 178, 186

 weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 180

 women and peace and security, 180

Al Qaida. See Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida

Albania

 languages, 210

Algeria

 implementation of note by President, statements, 190, 242, 288

 invitations to participate, 50

 pacific settlement of disputes, statements, 288

AMISOM. See African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

 extension of mandate, 130

Angola (Member of Security Council 2015)

 invitations to participate, 18

 Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, statements, 245, 305

 maintenance of peace and security, statements, 218

regional arrangements, statements, 374
Sudan and South Sudan situation, statements, 374
terrorism, statements, 304

Argentina (Member of Security Council 2014)

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225
ICJ, withdrawal of nomination of candidate, 241, 242
investigations and fact-finding, statements, 276
invitations to participate, 59
Iraq situation, statements, 304
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, statements, 245
Libya situation, statements, 334
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 333, 334
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, statements, 276
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287
regional arrangements, statements, 360
sanctions, statements, 333
Secretariat, statements, 190
Ukraine situation, statements, 225, 287
women and peace and security, letter dated 10 October 2014, 124

Armaments regulation

overview, 260
Costa Rica, statements, 260
maintenance of peace and security, 260

Armed force

measures involving use of. See Measures involving use of armed force
measures not involving use of. See Measures not involving use of armed force

Arms control. See Demilitarization and arms control

Arms embargoes

overview, 312
Central African Republic situation, 328
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 321, 322
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 322
Eritrea and Somalia situation, 314, 315
Iraq situation, 321
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, 318, 320
Liberia situation, 321
Libya situation, 325, 327
Middle East situation—Lebanon, 323
Middle East situation—Yemen, 329
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323, 324, 325
Sudan situation, 323
Taliban, 316, 317

Arria-formula meetings

overview, 172
Central African Republic situation, 172, 173
civilians in armed conflict, 175
informal meetings, 170
internally displaced persons, 173
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, 173
maintenance of peace and security, 174
Middle East situation, 174, 175
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 175

Middle East situation—Syria, 172, 173, 174, 175

Middle East situation—Yemen, 175

peacekeeping operations, 173

small arms, 175

Sudan and South Sudan situation, 174

terrorism, 175

Ukraine situation, 173, 174

women and peace and security, 174

Article 39. See Determinations of threats to the peace

Article 40. See Provisional measures to prevent aggravation of situations

Article 41. See Measures not involving use of armed force

Article 42. See Measures involving use of armed force

Article 48. See Maintenance of peace and security

Article 49. See Mutual assistance

Article 50. See Special economic problems

Article 51. See Self-defence

Assessment

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, Group of Experts, 394

Côte d'Ivoire situation, Group of Experts, 395

counter-terrorism, Executive Directorate, 412

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 389

Security Council Committee, 388

Liberia situation, Panel of Experts, 392

Sudan and South Sudan situation, Panel of Experts, 397

Asset freezes

overview, 312

Central African Republic situation, 328

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 321, 322

Côte d'Ivoire situation, 322

Eritrea and Somalia situation, 314, 315

Iraq situation, 321

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, 318, 320

Liberia situation, 321

Libya situation, 325, 327

Middle East situation—Lebanon, 323

Middle East situation—Yemen, 329

nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323, 324, 325

Sudan and South Sudan situation, 330

Sudan situation, 323

Taliban, 316, 317

Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights

invitations to participate, 40, 62, 70, 71, 72, 73

Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, briefings, 62

Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36

Ukraine situation, briefings, 69

Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator

invitations to participate, 22, 82, 83, 85, 87, 90, 114, 132

Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

invitations to participate, 5, 12, 38, 41, 42, 43, 91, 92, 124

Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs

invitations to participate, 15, 62, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80

Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions

invitations to participate, 9, 149

Assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from

overview, 226, 227

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 227

decisions regarding, 227

Libya situation, 227

terrorism, 227, 228

Australia (Member of Security Council 2014)

Afghanistan situation, statements, 372

civilians in armed conflict, statements, 229

decision-making and voting, statements, 209

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 226

ICJ, election of members, 241

implementation of note by President, statements, 176, 190, 209, 288

internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 229

investigations and fact-finding

letter dated 14 April 2014, 276

letter dated 11 July 2014, 276

letter dated 5 December 2014, 276

invitations to participate, 40, 73

Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation

letter dated 14 April 2014, 236, 276

letter dated 11 July 2014, 276

letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276

statements, 179, 305

maintenance of peace and security, statements, 288, 352

measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331, 334

nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 331

peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 288

peacekeeping operations, letter dated 4 November 2014, 98

regional arrangements, statements, 360, 361, 372

sanctions

letter dated 5 November 2014, 123

statements, 334

self-defence, statements, 352

special economic problems, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350

terrorism, letter dated 4 November 2014, 131

Ukraine situation

statements, 226

statements on behalf of, 303

women and peace and security, statements, 331

Authorization of use of force. See Force, authorization of use of**Aviation measures. See Transport and aviation measures****Ballistic missile restrictions**

overview, 312

nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323, 324, 325

Bangladesh

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 224

maintenance of peace and security, statements, 224, 342

measures involving use of armed force, statements, 338
peacekeeping operations, statements, 342

Belgium

investigations and fact-finding, statements on behalf of, 269, 270
invitations to participate, 71, 73, 136
Security Council Missions, statements on behalf of, 269, 270
Ukraine situation, statements on behalf of, 303

BINUCA. See **UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)**

BNUB. See **UN Office in Burundi (BNUB)**

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. See **Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (Member of Security Council 2015)**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

invitations to participate, 66, 67, 100, 101, 102, 104

Bosnia and Herzegovina situation

determinations of threats to the peace, 300
draft resolutions not adopted, 66, 207
measures involving use of armed force, 337
meetings, 65, 66
mutual assistance, 347
regional arrangements, 368, 369, 370, 375, 376
Resolution 2183 (2014), 66, 205, 300, 369, 376
Resolution 2247 (2015), 67, 369
Secretary-General
 letter dated 2 May 2014, 66
 letter dated 30 October 2014, 66
 letter dated 29 April 2015, 66
 letter dated 5 November 2015, 67

Brazil

Africa, peace and security in, statements, 304
ECOSOC, statements, 247, 248
force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 224
implementation of note by President, statements, 190, 198, 343
investigations and fact-finding, statements, 276
invitations to participate, 58, 59
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 224, 247, 343
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, statements, 276

Briefings. See also *specific entity or situation*

ECOSOC, 247
meetings, 136
OSCE, 137
Peacebuilding Commission, 421

Bunkering services restrictions

overview, 312
Libya situation, 325, 327
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323

Burundi

invitations to participate, 14, 15
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339

Burundi situation

BNUB. See **UN Office in Burundi (BNUB)**
civilians in armed conflict, 118, 119

informal interactive dialogues, 172
meetings, 13, 14
MENUUB. See UN Electoral Mission in Burundi (MENUUB)
peaceful settlement of disputes, 280, 283
Peacebuilding Commission, 423
Presidential Statements, 15, 366, 423
regional arrangements, 364, 366
Resolution 2137 (2014), 14, 423, 473, 474
Resolution 2248 (2015), 15, 118, 119, 364, 366
Secretary-General, reports, 14, 15

Business restrictions

overview, 312
Libya situation, 325, 327
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323

Canada

invitations to participate, 58, 59, 71, 73, 75

Caribbean Community

conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 191

Carrying out of decisions of Security Council. See Acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council

Ceasefire monitoring

MINURSO, 434
MINUSMA, 453
UNAMID, 442
UNDOF, 461
UNFICYP, 459
UNIFIL, 462
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 450
UNMOGIP, 459
UNOCI, 439
UNTSO, 461

Central African region

children and armed conflict, 110, 111, 112
Chile, statements, 373
civilians in armed conflict, 118
determinations of threats to the peace, 297, 298
force, prohibition of threat or use of, 223
Luxembourg, statements, 373
meetings, 34
peaceful settlement of disputes, 281, 283
President
 letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471
 Presidential Statements, 34, 35, 110, 111, 112, 118, 126, 223, 297, 298, 366
regional arrangements, 364, 366
Secretary-General
 letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471
 reports, 34, 35
United States, statements, 373
UNOCA. See UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)
women and peace and security, 126

Central African Republic

invitations to participate, 22, 23, 24, 26

Central African Republic situation

arms embargoes, 328

Arria-formula meetings, 172, 173

asset freezes, 328

BINUCA. See UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)

children and armed conflict, 110, 111, 112

civilians in armed conflict, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120

determinations of threats to the peace, 296, 298

European Union, statements, 373

force, prohibition of threat or use of, 221

Human Rights Council, 243

informal interactive dialogues, 171

investigations and fact-finding, 268, 270, 271, 274, 275

measures involving use of armed force, 336

measures not involving use of armed force, 328

meetings, 21, 22

MINUSCA. See UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Force in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

MISCA. See African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA)

mutual assistance, 348

peaceful settlement of disputes, 280, 281, 283

Panel of Experts

letter dated 26 June 2014, 24

letter dated 28 October 2014, 24, 25

mandate, 404, 405

Peacebuilding Commission, 423

Presidential Statements, 27, 126, 271, 366, 369, 370, 423

regional arrangements, 366, 368, 369, 370, 372, 375, 376

Resolution 2127 (2014), 270

Resolution 2134 (2014), 22, 23, 111, 112, 117, 118, 119, 120, 128, 221, 243, 270, 271, 274, 275, 298, 328, 336, 369, 370, 372, 375, 376, 404, 423

Resolution 2149 (2014), 22, 23, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 120, 126, 127, 128, 270, 271, 275, 368, 369, 370, 376, 433, 453, 454, 467

Resolution 2181 (2014), 24

Resolution 2196 (2015), 22, 25, 110, 111, 112, 270, 271, 298, 328, 376, 404, 454

Resolution 2212 (2015), 26, 433, 454

Resolution 2217 (2015), 22, 26, 110, 112, 116, 117, 120, 126, 127, 128, 129, 271, 370, 376, 433, 454

Russian Federation, statements, 373

sanctions, extension of, 22

Secretary-General

letter dated 5 December 2014, 25

letter dated 29 January 2015, 26

letter dated 10 April 2015, 26

letter dated 10 December 2015, 27

reports, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Security Council Committee

overview, 404

mandate, 405

women and peace and security, 126, 127, 128, 129

Central Asia

UNRCCA. See UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)

Chad (Member of Security Council 2014-2015)

Afghanistan situation, statements, 372
cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, letter dated 8 December 2014, 154
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332, 333
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287
regional arrangements, statements, 361, 363, 372
sanctions, statements, 333
threats to international peace and security, letter dated 4 December 2014, 145
Ukraine situation, statements, 287

Charcoal bans

overview, 313
Eritrea and Somalia situation, 314, 315

Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General

invitations to participate, 13

Children and armed conflict

action plans and programmes, 111
Afghanistan situation, 110, 111, 112
agenda, 180
BINUCA, 468
BNUB, 473
Central African region, 110, 111, 112
Central African Republic situation, 110, 111, 112
child protection advisers, 112
China, statements, 258
civilians in armed conflict, 116, 121
condemnation and demand for cessation of violations, 110
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 110, 111, 112
cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, 112
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 111, 112
decision-making and voting, 201, 202
France, letter dated 6 March 2015, 108
Haiti situation, 110
Holy See, statements, 258
League of Arab States, statements, 258
Luxembourg, letter dated 1 March 2014, 107
maintenance of peace and security, 257
Malaysia, letter dated 1 June 2015, 108
Mali situation, 111, 112
measures against perpetrators of violations, 112
meetings, 106, 107
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
monitoring and analysis, 111
MONUSCO, 445
peaceful settlement of disputes, 280
Peacebuilding Commission, 422
Presidential Statements, 110, 111, 112
reporting on violations, 111
Resolution 2134 (2014), 111, 112
Resolution 2136 (2014), 111
Resolution 2143 (2014), 106, 107, 111, 112, 201, 422

- Resolution 2145 (2014), 110, 111, 112
- Resolution 2147 (2014), 111, 112
- Resolution 2149 (2014), 110, 111, 112
- Resolution 2155 (2014), 110, 111
- Resolution 2158 (2014), 112
- Resolution 2162 (2014), 111, 112
- Resolution 2164 (2014), 112
- Resolution 2164 (2015), 111
- Resolution 2173 (2014), 110, 111
- Resolution 2180 (2014), 110
- Resolution 2182 (2014), 110
- Resolution 2187 (2014), 110, 111
- Resolution 2196 (2015), 110, 111, 112
- Resolution 2198 (2015), 111, 112
- Resolution 2210 (2015), 110, 111, 112
- Resolution 2211 (2015), 110, 112
- Resolution 2217 (2015), 110, 112
- Resolution 2221 (2015), 111
- Resolution 2223 (2015), 110, 111, 112
- Resolution 2225 (2015), 106, 108, 111, 112, 116, 121, 202
- Resolution 2226 (2015), 112
- Resolution 2227 (2015), 111, 112
- Resolution 2228 (2015), 110
- Resolution 2232 (2015), 111
- Resolution 2241 (2015), 110, 111, 112
- Resolution 2243 (2015), 110
- Resolution 2252 (2015), 111, 112
- rule of law, 112
- Secretary-General, reports, 107, 108
- Somalia situation, 110, 111, 112
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, pacific settlement of disputes, 279
- Sudan and South Sudan situation, 110, 111, 112
- terrorism, 111, 112
- UNAMA, 479
- UNAMI, 481
- UNAMID, 442
- UNIOGBIS, 470
- UNISFA, 448
- UNMIK, 460
- UNMIL, 436
- UNMISS, 450
- UNOCA, 472
- UNOCI, 439
- UNOWA, 466
- UNSMIL, 476
- UNSOM, 477
- Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, 415
- Chile (Member of Security Council 2014-2015)**
 - acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, statements, 259
 - Afghanistan situation, statements, 372
 - Central African region, statements, 373
 - civilians in armed conflict
 - letter dated 16 January 2015, 114

- statements, 229
- conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 192
- ICJ, statements, 249
- implementation of note by President, statements, 256
- internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 229
- investigations and fact-finding, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
- maintenance of peace and security
 - letter dated 6 January 2015, 147
 - statements, 249, 256
- measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339
- measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 334
- Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 259
- peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287
- regional arrangements, statements, 362, 372, 373
- sanctions, statements, 334
- Ukraine situation, statements, 287
- women and peace and security, statements, 330, 331
- China (permanent Member of Security Council)**
 - children and armed conflict, statements, 258
 - decision-making and voting, statements, 209
 - ECOSOC, statements, 247
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 226
 - implementation of note by President, statements, 176, 190, 198, 209
 - investigations and fact-finding, statements, 273
 - Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, statements, 179, 245, 305
 - Libya situation, statements, 334
 - maintenance of peace and security
 - letter dated 3 February 2015, 148
 - statements, 258, 286
 - measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332, 333, 334
 - Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 273
 - nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286
 - regional arrangements, statements, 361, 367, 368
 - sanctions, statements, 333
 - special economic problems, statements, 349
 - Sudan and South Sudan situation, statements, 367, 368
 - Ukraine situation, statements, 226
- Civilians in armed conflict**
 - Afghanistan situation, 116, 117
 - agenda, 180, 181
 - Arria-formula meetings, 175
 - Australia, statements, 229
 - Burundi situation, 118, 119
 - Central African region, 118
 - Central African Republic situation, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120
 - children and armed conflict, 116, 121
 - Chile
 - letter dated 16 January 2015, 114
 - statements, 229
 - compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law, 116

condemnation of violence, 116
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 116, 117, 118, 120
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 116, 120
Cuba, statements, 229
decision-making and voting, 202
genocide, 119
Guinea-Bissau situation, 118
internal affairs, non-intervention in, 229
Iraq situation, 116, 117
Italy, statements, 229
Liberia situation, 118, 121
Libya situation, 116, 118, 119, 120
Lithuania
 letter dated 3 February 2014, 113
 letter dated 1 May 2015, 114
maintenance of peace and security, 117, 119
Mali situation, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121
measures involving use of armed force, 338
meetings, 113
Middle East situation—Syria, 117, 118, 120
mission-specific protection, 120
monitoring and enforcement, 119
Netherlands, statements, 287
peaceful settlement of disputes, 287
Presidential Statements, 113, 115, 118, 119
primary responsibility of states to protect, 118
reporting, 119
Resolution 2134 (2014), 117, 118, 119, 120
Resolution 2136 (2014), 116, 120
Resolution 2138 (2014), 117, 119, 120
Resolution 2140 (2014), 117, 120
Resolution 2144 (2014), 118
Resolution 2145 (2014), 116, 117
Resolution 2147 (2014), 116, 117, 118, 120
Resolution 2148 (2014), 121
Resolution 2149 (2014), 116, 117, 120
Resolution 2150 (2014), 119
Resolution 2153 (2014), 116
Resolution 2155 (2014), 116, 117, 118, 119, 121
Resolution 2156 (2014), 118, 121
Resolution 2157 (2014), 118
Resolution 2158 (2014), 118, 119
Resolution 2162 (2014), 116, 120
Resolution 2164 (2014), 116, 117, 119, 121
Resolution 2175 (2014), 113, 114
Resolution 2182 (2014), 118, 119, 121
Resolution 2186 (2014), 118
Resolution 2187 (2014), 116, 118
Resolution 2190 (2014), 118, 121
Resolution 2191 (2014), 117
Resolution 2200 (2015), 120
Resolution 2206 (2015), 119, 120
Resolution 2211 (2015), 121
Resolution 2213 (2015), 116, 119, 120

Resolution 2216 (2015), 117
Resolution 2217 (2015), 116, 117, 120
Resolution 2220 (2015), 117, 118, 119
Resolution 2222 (2015), 113, 114, 117, 119, 202
Resolution 2223 (2015), 118, 119, 120, 121
Resolution 2225 (2015), 116, 121
Resolution 2226 (2015), 116, 120
Resolution 2227 (2015), 116, 117, 118, 121
Resolution 2228 (2015), 116, 117, 118, 119, 121
Resolution 2230 (2015), 118, 119, 121
Resolution 2232 (2015), 117, 118
Resolution 2233 (2015), 116, 117
Resolution 2238 (2015), 116, 118
Resolution 2239 (2015), 118, 121
Resolution 2241 (2015), 119, 120, 121
Resolution 2242 (2015), 120
Resolution 2244 (2015), 118, 119, 120
Resolution 2248 (2015), 118, 119
Resolution 2250 (2015), 117, 119
Resolution 2251 (2015), 118, 121
Resolution 2252 (2015), 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121
Resolution 2254 (2015), 117, 118
Resolution 2258 (2015), 117
Resolution 2259 (2015), 116
rule of law, 119
Secretary-General, reports, 113
small arms, 117, 118, 119
Somalia situation, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121
Sudan, statements, 229
Syrian Arab Republic, statements, 229
targeted measures against perpetrators of crimes, 119
threats to international peace and security, 119
Uganda, statements, 287
Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, briefings, 229
unhindered humanitarian access and protection of humanitarian personnel, 117
United Kingdom, letter dated 5 August 2014, 114
women and peace and security, 120

Civil-military coordination

MINUSCA, 455
MONUSCO, 445
UNAMA, 479
UNMIK, 460
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 450
UNOCI, 439

Colombia

Africa, peace and security in, statements, 303
invitations to participate, 59

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

invitations to participate, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80

Committees. See Security Council Committees

Compensation Commission, 418

Conduct of business

Afghanistan, statements, 197
Caribbean Community, statements on behalf of, 191
Chile, statements on behalf of, 192
Croatia, statements on behalf of, 191
Deputy Secretary-General, statements, 192
discussion concerning, 197
Group of Friends of Haiti, statements on behalf of, 192
Group of Like-Minded States on Targeted Sanctions, statements on behalf of, 192
implementation of note by President, 198
invitations extended under Rule 39, 196
invitations not expressly extended under Rule 37 or Rule 39, 196, 197
Israel, statements, 197
Jordan, statements on behalf of, 192
Malaysia, statements on behalf of, 192
New Zealand, statements on behalf of, 192
Palestine, statements, 197
Poland, statements, 191
Presidential Statements, 191
Spain
 statements on behalf of, 192
Trinidad and Tobago, statements, 191
Ukraine, statements, 197
videoconferencing, 193, 196

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation

arms embargoes, 321, 322
asset freezes, 321, 322
assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from, 227
children and armed conflict, 110, 111, 112
civilians in armed conflict, 116, 117, 118, 120
determinations of threats to the peace, 296, 298
force, prohibition of threat or use of, 221, 223, 224
Group of Experts
 extension of mandate, 17
 letter dated 22 January 2014, 17
 mandate, 393, 394
investigations and fact-finding, 275
measures involving use of armed force, 337
measures not involving use of armed force, 321, 322
meetings, 16, 17
MONUSCO. See UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
natural resources embargoes, 321, 322
pacific settlement of disputes, 281, 283
Presidential Statements, 19, 21, 111, 112, 227, 275
regional arrangements, 374
Resolution 2136 (2014), 17, 111, 116, 120, 221, 298, 321, 393
Resolution 2147 (2014), 18, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 120, 127, 128, 129, 298, 443
Resolution 2198 (2015), 17, 20, 111, 112, 128, 223, 224, 321, 393
Resolution 2211 (2015), 16, 20, 110, 112, 121, 127, 128, 129, 224, 433, 443, 444
Resolution 2221 (2015), 111
sanctions, extension of, 17
Secretary-General, reports, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Security Council Committee

- overview, 393
- letter dated 12 January 2015, 19, 20
- mandate, 394
- travel bans or restrictions, 321, 322
- women and peace and security, 127, 128, 129
- Congo, Democratic Republic of**
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 224
 - invitations to participate, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
 - maintenance of peace and security, statements, 224, 286
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286
- Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf**
 - invitations to participate, 149
- Cooperation with regional and subregional organizations**
 - agenda, 180
 - Chad, letter dated 8 December 2014, 154
 - children and armed conflict, 112
 - France, statements, 257
 - maintenance of peace and security, 257
 - meetings, 154
 - Namibia, statements, 257
 - Presidential Statements, 112, 154
 - regional arrangements, 360
 - Russian Federation, statements, 257
- Coordination and cooperation**
 - BINUCA, 468
 - BNUB, 473
 - Central African Republic situation
 - Panel of Experts, 405
 - Security Council Committee, 405
 - Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation
 - Group of Experts, 394
 - Security Council Committee, 394
 - Côte d'Ivoire situation
 - Group of Experts, 396
 - Security Council Committee, 395
 - counter-terrorism
 - Executive Directorate, 412
 - Security Council Committee, 411
 - Eritrea and Somalia situation
 - Monitoring Group, 386
 - Security Council Committee, 385
 - Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
 - Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 390
 - Security Council Committee, 388
 - Liberia situation, Panel of Experts, 392
 - Libya situation, Security Council Committee, 400
 - Middle East situation—Yemen
 - Panel of Experts, 407
 - Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2140, 406
 - MINURSO, 434
 - MINUSCA, 455
 - MINUSMA, 453
 - MINUSTAH, 458

- MONUSCO, 445
 - nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 - Panel of Experts, 398
 - Security Council Committee, 398
 - nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran
 - Panel of Experts, 399
 - Security Council Committee, 399
 - Sudan and South Sudan situation
 - Panel of Experts, 397, 408
 - Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1591, 396
 - Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2206, 408
 - Taliban
 - Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 403
 - Security Council Committee, 402
 - terrorism, Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540, 413
 - UNAMA, 479
 - UNAMI, 481
 - UNAMID, 442
 - UNIFIL, 462
 - UNIOGBIS, 470
 - UNISFA, 448
 - UNMIK, 460
 - UNMIL, 436
 - UNMISS, 450
 - UNOCA, 472
 - UNOCI, 439
 - UNOWA, 466
 - UNRCCA, 480
 - UNSCOL, 482
 - UNSMIL, 476
 - UNSOM, 478
 - weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Security Council Committee, 413
- Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Office**
- Ukraine situation, briefings, 69
- Costa Rica**
- armaments regulation, statements, 260
 - decision-making and voting, statements, 209
 - implementation of note by President, statements, 209, 288
 - maintenance of peace and security, statements, 260
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 288
- Côte d'Ivoire**
- invitations to participate, 28, 31, 32, 33, 54
- Côte d'Ivoire situation**
- arms embargoes, 322
 - asset freezes, 322
 - children and armed conflict, 111, 112
 - civilians in armed conflict, 116, 120
 - determinations of threats to the peace, 298
 - diamond embargoes, 322
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, 221
 - Group of Experts, mandate, 395
 - Human Rights Council, 244
 - investigations and fact-finding, 276

measures involving use of armed force, 337
measures not involving use of armed force, 322
meetings, 30, 31
mutual assistance, 348
regional arrangements, 364, 366
Resolution 2153 (2014), 31, 116, 221, 298, 322, 394, 395
Resolution 2162 (2014), 31, 32, 111, 112, 116, 120, 244, 322, 366, 433, 438
Resolution 2219 (2015), 33, 395
Resolution 2226 (2015), 33, 112, 116, 120, 128, 244, 276, 366, 438
sanctions, modification of, 31
Secretary-General, reports, 31
Security Council Committee
 overview, 394, 395
 letter dated 14 April 2014, 31
 letter dated 10 October 2014, 32
 letter dated 13 April 2015, 32, 33
 mandate, 395
travel bans or restrictions, 322
UNOCI. See UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)
women and peace and security, 128

Counter-terrorism

Executive Directorate, mandate, 409, 412
Resolution 2133 (2014), 409
Resolution 2178 (2014), 409
Resolution 2185 (2014), 409
Resolution 2220 (2015), 410
Resolution 2242 (2015), 410
Resolution 2253 (2015), 410
Security Council Committee
 overview, 409
 mandate, 411

Credentials and representation, 186

Croatia

conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 191
invitations to participate, 11, 66, 67, 100, 101, 102, 104

Cuba

civilians in armed conflict, statements, 229
implementation of note by President, statements, 257
internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 229
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 218, 257

Cultural goods trade bans

overview, 313
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, 318, 320

Cyprus

invitations to participate, 11

Cyprus situation

meetings, 64
peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
Resolution 2135 (2014), 64
Resolution 2168 (2014), 64, 419
Resolution 2197 (2015), 65, 419
Resolution 2234 (2015), 64, 419

Secretary-General, reports, 64, 65
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, 419
UNFICYP. See UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Czech Republic

regional arrangements, statements, 362

Darfur situation. See Sudan and South Sudan situation, See African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

Decision-making and voting. See also *specific Resolution*

overview, 198
Africa, peace and security in, 201
Australia, statements, 209
children and armed conflict, 201, 202
China, statements, 209
civilians in armed conflict, 202
Costa Rica, statements, 209
decision-making by voting
 overview, 205
 adoption of Resolutions, 205
 draft resolutions not adopted, 207
 vote indicating procedural character of matter, 205
decision-making without vote, 208
decisions of Security Council
 overview, 199
 multiple decisions at one meeting, 200
 number of Resolutions and statements by President, 200
discussion concerning, 209
draft resolutions not adopted, 201
Egypt, statements, 209
France, statements, 209
Haiti situation, 202, 203
ICTR, 200
ICTY, 200
implementation of note by President, 209
Kazakhstan, statements, 209
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, 205
Libya situation, 200, 201
maintenance of peace and security, 201, 202
Malaysia, statements, 209
Maldives, statements, 209
Middle East situation—Syria, 201, 202
Peru, statements, 209
Presidential Statements, 200
small arms, 202
Somalia situation, 202
sponsorship under rule 38, 200, 201
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 202
Sweden, statements, 209
terrorism, 200
threats to international peace and security, 201, 202, 203
Ukraine situation, 201, 202
Ukraine, statements, 209
Uruguay, statements, 209
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 208

Western Sahara situation, 201
women and peace and security, 203

Delisting. See Listing/delisting

Demilitarization and arms control

BINUCA, 468
MINURSO, 434
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 445
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
UNIFIL, 462
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNISFA, 448
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 450
UNOCA, 472
UNOCI, 439
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 477

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

nonproliferation. See Nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Denmark

invitations to participate, 11

Deputy Secretary-General

conduct of business, statements, 192

Determinations of threats to the peace

overview, 294
Afghanistan situation, 296, 300
Africa, peace and security in, 294, 295, 297, 303
Bosnia and Herzegovina situation, 300
Central African region, 297, 298
Central African Republic situation, 296, 298
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 296, 298
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 298
decisions relating to Article 39
 overview, 294
 continuing threats, 296, 297
 country-specific or regional situations, 297
 new threats, 294, 295
 thematic issues, 300
discussion relating to Article 39, 302
Iraq situation, 294, 295, 304
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, 305
Liberia situation, 299
Libya situation, 294, 295
Mali situation, 299
Middle East situation—Lebanon, 300
Middle East situation—Syria, 296, 300
Middle East situation—Yemen, 294, 295

nonproliferation, 297, 300
nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 301
Presidential Statements, 295, 297, 298, 300, 301
Resolution 2134 (2014), 298
Resolution 2135 (2014), 301
Resolution 2136 (2014), 298
Resolution 2138 (2014), 299
Resolution 2139 (2014), 300
Resolution 2140 (2014), 295
Resolution 2141 (2014), 301
Resolution 2142 (2014), 299
Resolution 2144 (2014), 295
Resolution 2146 (2014), 295
Resolution 2147 (2014), 298
Resolution 2153 (2014), 298
Resolution 2156 (2014), 299
Resolution 2159 (2014), 300
Resolution 2160 (2014), 301
Resolution 2161 (2014), 301
Resolution 2164 (2014), 299
Resolution 2165 (2014), 300
Resolution 2166 (2014), 303
Resolution 2172 (2014), 300
Resolution 2176 (2014), 299
Resolution 2177 (2014), 294, 295, 303
Resolution 2178 (2014), 294, 295, 296, 304
Resolution 2182 (2014), 299
Resolution 2183 (2014), 300
Resolution 2184 (2014), 299
Resolution 2195 (2014), 301
Resolution 2196 (2015), 298
Resolution 2206 (2015), 300
Resolution 2220 (2015), 302
Resolution 2242 (2015), 306
Resolution 2249 (2015), 296
rule of law, 301
small arms, 302
Somalia situation, 296, 299
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 296, 299, 300
terrorism, 294, 295, 296, 297, 300, 301, 302, 304
Ukraine situation, 303
weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 301
women and peace and security, 305

Diamond embargoes

overview, 312
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 322

Diplomatic and overseas representation restrictions

overview, 312

Draft resolutions not adopted

Bosnia and Herzegovina situation, 66, 207
decision-making and voting, 201
 decision-making by voting, 207
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 78, 207

Middle East situation—Syria, 82, 201, 207
Ukraine situation, 70, 73, 201, 202, 207, 208, 218, 423

Ebola outbreak

Brazil, statements, 304
Colombia, statements, 303
determinations of threats to the peace, 294, 295
France, statements, 303
Guinea, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
Liberia situation, 434, 435
Liberia, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
maintenance of peace and security, 255
mutual assistance, 348
Peacebuilding Commission, 422
referral of disputes to Security Council, 267, 268
Resolution 2177 (2014), 268, 294, 295
Resolution 2215 (2015), 434, 435
Sierra Leone, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
United States, statements, 303

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Advisory Working Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture, reports, 248
Brazil, statements, 247, 248
briefings, 247
China, statements, 247
implementation of note by President, 247, 248
maintenance of peace and security, 247
Non-Aligned Movement, letter dated 1 August 2014, 248
Pakistan, statements, 247
Peacebuilding Commission, statements, 247
relations of Security Council with
 overview, 246
 communications concerning, 248
 decisions regarding, 247
 discussion concerning, 247
Russian Federation, statements, 247

ECOSOC. See Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Ecuador

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225
invitations to participate, 58
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 225

Egypt

decision-making and voting, statements, 209
implementation of note by President, statements, 176, 209
invitations to participate, 50, 52
Libya situation, statements, 335

Electoral assistance

BINUCA, 468
BNUB, 473
MENUB, 474
MINURSO, 434
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458

MONUSCO, 445
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 450
UNOCA, 472
UNOCI, 439
UNOWA, 466
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 477

Embargoes

arms embargoes. See Arms embargoes
diamond embargoes
 overview, 312
 Côte d'Ivoire situation, 322
luxury goods embargoes, 312
natural resources embargoes, Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 321, 322
oil embargoes
 overview, 312
 Libya situation, 325

Emergency Relief Coordinator. See Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Enforcement. See Monitoring and enforcement

Equal rights and self-determination

overview, 216
constitutional discussion, 217
decisions regarding, 216
invocation of principle in other instances, 219
maintenance of peace and security, 218
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 219
Non-Aligned Movement, statements on behalf of, 217
Russian Federation, statements, 217, 218, 219
Ukraine situation, 217
Ukraine, letter dated 28 February 2014, 217
United Kingdom, statements, 218
United States, statements, 217
Western Sahara situation, 219

Eritrea

invitations to participate, 12

Eritrea and Somalia situation

arms embargoes, 314, 315
asset freezes, 314, 315
charcoal bans, 314, 315
measures not involving use of armed force, 314, 315
Monitoring Group, mandate, 385, 386
Resolution 2142 (2014), 314, 385
Resolution 2182 (2014), 314, 385
Resolution 2184 (2014), 314
Resolution 2244 (2015), 314, 385
Resolution 2246 (2015), 314

- Security Council Committee
 - overview, 385
 - mandate, 385
- Estonia**
 - implementation of note by President, statements, 198
 - records, statements, 177
 - terrorism, statements, 304
- Ethiopia**
 - regional arrangements, statements, 362
- EUFOR. See European Union Force (EUFOR)**
- European Council**
 - invitations to participate, 131
- European External Action Service**
 - invitations to participate, 98, 113, 125, 140, 145, 149, 150, 154
- European Union**
 - Central African Republic situation, statements, 373
 - investigations and fact-finding, statements, 277
 - invitations to participate, 23, 46, 58, 59, 61, 66, 67, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 92, 97, 107, 108, 109, 114, 122, 124, 125, 131, 136, 139, 143, 146, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155
 - maintenance of peace and security, statements, 287
 - measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
 - Middle East situation—Palestinian question, statements, 277
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287
 - regional arrangements, statements, 373
 - women and peace and security, statements, 331
- European Union Force (EUFOR)**
 - extension of mandate, 65
 - regional arrangements, 370
- Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone. See also Sierra Leone situation**
 - briefings, 16
- Fact-finding. See Investigations and fact-finding**
- Financial Action Task Force**
 - invitations to participate, 134
- Financial restrictions**
 - overview, 312
 - Libya situation, 325, 327
 - nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323
 - Taliban, 316, 317
- Finland**
 - acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council
 - letter dated 21 March 2014, 258
 - letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
 - special economic problems, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- Force, authorization of use of**
 - MINUSCA, 455
 - MINUSMA, 453
 - MONUSCO, 445
 - UNAMID, 442
 - UNIFIL, 462
 - UNISFA, 448

UNMISS, 450

UNOCI, 439

Force, prohibition of threat or use of

overview, 219

Argentina, statements, 225

Australia, statements, 226

Bangladesh, statements, 224

Brazil, statements, 224

Central African region, 223

Central African Republic situation, 221

China, statements, 226

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 221, 223, 224

Congo, Democratic Republic of, statements, 224

constitutional discussion

overview, 224

maintenance of peace and security, 224

Ukraine situation, 225

Côte d'Ivoire situation, 221

decisions regarding

overview, 219

affirmation of principle, 219, 220

destabilization, calls for cessation of support to armed groups, 223

disputed areas, calls to withdraw military forces from, 224

reiteration of principles, 221

Ecuador, statements, 225

France, statements, 225

invocation of principle in other instances, 226

Lebanon, letter dated 10 June 2015, 226

Liberia situation, 221

Lithuania, statements, 225, 226

Luxembourg, statements, 225, 226

Middle East situation—Lebanon, 220, 222, 224

Middle East situation—Syria, 220, 224, 226

Middle East situation—Yemen, 220, 222

Nigeria, statements, 225, 226

Poland, statements, 225

Presidential Statements, 220, 222, 223

Resolution 2134 (2014), 221

Resolution 2136 (2014), 221

Resolution 2138 (2014), 222

Resolution 2148 (2014), 222

Resolution 2153 (2014), 221

Resolution 2155 (2014), 222

Resolution 2156 (2014), 220, 222

Resolution 2163 (2014), 220

Resolution 2190 (2014), 221

Resolution 2198 (2015), 223, 224

Resolution 2211 (2015), 224

Resolution 2216 (2015), 220

Sudan and South Sudan situation, 220, 222, 224

Switzerland, statements, 225

Syrian Arab Republic, letter dated 23 February 2015, 226

Ukraine

letter dated 13 March 2014, 226

statements, 225
Ukraine situation, 225
United Arab Emirates, letter dated 23 October 2014, 226
United Kingdom, statements, 225
United States, statements, 225

France (permanent Member of Security Council)

Africa, peace and security in, statements, 303
children and armed conflict, letter dated 6 March 2015, 108
cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, statements, 257
decision-making and voting, statements, 209
force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225
implementation of note by President, statements, 209
investigations and fact-finding
 letter dated 14 April 2014, 276
 letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
 statements, 270
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 letter dated 14 April 2014, 236, 276
 letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 statements, 305
maintenance of peace and security
 letter dated 23 June 2014, 254
 statements, 257
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 340
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332, 333
Middle East situation—Syria, letter dated 12 March 2015, 92
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332
sanctions, statements, 333
Security Council Missions, statements, 270
self-defence, statements, 352
terrorism, statements, 352
Ukraine situation, statements, 225

Functions and powers of Security Council

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council. See Acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council
demilitarization and arms control. See Demilitarization and arms control
maintenance of peace and security. See Maintenance of peace and security

Gaza Strip

investigations and fact-finding, 273
Secretary-General, letter dated 27 April 2015, 273

General Assembly

ICJ, election of members, 241
ICTR, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 239, 240
ICTY, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 239, 240
implementation of note by President, 239, 242, 243
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, recommendations, 235
maintenance of peace and security, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 238
Membership in United Nations, 238
Middle East situation—Syria, recommendations, 235, 236
New Zealand, statements, 242

referral of disputes to Security Council by, 268
relations of Security Council with
 overview, 234
 annual and special reports, 242
 election of non-permanent members, 234
 Human Rights Council, 243
 other practice, 246
 practice in relation to Article 12 of Charter, 236
 practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 237, 238
 recommendations, 235
 Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, 243, 244, 245
 subsidiary organs, 243
Rwanda, statements, 242
Secretary-General, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 238, 239
terrorism, recommendations, 235, 236

Genocide

civilians in armed conflict, 119
Resolution 2150 (2014), 119
Resolution 2171 (2014), 419
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide
 overview, 419
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 279
 Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36

Germany

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
Afghanistan situation, statements, 372
investigations and fact-finding
 statements, 270
 statements on behalf of, 270
invitations to participate, 50, 71, 73, 75, 143
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
regional arrangements, statements, 372
Security Council Missions, statements on behalf of, 270
special economic problems, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
women and peace and security, statements, 331

Ghana

invitations to participate, 29

Golan Heights

peaceful settlement of disputes, 282

Great Lakes region situation

Presidential Statements, 421
Resolution 2136 (2014), 421
Resolution 2147 (2014), 421
Resolution 2211 (2015), 421
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
 overview, 421
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 283

Greece

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
special economic problems, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350

Group of Friends of Haiti

conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 192

Group of Like-Minded States on Targeted Sanctions

conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 192

Groups of Experts. See *specific situation***Guatemala**

implementation of note by President, statements, 242, 352
investigations and fact-finding, statements, 277
invitations to participate, 58, 59
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, statements, 277
regional arrangements, statements, 362
self-defence, statements, 352

Guinea

invitations to participate, 47
referral of disputes to Security Council, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268

Guinea-Bissau

invitations to participate, 28, 29, 30

Guinea-Bissau situation

civilians in armed conflict, 118
measures not involving use of armed force, 328
meetings, 27, 28
peaceful settlement of disputes, 281, 283
Peacebuilding Commission, 423
Resolution 2157 (2014), 27, 29, 118, 129, 404, 423, 469
Resolution 2186 (2014), 27, 29, 118, 129, 404, 423
Resolution 2203 (2015), 27, 28, 29, 128, 129, 328, 423, 469
sanctions, 28
Secretary-General
letter dated 11 November 2014, 29
reports, 28, 29, 30
Security Council Committee
overview, 404
mandate, 404
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, briefings, 27
UNIOGBIS. See UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)
women and peace and security, 128, 129

Haiti situation

children and armed conflict, 110
decision-making and voting, 202, 203
maintenance of peace and security, 255
meetings, 57, 58
MINUSTAH. See UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
Resolution 2180 (2014), 58, 110, 202, 433, 457
Resolution 2243 (2015), 57, 59, 110, 127, 203, 457
Secretary-General, reports, 58, 59
Security Council Mission to
overview, 269
briefings, 138
women and peace and security, 127

Hariri assassination

Security Council Committee, 397

High Commissioner for Human Rights

invitations to participate, 15, 37, 63, 66, 90, 92, 95, 113, 122, 147

Iraq situation, briefings, 93
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 briefings, 62, 305
 support for efforts, 245
maintenance of peace and security, briefings, 276, 362
Middle East situation—Syria, reports, 277
recognition of investigative functions, 274
Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36

High Commissioner for Refugees

 invitations to participate, 23, 83, 84, 87

High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina

 invitations to participate, 66, 67

High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations

 invitations to participate, 148

Holy See

 children and armed conflict, statements, 258
 internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 228, 229
 invitations to participate, 76, 78, 80, 92, 108, 109, 114, 115, 125, 131, 148, 149, 150, 196, 197
 maintenance of peace and security, statements, 258

Human rights

 Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ukraine situation, briefings, 69

 BINUCA, 468

 BNUB, 473

 High Commissioner for Human Rights

 Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, briefings, 305

 Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36

 Human Rights Council. See Human Rights Council

 MINUSCA, 455

 MINUSMA, 453

 MINUSTAH, 458

 MONUSCO, 445

 UNAMA, 479

 UNAMI, 481

 UNAMID, 442

 UNIOGBIS, 470

 UNISFA, 448

 UNMIK, 460

 UNMIL, 436

 UNMISS, 450

 UNOCA, 472

 UNOCI, 439

 UNOWA, 466

 UNSMIL, 476

 UNSOM, 477

Human Rights Council

 Central African Republic situation, 243

 Côte d'Ivoire situation, 244

 General Assembly, relations with subsidiary organs, 243

 Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, reports, 236, 245

 Middle East situation—Yemen, 244

 Resolution 2134 (2014), 243

 Resolution 2140 (2014), 244

Resolution 2152 (2014), 244
 Resolution 2162 (2014), 244
 Resolution 2218 (2015), 244
 Resolution 2226 (2015), 244
 Western Sahara situation, 244

Humanitarian issues

BINUCA, 468
 BNUB, 473
 MINURSO, 434
 MINUSCA, 455
 MINUSTAH, 458
 MONUSCO, 445
 UNAMA, 479
 UNAMI, 481
 UNAMID, 442
 Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. See Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
 UNFICYP, 459
 UNIFIL, 462
 UNISFA, 448
 UNMIK, 460
 UNMIL, 436
 UNMISS, 450
 UNOCI, 439
 UNOWA, 466
 UNSMIL, 476

ICC. See International Criminal Court (ICC)

ICJ. See International Court of Justice (ICJ)

ICRC. See International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

ICTR. See International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

ICTY. See International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

India

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, statements, 259
 implementation of note by President, statements, 242, 243, 259, 342, 343
 maintenance of peace and security, statements, 342, 343
 measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
 peacekeeping operations, statements, 342
 terrorism, statements, 259, 304
 women and peace and security, statements, 331

India–Pakistan situation

UNMOGIP. See UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Indonesia

invitations to participate, 71, 73, 75
 regional arrangements, statements, 362

Informal interactive dialogues, 170, 171

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, 415

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, 415

Internal affairs, non-intervention in

overview, 228
 Australia, statements, 229

Chile, statements, 229
civilians in armed conflict, 229
constitutional discussion, 228, 229
Cuba, statements, 229
decisions regarding, 228
Holy See, statements, 228, 229
Italy, statements, 229
Middle East situation—Syria, 229
Papua New Guinea, statements, 228
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 229
Sudan, statements, 229
Syrian Arab Republic, statements, 229
Ukraine situation, 229
Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, briefings, 229

Internally displaced persons

Arria-formula meetings, 173

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

invitations to participate, 113, 114, 150

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Argentina, withdrawal of nomination of candidate, 241, 242
Australia, election of members, 241
briefings, 137, 170
Chile, statements, 249
election of members, 241
invitations to participate, 137
Jamaica, election of members, 242
maintenance of peace and security, 249
Mauritania, withdrawal of nomination of candidate, 241
meetings, 170
Mexico, statements, 249
Morocco, election of members, 241
relations of Security Council with
 overview, 248
 discussion concerning, 249
Russian Federation, election of members, 241
United States, election of members, 241

International Criminal Court (ICC)

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, letter dated 9 March 2015, 258
action required of Member States, 346
invitations to participate, 38, 40, 42, 44, 49, 50, 52, 53

International Criminal Police Organization

invitations to participate, 123, 133

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

overview, 416
action required of Member States, 346
decision-making and voting, 200
General Assembly, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 239, 240
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. See International Residual Mechanism for Criminal
 Tribunals
invitations to participate, 100, 101, 102, 104
judges, extension of terms, 239, 240
letter dated 15 May 2014, 100

letter dated 19 November 2014, 101, 103
letter dated 15 May 2015, 102
letter dated 17 November 2015, 104, 106
mandate, provisions relating to, 418
meetings, 100
Presidential Statements, 104, 417
recent developments, 417
reports, 101, 102, 104, 105
Resolution 2193 (2014), 102
Resolution 2194 (2014), 200, 240, 418
Resolution 2256 (2015), 105, 207, 418
termination of, 100

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

overview, 416
action required of Member States, 346
decision-making and voting, 200
General Assembly, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 239, 240
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. See International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
invitations to participate, 100, 101, 102, 104
judges, extension of terms, 239, 240
letter dated 16 May 2014, 101
letter dated 19 November 2014, 101, 102
letter dated 15 May 2015, 102, 103
letter dated 16 November 2015, 104, 105
mandate, provisions relating to, 417
meetings, 100
Presidential Statements, 104, 417
recent developments, 417
reports, 101, 102, 104, 105
Resolution 2193 (2014), 200, 206, 240, 417
Resolution 2194 (2014), 102
Resolution 2256 (2015), 100, 207, 240, 417

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

action required of Member States, 346
briefings, 100
invitations to participate, 100, 101, 102, 104
letter dated 16 May 2014, 100
letter dated 19 November 2014, 101, 102
letter dated 15 May 2015, 102
letter dated 17 November 2015, 104, 105
letter dated 20 November 2015, 104, 106
mandate, provisions relating to, 418
Presidential Statements, 418

International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF)

regional arrangements, 369, 375

Investigations and fact-finding. See also Security Council Missions, See also *specific entity or situation*

overview, 268
Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group, statements on behalf of, 270
Argentina, statements, 276
Australia
 letter dated 14 April 2014, 276
 letter dated 11 July 2014, 276

- letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- Belgium, statements on behalf of, 269, 270
- Brazil, statements, 276
- Central African Republic situation, 268, 270, 271, 274, 275
- Chile, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- China, statements, 273
- Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 275
- Côte d'Ivoire situation, 276
- European Union, statements, 277
- France
 - letter dated 14 April 2014, 276
 - letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
 - statements, 270
- Gaza Strip, 273
- Germany
 - statements, 270
 - statements on behalf of, 270
- Guatemala, statements, 277
- Jordan, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- Korea, Republic of, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- Liberia situation, 273
- Lithuania
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
 - statements, 270
- Luxembourg, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- maintenance of peace and security, 276
- Mali situation, 268, 270
- Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 276
- Middle East situation—Syria, 268, 270, 272, 273, 275, 277
- MINUSCA, 270
- MINUSMA, 270
- Netherlands, statements, 269, 270
- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), 270
- other instances of investigative functions, 274
- President
 - letter dated 16 July 2014, 273
 - Presidential Statements, 271, 275
- Resolution 2127 (2014), 270
- Resolution 2134 (2014), 270, 271, 274, 275
- Resolution 2149 (2014), 270, 271, 275
- Resolution 2164 (2014), 270, 271
- Resolution 2196 (2015), 270, 271
- Resolution 2209 (2015), 273, 275
- Resolution 2217 (2015), 271
- Resolution 2226 (2015), 276
- Resolution 2227 (2015), 270, 272
- Resolution 2235 (2015), 272, 273, 274
- Russian Federation, statements, 273, 274
- Rwanda, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- Secretary-General
 - overview, 270, 271
 - letter dated 29 September 2014, 273
- Security Council Missions, 269, See also Security Council Missions

Spain, statements, 274
Syrian Arab Republic, statements, 274
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, statements, 277
United Kingdom
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
 statements, 274
United States
 letter dated 14 April 2014, 276
 letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 273, 274

Investigative bodies, 416, See also *specific investigative body*

Invitations to participate in proceedings. See Participation

Iran, Islamic Republic of

 invitations to participate, 143
 maintenance of peace and security
 letter dated 1 August 2014, 254
 statements, 352
 measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332
 nonproliferation. See Nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran
 self-defence, statements, 352

Iraq

 invitations to participate, 94, 95, 96, 131
 self-defence, statements, 353

Iraq situation

 agenda, 180
 Argentina, statements, 304
 arms embargoes, 321
 asset freezes, 321
 civilians in armed conflict, 116, 117
 determinations of threats to the peace, 294, 295, 304
 High Commissioner for Human Rights, briefings, 93
 Iraq, letter dated 11 December 2015, 96
 measures not involving use of armed force, 321
 meetings
 overview, 93, 94, 166
 victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic or religious grounds, 92
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
 Poland, statements, 304
 Presidential Statements, 94, 295
 Resolution 2169 (2014), 93, 94
 Resolution 2170 (2014), 480
 Resolution 2233 (2015), 93, 96, 116, 117
 Secretary-General, reports, 94, 95, 96
 Security Council Committee, 392
 self-defence, 353
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, briefings, 93, 304
 Turkey, statements, 353
 UNAMI. See UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)
 Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, briefings, 93
 Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefings, 93
 United States, statements, 304

Ireland

invitations to participate, 71, 73
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
Ukraine situation, statements, 303
women and peace and security, statements, 331

ISAF. See International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF)

ISIL. See Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida

Islamic Republic of Iran. See Iran, Islamic Republic of

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida. See also Terrorism

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, mandate, 386, 389
arms embargoes, 318, 320
asset freezes, 318, 320
cultural goods trade bans, 318, 320
maintenance of peace and security, 255
measures not involving use of armed force, 318, 320
Office of the Ombudsperson, mandate, 387, 392
Resolution 2161 (2014), 318, 386, 387
Resolution 2170 (2014), 318
Resolution 2178 (2014), 318, 387
Resolution 2199 (2015), 255, 318, 320, 330, 387
Resolution 2253 (2015), 318, 319, 384, 386, 413
Security Council Committee
 overview, 386
 mandate, 388
travel bans or restrictions, 318, 320

Israel

conduct of business, statements, 197
invitations to participate, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 136

Italy

civilians in armed conflict, statements, 229
internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 229
invitations to participate, 11, 50, 71, 73, 92

Jamaica

ICJ, election of members, 242
invitations to participate, 136

Japan

Afghanistan situation, statements, 372
invitations to participate, 63, 136
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, statements, 245
regional arrangements, statements, 372

Joint African Union–United Nations Special Representative for Darfur. See also Sudan and South Sudan situation

briefings, 35
invitations to participate, 38
recognition of efforts, 281, 282, 283

Jordan (Member of Security Council 2014-2015)

conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 192
investigations and fact-finding, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
Libya situation, statements, 335

maintenance of peace and security
 letter dated 14 January 2014, 146
 letter dated 27 March 2015, 148
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 334
regional arrangements, statements, 362
sanctions, statements, 334
women and peace and security, letter dated 9 April 2015, 125

Judicial matters

BINUCA, 468
BNUB, 473
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 446
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNISFA, 448
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 451
UNOCI, 440
UNOWA, 466
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 478

Kazakhstan

decision-making and voting, statements, 209
implementation of note by President, statements, 209, 242
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 338

Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation

agenda, 178, 179
Angola, statements, 245, 305
Argentina, statements, 245
Arria-formula meetings, 173
Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, briefings, 62
Australia
 letter dated 14 April 2014, 236, 276
 letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 statements, 179, 305
Chile
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
China, statements, 179, 245, 305
decision-making and voting, 205
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 letter dated 21 July 2014, 164
 letter dated 18 August 2014, 165, 166
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 264
 letter dated 25 May 2015, 165
 letter dated 19 August 2015, 165
 letter dated 21 August 2015, 165

- determinations of threats to the peace, 305
- France
 - letter dated 14 April 2014, 236, 276
 - letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 - statements, 305
- General Assembly, recommendations, 235
- High Commissioner for Human Rights
 - briefings, 62, 305
 - support for efforts, 245
- Human Rights Council, reports, 236, 245
- Japan, statements, 245
- Jordan
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
- Korea, Republic of
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - statements, 305
- letter dated 5 December 2014, 62
- letter dated 3 December 2015, 63
- Lithuania
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 - statements, 305
- Luxembourg, letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
- Malaysia, letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
- measures not involving use of armed force, 323
- meetings, 62, 165, 179
- New Zealand, letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
- referral of disputes to Security Council
 - overview, 265, 267
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 266
- Russian Federation, statements, 245, 305
- Rwanda, letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
- Spain, letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
- United Kingdom
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 - statements, 245
- United States
 - letter dated 14 April 2014, 236, 276
 - letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 - statements, 179, 245, 305
- Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 245, 305
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic of**
 - nonproliferation. See Nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 - referral of disputes to Security Council, letter dated 5 December 2014, 264
- Korea, Republic of (Member of Security Council 2014)**
 - investigations and fact-finding, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
 - invitations to participate, 63
 - Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation

- letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
- statements, 305
- maintenance of peace and security, statements, 286
- measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 333, 334
- peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286, 287
- rule of law, statements, 287
- sanctions, statements, 333, 334
- Ukraine situation, statements, 287
- weapons of mass destruction (WMD), letter dated 2 May 2014, 140
- Kosovo situation**
 - meetings, 67
 - NATO mandate, 368
 - Secretary-General, reports, 68
 - UNMIK. See UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)
- Languages**
 - overview, 210
 - Albania, 210
 - Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of, 210
 - Portugal, 210
 - Serbia, 210
 - Turkey, 210
- League of Arab States**
 - children and armed conflict, statements, 258
 - invitations to participate, 79, 108, 109, 125, 149
 - maintenance of peace and security, statements, 258
- Lebanon**
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, letter dated 10 June 2015, 226
 - Hariri assassination, Security Council Committee, 397
 - invitations to participate, 83, 84, 91, 92
 - UNIFIL. See UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
 - UNSCOL. See Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)
- Lebanon situation. See Middle East situation—Lebanon**
- Letters. See *specific entity or situation***
- Liberia**
 - invitations to participate, 6, 7, 8, 9, 47
 - referral of disputes to Security Council, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
- Liberia situation**
 - arms embargoes, 321
 - asset freezes, 321
 - civilians in armed conflict, 118, 121
 - determinations of threats to the peace, 299
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, 221
 - investigations and fact-finding, 273
 - measures not involving use of armed force, 321
 - meetings, 6
 - mutual assistance, 348
 - Panel of Experts
 - extension of mandate, 6
 - letter dated 19 November 2014, 7
 - letter dated 21 July 2015, 8
 - mandate, 392
 - Peacebuilding Commission, 423

President, letter dated 16 July 2014, 273
regional arrangements, 364, 366
Resolution 2176 (2014), 7, 299
Resolution 2188 (2014), 7, 321, 392, 423
Resolution 2190 (2014), 8, 118, 121, 127, 129, 221, 423, 435
Resolution 2215 (2015), 6, 8, 423, 433, 434, 435
Resolution 2237 (2015), 6, 8, 321, 392, 423
Resolution 2239 (2015), 9, 118, 121, 127, 129, 366, 423, 435

Secretary-General

letter dated 28 August 2014, 6, 7
letter dated 29 September 2014, 7, 273
letter dated 31 July 2015, 8
reports, 6, 7, 8, 9

Security Council Committee, 392

travel bans or restrictions, 321

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, briefings, 6

UNMIL. See UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

women and peace and security, 127, 129

Libya

invitations to participate, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 334, 335

Libya situation

Argentina, statements, 334
arms embargoes, 325, 327
asset freezes, 325, 327
assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from, 227
bunkering services restrictions, 325, 327
business restrictions, 325, 327
China, statements, 334
civilians in armed conflict, 116, 118, 119, 120
decision-making and voting, 200, 201
determinations of threats to the peace, 294, 295
Egypt, statements, 335
financial restrictions, 325, 327
informal interactive dialogues, 172
Jordan, statements, 335
Libya, statements, 198, 334, 335
maintenance of peace and security, 255
measures involving use of armed force, 336
measures not involving use of armed force, 325, 327, 334, 335
meetings, 48, 49
mutual assistance, 348
oil embargoes, 325, 327
peaceful settlement of disputes, 281, 283
Panel of Experts
extension of mandate, 49
letter dated 23 February 2015, 51, 52
mandate, 400, 401
President, notes, 49
regional arrangements, 364, 366
Resolution 2140 (2014), 384
Resolution 2144 (2014), 48, 49, 118, 295, 325, 400, 474, 475
Resolution 2146 (2014), 49, 295, 325, 400

Resolution 2174 (2014), 49, 50, 201, 326, 366, 400
Resolution 2190 (2014), 118
Resolution 2208 (2015), 48, 51
Resolution 2213 (2015), 48, 49, 52, 116, 119, 120, 200, 326, 335, 400, 475
Resolution 2214 (2015), 52, 200, 227
Resolution 2238 (2015), 48, 53, 116, 118, 326
Resolution 2240 (2015), 336
Resolution 2259 (2015), 53, 116, 129, 335
Russian Federation, statements, 334
Secretary-General, reports, 52
Security Council Committee
 overview, 400
 briefings, 50, 384
 mandate, 400
transport and aviation measures, 325, 327
travel bans or restrictions, 325, 327
United Kingdom, statements, 335
UNSMIL. See UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)
women and peace and security, 129

Liechtenstein

measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
women and peace and security, statements, 331

Listing/delisting

Central African Republic situation
 Panel of Experts, 405
 Security Council Committee, 405
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, Group of Experts, 394
Côte d'Ivoire situation
 Group of Experts, 396
 Security Council Committee, 395
Eritrea and Somalia situation, Monitoring Group, 386
Guinea-Bissau situation, Security Council Committee, 404
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 390
 Office of the Ombudsperson, 392
 Security Council Committee, 388
Liberia situation, Panel of Experts, 393
Libya situation
 Panel of Experts, 401
 Security Council Committee, 400
Middle East situation—Yemen
 Panel of Experts, 407
 Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2140, 407
Sudan and South Sudan situation
 Panel of Experts, 397, 409
 Security Council Committee, 408
Taliban
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 403
 Security Council Committee, 402

Lithuania (Member of Security Council 2014-2015)

civilians in armed conflict
 letter dated 3 February 2014, 113
 letter dated 1 May 2015, 114

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225, 226
implementation of note by President, statements, 242
investigations and fact-finding
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
 statements, 270
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 statements, 305
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331, 332, 333, 334
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332
regional arrangements, statements, 360
rule of law, letter dated 3 February 2014, 139
sanctions, statements, 333, 334
Secretariat, statements, 189
Security Council Missions, statements, 270
self-defence, statements, 351
small arms, letter dated 1 May 2015, 122
terrorism, letter dated 8 May 2015, 133
Ukraine situation, statements, 225, 226, 303
women and peace and security, statements, 331

Lord's Resistance Army. See Central African region

Luxembourg (Member of Security Council 2014)

Central African region, statements, 373
children and armed conflict, letter dated 1 March 2014, 107
force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225, 226
implementation of note by President, statements, 257
investigations and fact-finding, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
invitations to participate, 40
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
maintenance of peace and security
 letter dated 6 August 2014, 254
 statements, 257
regional arrangements, statements, 373
Secretariat, statements, 190
self-defence, statements, 351
Ukraine situation, statements, 225, 226

Luxury goods embargoes, 312

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of

languages, 210

Maintenance of peace and security

overview, 254
action required of Member States
 overview, 345
 decisions regarding, 345, 346
 decisions regarding Article 41, 345, 346
 decisions regarding Article 42, 346
 ICC, 346
 ICTR, 346
 ICTY, 346
 International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, 346
agenda, 180, 181
Angola, statements, 218

- armaments regulation, 260
- Arria-formula meetings, 174
- assistance and facilities, special agreements to provide, 340
- Australia, statements, 288, 352
- Bangladesh, statements, 224, 342
- Brazil, statements, 224, 247, 343
- children and armed conflict, 257
- Chile
 - letter dated 6 January 2015, 147
 - statements, 249, 256
- China
 - letter dated 3 February 2015, 148
 - statements, 258, 286
- civilians in armed conflict, 117, 119
- Congo, Democratic Republic of, statements, 224, 286
- cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, 257, See also Cooperation with regional and subregional organizations
- Costa Rica, statements, 260
- Cuba, statements, 218, 257
- decision-making and voting, 201, 202
- decisions regarding
 - overview, 254
 - Resolutions, 254
- discussion concerning, 256
- ECOSOC, 247
- Ecuador, statements, 225
- equal rights and self-determination, 218
- European Union, statements, 287
- France
 - letter dated 23 June 2014, 254
 - statements, 257
- General Assembly, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 238
- Haiti situation, 255
- High Commissioner for Human Rights, briefings, 276, 362
- Holy See, statements, 258
- ICJ, 249
- implementation of note by President, 256, 342, 343
- India, statements, 342, 343
- investigations and fact-finding, 276
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
 - letter dated 1 August 2014, 254
 - statements, 352
- Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, 255
- Jordan
 - letter dated 14 January 2014, 146
 - letter dated 27 March 2015, 148
- Korea, Republic of, statements, 286
- League of Arab States, statements, 258
- Libya situation, 255
- Luxembourg
 - letter dated 6 August 2014, 254
 - statements, 257
- measures involving use of armed force, 339
- meetings, 146, 167, 168

Mexico, statements, 218, 249
military assets, contribution of, 343
Montenegro, statements, 286
Namibia, statements, 257
Netherlands, statements, 286
New Zealand, letter dated 15 July 2015, 148
Nigeria
 letter dated 1 April 2014, 147
 letter dated 11 August 2015, 149
 letter dated 5 August 2015, 149
 statements, 257
Non-Aligned Movement, statements on behalf of, 257
pacific settlement of disputes, 280, 285, 288
Pakistan, statements, 218, 247
Peacebuilding Commission, 422
peacekeeping operations, 342
Peru, statements, 343
Philippines, statements, 287
Poland, statements, 225
Presidential Statements, 127, 129, 146, 147, 151, 256, 422
Qatar, statements, 286
regional arrangements, 361, 376
Resolution 2151 (2014), 147, 181, 201, 244, 422
Resolution 2154 (2014), 147, 254
Resolution 2171 (2014), 127, 129, 147, 286, 422
Resolution 2177 (2014), 255
Resolution 2199 (2015), 255
Resolution 2240 (2015), 150, 202, 206
Resolution 2250 (2015), 117, 119, 280, 422
Resolution 2252 (2015), 343
rule of law. See Rule of law
Russian Federation
 letter dated 1 September 2015, 149
 statements, 218, 238, 247, 257, 343
Rwanda, letter dated 22 July 2014, 254
Saint Lucia, statements, 257
Secretary-General
 briefings, 146
 reports, 147, 150
self-defence, 352
South Africa, statements, 286
Spain, statements, 238, 342
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, 244
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 255
Switzerland, statements, 225
troop- and police-contributing countries, consultation with, 341, 342
Tunisia, statements, 257
Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, statements, 285
United Kingdom
 letter dated 5 August 2014, 147
 letter dated 5 November 2015, 150, 151
 statements, 238, 256
United States, statements, 343, 352
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 238, 343

women and peace and security, 127, 129
Zimbabwe, statements, 286

Malaysia

invitations to participate, 71, 75

Malaysia (Member of Security Council 2015)

children and armed conflict, letter dated 1 June 2015, 108
conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 192
decision-making and voting, statements, 209
implementation of note by President, statements, 209
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
Ukraine situation, statements, 303

Malaysia Airlines flight MH17. See Ukraine situation

Maldives

decision-making and voting, statements, 209
implementation of note by President, statements, 209

Mali

invitations to participate, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57

Mali situation

children and armed conflict, 111, 112
civilians in armed conflict, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121
determinations of threats to the peace, 299
informal interactive dialogues, 171
investigations and fact-finding, 268, 270, 271, 272
measures involving use of armed force, 336, 337
meetings, 54
MINUSMA. See UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
mutual assistance, 348
peaceful settlement of disputes, 281, 283
Presidential Statements, 54, 55, 127
regional arrangements, 364, 365, 366, 370, 371
Resolution 2164 (2014), 54, 55, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 127, 128, 129, 270, 271, 299, 366, 370, 371, 452
Resolution 2164 (2015), 111
Resolution 2227 (2015), 54, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 121, 127, 128, 129, 270, 272, 433, 452
Secretary-General
 letter dated 23 December 2014, 55
 letter dated 2 January 2015, 56
 letter dated 16 March 2015, 56
 letter dated 16 June 2015, 56
 reports, 54, 55, 56, 57
Security Council Mission to
 overview, 269
 briefings, 138
women and peace and security, 127, 128, 129

Maritime security

UNOCA, 472
UNOWA, 466
UNSOM, 478

Mauritania

ICJ, withdrawal of nomination of candidate, 241

Measures involving use of armed force

overview, 336

Afghanistan situation, 336
Bangladesh, statements, 338
Bosnia and Herzegovina situation, 337
Burundi, statements, 339
Central African Republic situation, 336
Chad, statements, 339
Chile, statements, 339
civilians in armed conflict, 338
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 337
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 337
decisions relating to Article 42, 336
discussion regarding Article 41, 337
France, statements, 340
Jordan, statements, 339
Kazakhstan, statements, 338
Libya situation, 336
Libya, statements, 339
maintenance of peace and security, 339
Mali situation, 336, 337
Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations, briefings, 338
MINUSMA, briefings, 338
MONUSCO, briefings, 338
peacekeeping operations, 338
Resolution 2134 (2014), 336
Resolution 2232 (2015), 337
Resolution 2240 (2015), 336, 339
Resolution 2249 (2015), 337, 340
Russian Federation, statements, 338, 339
Rwanda, statements, 338
Somalia situation, 337
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 337
terrorism, 337, 340
Thailand, statements, 339
UNDOF, briefings, 338
United Kingdom, statements, 340
United States, statements, 340
Uruguay, statements, 338
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 339

Measures not involving use of armed force. See also *specific measure*

overview, 309
Africa, peace and security in, 335
Argentina, statements, 333, 334
arms embargoes, 312
asset freezes, 312
Australia, statements, 331, 334
ballistic missile restrictions, 312
bunkering services restrictions, 312
business restrictions, 312
Central African Republic situation, 328
Chad, statements, 332, 333
charcoal bans, 313
Chile, statements, 334
China, statements, 332, 333, 334
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 321, 322

Côte d'Ivoire situation, 322
cultural goods trade bans, 313
decisions relating to Article 41
 overview, 311, 312
 country-specific decisions, 310
 thematic issues, 309
diamond embargoes, 312
diplomatic and overseas representation restrictions, 312
discussion relating to Article 41
 overview, 330
 country-specific discussion, 334, 335
 thematic issues, 330, 331
Eritrea and Somalia situation, 314, 315
European Union, statements, 331
financial restrictions, 312
France, statements, 332, 333
Germany, statements, 331
Guinea-Bissau situation, 328
India, statements, 331
Iran, Islamic Republic of, statements, 332
Iraq situation, 321
Ireland, statements, 331
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, 318, 320
Jordan, statements, 334
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, 323
Korea, Republic of, statements, 333, 334
Liberia situation, 321
Libya situation, 325, 327, 334, 335
Libya, statements, 334, 335
Liechtenstein, statements, 331
Lithuania, statements, 331, 332, 333, 334
luxury goods embargoes, 312
Mexico, statements, 331
Middle East situation—Lebanon, 323
Middle East situation—Yemen, 329
New Zealand, statements, 332
Nigeria, statements, 333, 334
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323, 331, 332, 333
oil embargoes, 312
Resolution 2134 (2014), 328
Resolution 2136 (2014), 321
Resolution 2140 (2014), 329
Resolution 2141 (2014), 309
Resolution 2142 (2014), 314
Resolution 2144 (2014), 325
Resolution 2146 (2014), 325
Resolution 2153 (2014), 322
Resolution 2159 (2014), 309, 323
Resolution 2160 (2014), 316
Resolution 2161 (2014), 318
Resolution 2162 (2014), 322
Resolution 2170 (2014), 318
Resolution 2174 (2014), 326
Resolution 2178 (2014), 318

Resolution 2182 (2014), 314
Resolution 2184 (2014), 314
Resolution 2188 (2014), 321
Resolution 2196 (2015), 328
Resolution 2198 (2015), 321
Resolution 2199 (2015), 318, 320, 330
Resolution 2200 (2015), 323
Resolution 2203 (2015), 328
Resolution 2206 (2015), 309, 330
Resolution 2207 (2015), 309
Resolution 2213 (2015), 326, 335
Resolution 2224 (2015), 309, 323
Resolution 2231 (2015), 309, 323, 324, 332
Resolution 2237 (2015), 321
Resolution 2238 (2015), 326
Resolution 2244 (2015), 314
Resolution 2246 (2015), 314
Resolution 2250 (2015), 309
Resolution 2253 (2015), 318, 319, 413
Resolution 2255 (2015), 316
Resolution 2259 (2015), 335
Russian Federation, statements, 333, 334
Rwanda, statements, 334
sanctions, 333
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 330
Sudan situation, 323
Sudan, statements, 331
Taliban, 316, 317
trade restrictions, 312
transport and aviation measures, 312
travel bans or restrictions, 312
United Kingdom, statements, 332, 333, 334
United States, statements, 332, 333, 334
women and peace and security, 330, 331

Meetings

overview, 161
Afghanistan situation, 59, 60
Africa, peace and security in, 45, 46
application of rules
 overview, 163
 complaints concerning application of Rule 3, 166
 intervals between meetings, 163
 meetings requested in accordance Rule 2 or 3, 163, 164
Arria-formula meetings. See Arria-formula meetings
Bosnia and Herzegovina situation, 65, 66
briefings, 136
Burundi situation, 13, 14
Central African region, 34
Central African Republic situation, 21, 22
children and armed conflict, 106, 107
civilians in armed conflict, 113
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 16, 17
cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, 154
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 30, 31

- Cyprus situation, 64
 - format of
 - high-level meetings, 166
 - private meetings, 169, 170
 - public meetings, 166
 - Guinea-Bissau situation, 27, 28
 - Haiti situation, 57, 58
 - ICTR, 100
 - ICTY, 100
 - implementation of note by President, 170, 176
 - informal consultations of the whole, 170
 - informal interactive dialogues, 170, 171
 - International Court of Justice, 170
 - Iraq situation
 - overview, 93, 94, 166
 - victims of attacks and abuses on ethnic or religious grounds, 92
 - Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, 62, 165, 179
 - Kosovo situation, 67
 - Liberia situation, 6
 - Libya situation, 48, 49
 - maintenance of peace and security, 146, 167, 168
 - Mali situation, 54
 - Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 75, 76, 168
 - Middle East situation—Syria, 82, 167, 169
 - Middle East situation—Yemen, 88
 - nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 143, 144
 - nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 141
 - number of, 163
 - peacekeeping operations, 97
 - post-conflict peacebuilding, 144
 - rule of law, 138, 139
 - sanctions, 123
 - Security Council Missions, 138
 - Sierra Leone situation, 16
 - small arms, 122
 - Somalia situation, 9, 10
 - Sudan and South Sudan situation, 35, 36
 - terrorism, 130, 166, 167, 168
 - threats to international peace and security, 145, 167
 - troop- and police-contributing countries, 170
 - Ukraine situation, 69, 70, 73, 74, 164, 165, 170
 - UNDOF, 90
 - UNIFIL, 91
 - weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 140
 - West Africa, peace consolidation in, 45
 - Western Sahara situation, 5
 - women and peace and security, 123, 124, 168
- Membership in United Nations**
- General Assembly, 238
 - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 238
- MENUB. See UN Electoral Mission in Burundi (MENUB)**
- Mexico**
- ICJ, statements, 249

maintenance of peace and security, statements, 218, 249
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287
rule of law, statements, 287
women and peace and security, statements, 306, 331

Middle East situation. See also *specific country*

Arria-formula meetings, 174, 175
Gaza Strip
 investigations and fact-finding, 273
 Secretary-General, letter dated 27 April 2015, 273
Golan Heights, peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
Hariri assassination, Security Council Committee, 397
Lebanon situation. See Middle East situation—Lebanon
Palestinian question. See Middle East situation—Palestinian question
Syria situation. See Middle East situation—Syria
UNDOF. See UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
UNIFIL. See UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
UNSCOL. See Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)
UNTSO. See UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
Yemen situation. See Middle East situation—Yemen

Middle East situation—Lebanon

arms embargoes, 323
asset freezes, 323
determinations of threats to the peace, 300
force, prohibition of threat or use of, 220, 222, 224
measures not involving use of armed force, 323
peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
Presidential Statements, 220, 222
Resolution 2172 (2014), 300
travel bans or restrictions, 323

Middle East situation—Palestinian question

agenda, 186
Argentina, statements, 276
Arria-formula meetings, 175
Brazil, statements, 276
draft resolutions not adopted, 78, 207
equal rights and self-determination, 219
European Union, statements, 277
Guatemala, statements, 277
investigations and fact-finding, 276
meetings, 75, 76, 168
peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
Presidential Statements, 77
Syrian Arab Republic, statements, 186

Middle East situation—Syria

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, 258, 259
agenda, 179, 180
Arria-formula meetings, 172, 173, 174, 175
Chile, statements, 259
China, statements, 273
civilians in armed conflict, 117, 118, 120
decision-making and voting, 201, 202
determinations of threats to the peace, 296, 300

- draft resolutions not adopted, 82, 201, 207
- force, prohibition of threat or use of, 220, 224, 226
- France, letter dated 12 March 2015, 92
- General Assembly, recommendations, 235, 236
- High Commissioner for Human Rights, reports, 277
- internal affairs, non-intervention in, 229
- investigations and fact-finding, 268, 270, 272, 273, 275, 277
- meetings, 82, 167, 169
- peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
- Presidential Statements, 84, 85, 208
- provisional measures to prevent aggravation of situations, 306, 307, 308
- Resolution 2139 (2014), 82, 259, 307, 308
- Resolution 2163 (2014), 220
- Resolution 2165 (2014), 82, 300
- Resolution 2172 (2014), 201
- Resolution 2191 (2014), 83, 117
- Resolution 2209 (2015), 202, 206, 273, 275
- Resolution 2216 (2015), 117, 206
- Resolution 2235 (2015), 85, 272, 273, 274
- Resolution 2236 (2015), 202
- Resolution 2254 (2015), 86, 117, 118
- Resolution 2258 (2015), 87, 117
- Russian Federation, statements, 273, 274
- Secretary-General
 - letter dated 25 February 2015, 83, 85
 - reports, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
- Spain, statements, 274
- Syrian Arab Republic, statements, 274
- Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, statements, 277
- United Kingdom, statements, 274
- United States, statements, 259
- Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 208, 273, 274
- Middle East situation—Yemen**
 - agenda, 179
 - arms embargoes, 329
 - Arria-formula meetings, 175
 - asset freezes, 329
 - determinations of threats to the peace, 294, 295
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, 220, 222
 - Human Rights Council, 244
 - measures not involving use of armed force, 329
 - meetings, 88
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, 282
 - Panel of Experts
 - letter dated 20 February 2015, 89
 - mandate, 406, 407
 - Presidential Statements, 88, 89, 222, 420
 - provisional measures to prevent aggravation of situations, 306, 308
 - Resolution 2140 (2014), 88, 117, 120, 244, 295, 307, 329, 383, 406, 420
 - Resolution 2201 (2015), 88, 307, 308, 420
 - Resolution 2204 (2015), 89, 420
 - Resolution 2216 (2015), 88, 220, 383, 406, 420
 - Security Council Committee
 - overview, 406

briefings, 88
mandate, 406

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, 420
travel bans or restrictions, 329

Migrant trafficking

informal interactive dialogues, 172

Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations

measures involving use of armed force, briefings, 338

Military and police, support to

BNUB, 473
MINURSO, 434
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 445, 446
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
UNDOF, 461
UNFICYP, 459, 460
UNIFIL, 462
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNISFA, 448
UNMIK, 460
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 450, 451
UNMOGIP, 459
UNOCA, 472
UNOCI, 439
UNOWA, 466
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 478
UNTSO, 461

Military Staff Committee

overview, 344
decisions regarding, 344
discussion regarding, 344
Presidential Statements, 344

MINURSO. See **UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

MINUSCA. See **UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Force in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)**

MINUSMA. See **UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**

MINUSTAH. See **UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)**

MISCA. See **African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA)**

Missions. See **Security Council Missions**

Monitoring and enforcement

Central African Republic situation
Panel of Experts, 405
Security Council Committee, 405
civilians in armed conflict, 119
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation

- Group of Experts, 394
- Security Council Committee, 394
- Côte d'Ivoire situation
 - Group of Experts, 396
 - Security Council Committee, 395
- counter-terrorism
 - Executive Directorate, 412
 - Security Council Committee, 411
- Eritrea and Somalia situation, Monitoring Group, 385, 386
- Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
 - Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 390
 - Security Council Committee, 389
- Liberia situation, Panel of Experts, 393
- Libya situation
 - Panel of Experts, 401
 - Security Council Committee, 400
- Middle East situation—Yemen
 - Panel of Experts, 407
 - Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2140, 407
- nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 - Panel of Experts, 398
 - Security Council Committee, 398
- nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, Panel of Experts, 399
- Sudan and South Sudan situation
 - Panel of Experts, 397, 409
 - Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1591, 396
 - Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2206, 408
- Taliban
 - Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 403
 - Security Council Committee, 402
- terrorism, Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540, 413
- weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Security Council Committee, 413

Monitoring Groups. See *specific situation*

Montenegro

- maintenance of peace and security, statements, 286
- peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286

MONUSCO. See UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Morocco

- ICJ, election of members, 241
- implementation of note by President, statements, 176, 190

Mozambique

- invitations to participate, 28

Mutual assistance

- overview, 347
- Bosnia and Herzegovina situation, 347
- Central African Republic situation, 348
- Côte d'Ivoire situation, 348
- decisions regarding, 347
- Liberia situation, 348
- Libya situation, 348
- Mali situation, 348

Somalia situation, 348
terrorism, 348, 349

Namibia

cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, statements, 257
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 257
regional arrangements, statements, 362, 363

NATO. See North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Natural resources embargoes

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 321, 322

Negative votes. See Draft resolutions not adopted

Netherlands

civilians in armed conflict, statements, 287
investigations and fact-finding, statements, 269, 270
invitations to participate, 11, 71, 73, 75
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 286
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286, 287
Security Council Missions, statements, 269, 270
Ukraine situation, statements on behalf of, 303

New Zealand (Member of Security Council 2015)

Afghanistan situation, statements, 372
conduct of business, statements on behalf of, 192
General Assembly, statements, 242
implementation of note by President, statements, 176
invitations to participate, 71
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
maintenance of peace and security, letter dated 15 July 2015, 148
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332
regional arrangements, statements, 372, 377

Nicaragua

records, statements, 177

Nigeria (Member of Security Council 2014-2015)

Africa, peace and security in, letter dated 5 August 2015, 47
force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225, 226
implementation of note by President, statements, 257
maintenance of peace and security
 letter dated 1 April 2014, 147
 letter dated 11 August 2015, 149
 letter dated 5 August 2015, 149
 statements, 257
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 333, 334
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287
regional arrangements, statements, 361, 363, 374, 377
sanctions, statements, 333, 334
Sudan and South Sudan situation, statements, 374
Ukraine situation, statements, 225, 226, 287, 303

Non-Aligned Movement

ECOSOC, letter dated 1 August 2014, 248
equal rights and self-determination, statements on behalf of, 217
implementation of note by President, statements on behalf of, 191, 243, 257
maintenance of peace and security, statements on behalf of, 257

Non-intervention in internal affairs. See Internal affairs, non-intervention in

Nonproliferation

determinations of threats to the peace, 297, 300

Iran, Islamic Republic of. *See* Nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of. *See* Nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Resolution 2159 (2014), 300

weapons of mass destruction (WMD). *See* Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

Nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea

determinations of threats to the peace, 301

meetings, 143, 144

Panel of Experts

extension of mandate, 143

mandate, 397, 398

Resolution 2141 (2014), 144, 301, 397

Resolution 2207 (2015), 144, 397

Security Council Committee

overview, 397

mandate, 398

Nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran

arms embargoes, 323, 324, 325

asset freezes, 323, 324, 325

Australia, statements, 331

ballistic missile restrictions, 323, 324, 325

bunkering services restrictions, 323

business restrictions, 323

Chad, statements, 332

China, statements, 332

financial restrictions, 323

France, statements, 332

Iran, Islamic Republic of, statements, 332

Lithuania, statements, 332

measures not involving use of armed force, 323, 331, 332, 333

meetings, 141

New Zealand, statements, 332

peaceful settlement of disputes, decisions regarding regional arrangements or agencies, 284

Panel of Experts, mandate, 398, 399

Resolution 2159 (2014), 142, 323, 398

Resolution 2224 (2015), 142, 323, 398

Resolution 2231 (2015), 141, 143, 323, 324, 332, 398, 399

Security Council Committee

overview, 398

briefings, 141, 142, 143, 332, 384

mandate, 399

trade restrictions, 323

travel bans or restrictions, 323, 324, 325

United Kingdom, statements, 332

United States, statements, 332, 333

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

invitations to participate, 98, 108, 124, 125

Kosovo, mandate in, 368

North Korea. See Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

Norway

invitations to participate, 40
regional arrangements, statements, 362

Notes. See *specific entity or situation*

by President. See Presidency

Nuclear weapons, nonproliferation

Iran, Islamic Republic of. See Nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of. See Nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Obligations of Member States

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council. See Acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council

Article 48. See Maintenance of peace and security

Article 49. See Mutual assistance

assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from. See Assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from

maintenance of peace and security. See Maintenance of peace and security

mutual assistance. See Mutual assistance

Occupied Arab territories. See *specific country*

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

invitations to participate, 73, 75

Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL). See also Middle East situation—Lebanon

mandate, 482

political and peacebuilding missions, 482

Oil embargoes

overview, 312

Libya situation, 325, 327

Ombudsperson Office

extension of mandate, 130

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

investigations and fact-finding, 270

Resolution 2235 (2015), 270

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

briefings, 137

invitations to participate, 72, 73, 124, 125, 137

regional arrangements, briefings, 363

Ukraine situation, briefings, 69

Organization of American States

invitations to participate, 125

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

invitations to participate, 92, 149

OSCE. See **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**

Outreach

counter-terrorism, Security Council Committee, 411

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 390

Security Council Committee, 389

Taliban

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 403

Security Council Committee, 402

Overseas and diplomatic representation restrictions

overview, 312

Pacific settlement of disputes

Afghanistan situation, 279, 282, 284

African Union, 279, 284

African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur, 281, 282

Algeria, statements, 288

Argentina, statements, 287

Australia, statements, 288

Burundi situation, 280, 283

Central African region, 281, 283

Central African Republic situation, 280, 281, 283

Chad, statements, 287

children and armed conflict, 280, 287, See also Children and armed conflict

Chile, statements, 287

China, statements, 286

civilians in armed conflict. See Civilians in armed conflict

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 281, 283

Congo, Democratic Republic of, statements, 286

Costa Rica, statements, 288

Cyprus situation, 282

decisions regarding

overview, 277

country-specific situations, 280

involving regional arrangements or agencies, 284

involving Secretary-General, 283

thematic issues, 278

discussion concerning

civilians in armed conflict, 287

implementation of note by President, 288

maintenance of peace and security, 285, 288

reference in light of Article 33, 284

rule of law, 287

Ukraine situation, 287

utilization of Article 99, 288

European Union, statements, 287

Golan Heights, 282

Guinea-Bissau situation, 281, 283

investigations and fact-finding. See Investigations and fact-finding

Iraq situation, 282

Korea, Republic of, statements, 286, 287

Libya situation, 281, 283

maintenance of peace and security, 280, 285, 288

Mali situation, 281, 283

Mexico, statements, 287

Middle East situation—Lebanon, 282

Middle East situation—Palestinian question, 282

Middle East situation—Syria, 282

Middle East situation—Yemen, 282

Montenegro, statements, 286

Netherlands, statements, 286, 287

Nigeria, statements, 287

nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, decisions regarding regional arrangements or agencies, 284

Philippines, statements, 287

post-conflict peacebuilding. See Post-conflict peacebuilding

Qatar, statements, 286
referral of disputes to Security Council. See Referral of disputes to Security Council
Resolution 2171 (2014), 278, 286
Resolution 2242 (2015), 279
Resolution 2250 (2015), 280
Somalia situation, 281
South Africa, statements, 286
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, 279
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, 283
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, 283
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, 283
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa, 283
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 279
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, 284
Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, 279
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 281, 282, 283
Tunisia, statements, 288
Uganda, statements, 287
Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, statements, 285
UNIOGBIS, 283
UNOCA, 283
West Africa, peace consolidation in, 283
Western Sahara situation, 282, 283
women and peace and security, 279
Zimbabwe, statements, 286

Pakistan

ECOSOC, statements, 247
invitations to participate, 136
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 218, 247
regional arrangements, statements, 362

Palestine

conduct of business, statements, 197
invitations to participate, 76, 77, 78, 79, 108, 109, 113, 139, 196, 197

Palestinian question. See Middle East situation—Palestinian question

Panels of Experts. See *specific situation*

Papua New Guinea

internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 228

Participation

overview, 193
invitations extended under Rule 37, 194
invitations extended under Rule 39, 194, 195, 196
requests denied or not acted upon, 194

Peacebuilding Commission

overview, 421
Africa, peace and security in, 423
briefings, 421
Burundi situation, 423
Central African Republic situation, 423
children and armed conflict, 422
decisions of, 422
ECOSOC, statements, 247
Guinea-Bissau situation, 423

- invitations to participate, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 47, 144, 147, 150
- Liberia situation, 423
- maintenance of peace and security, 422
- mandate, provisions relating to
 - country-specific and regional items, 423
 - thematic issues, 422
- Organizational Committee, appointments, 422
- peacekeeping operations, 422
- post-conflict peacebuilding
 - overview, 422
 - reports, 144
- Presidential Statements, 422, 423
- recent developments, 421, 422
- Resolution 2134 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2137 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2143 (2014), 422
- Resolution 2151 (2014), 422
- Resolution 2157 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2167 (2014), 422
- Resolution 2171 (2014), 422
- Resolution 2177 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2186 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2188 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2190 (2014), 423
- Resolution 2195 (2104), 422
- Resolution 2203 (2015), 423
- Resolution 2215 (2015), 423
- Resolution 2237 (2015), 423
- Resolution 2239 (2015), 423
- Resolution 2250 (2015), 422
- Sierra Leone situation, 423
- threats to international peace and security, 422
- Peacebuilding missions. See Political and peacebuilding missions**
- Peacekeeping operations. See also *specific operation or situation***
 - overview, 430
 - agenda, 180, 181
 - Arria-formula meetings, 173
 - Australia, letter dated 4 November 2014, 98
 - Bangladesh, statements, 342
 - contribution, support, and assistance, 341
 - India, statements, 342
 - informal interactive dialogues, 171
 - maintenance of peace and security, 342
 - measures involving use of armed force, 338
 - meetings, 97
 - MINURSO, 434
 - MINUSCA, 453
 - MINUSMA, 452
 - MINUSTAH, 457
 - MONUSCO, 443
 - Peacebuilding Commission, 422
 - Presidential Statements, 97, 99, 129
 - recent developments
 - overview, 430

- Africa, specific mandates in, 431
- Americas, specific mandates in, 432
- Asia, specific mandates in, 432
- authorized strength of peacekeeping operations, 432
- changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 433
- Europe, specific mandates in, 432
- mandates of peacekeeping operations, 430
- Middle East, specific mandates in, 432
- newly established peacekeeping operations, 430
- regional arrangements, 376
 - overview, 368
 - decisions regarding, 368
 - discussion concerning, 372
- Resolution 2147 (2014), 443
- Resolution 2148 (2014), 441
- Resolution 2149 (2014), 433, 453, 454
- Resolution 2152 (2014), 434
- Resolution 2155 (2014), 449
- Resolution 2162 (2014), 438
- Resolution 2164 (2014), 452
- Resolution 2167 (2014), 98, 422
- Resolution 2173 (2014), 441
- Resolution 2180 (2014), 457
- Resolution 2185 (2014), 98, 245
- Resolution 2187 (2014), 449
- Resolution 2190 (2014), 435
- Resolution 2196 (2015), 454
- Resolution 2205 (2015), 447
- Resolution 2206 (2015), 449
- Resolution 2211 (2015), 443, 444
- Resolution 2212 (2015), 454
- Resolution 2215 (2015), 434, 435
- Resolution 2217 (2015), 454
- Resolution 2223 (2015), 449
- Resolution 2226 (2015), 438
- Resolution 2227 (2015), 452
- Resolution 2228 (2015), 441
- Resolution 2239 (2015), 435
- Resolution 2241 (2015), 449
- Resolution 2243 (2015), 457
- Resolution 2252 (2015), 449
- Russian Federation, letter dated 1 June 2014, 97
- Rwanda, letter dated 3 July 2014, 98
- Spain, statements, 342
- Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, 245, See also Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
- UNAMID, 441
- Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations
 - civilians in armed conflict, briefings, 229
 - internal affairs, non-intervention in, briefings, 229
- UNDOF, 461
- UNFICYP, 459
- UNIFIL, 461
- UNISFA, 447
- United Kingdom, letter dated 5 November 2015, 99

UNMIK, 460
UNMIL, 434
UNMISS, 449
UNMOGIP, 459
UNOCI, 438
UNTSO, 460

women and peace and security, 129

Peacekeeping Operations Department

invitations to participate, 42, 90
Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 35, 36

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, 418, 419, See also Western Sahara situation

Peru

decision-making and voting, statements, 209
implementation of note by President, statements, 209, 343
invitations to participate, 59
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 343

Philippines

invitations to participate, 71, 73
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 287
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287

Piracy

regional arrangements, 374

Poland

conduct of business, statements, 191
force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225
Iraq situation, statements, 304
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 225
women and peace and security, statements, 306

Police- and troop-contributing countries

consultation with, 341, 342
meetings, 170

Police, support to. See Military and police, support to

Political Affairs Department

Ukraine situation, briefings, 69

Political and peacebuilding missions. See also *specific mission or situation*

overview, 462
BINUCA, 467
BNUB, 473
MENUB, 474
President
 letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471
 Presidential Statements, 467
recent developments
 overview, 462, 463
 Africa, specific mandates in, 464
 Asia, specific mandates in, 464
 mandates of political missions and peacebuilding offices, 463
 Middle East, specific mandates in, 464
Resolution 2134 (2014), 467
Resolution 2137 (2014), 473, 474
Resolution 2144 (2014), 474, 475

Resolution 2145 (2014), 478
Resolution 2149 (2014), 467
Resolution 2157 (2014), 469
Resolution 2158 (2014), 477
Resolution 2170 (2014), 480
Resolution 2203 (2015), 469
Resolution 2210 (2015), 478
Resolution 2213 (2015), 475
Resolution 2232 (2015), 477
Secretary-General, letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471
UNAMA, 478
UNAMI, 480
UNIOGBIS, 469
UNOCA, 471
UNOWA, 465
UNRCCA, 480
UNSCOL, 482
UNSMIL, 474
UNSOM, 477

Political process

BINUCA, 468
BNUB, 473
MINURSO, 434
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 446
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
UNFICYP, 460
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNISFA, 448
UNMIK, 460
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 451
UNOCA, 472
UNOCI, 440
UNOWA, 466
UNRCCA, 480
UNSCOL, 482
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 478

Portugal

languages, 210

Post-conflict peacebuilding

informal interactive dialogues, 171
meetings, 144
Peacebuilding Commission
 overview, 422
 reports, 144
Presidential Statements, 127, 129, 144, 422
Secretary-General, reports, 144

women and peace and security, 127, 129

Presidency

overview, 187

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, Presidential Statements, 414

Afghanistan situation, Presidential Statements, 60, 126, 300

Africa, peace and security in, Presidential Statements, 45, 46, 47, 297, 423

Burundi situation, Presidential Statements, 15, 366, 423

Central African region

letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471

Presidential Statements, 34, 35, 110, 111, 112, 118, 126, 223, 297, 298, 366

Central African Republic situation, Presidential Statements, 27, 126, 271, 366, 369, 370, 423

children and armed conflict, Presidential Statements, 110, 111, 112

civilians in armed conflict, Presidential Statements, 113, 115, 118, 119

conduct of business, Presidential Statements, 191

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, Presidential Statements, 19, 21, 111, 112, 227, 275

cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, Presidential Statements, 112, 154

decision-making and voting, Presidential Statements, 200

determinations of threats to the peace, Presidential Statements, 295, 297, 298, 300, 301

force, prohibition of threat or use of, Presidential Statements, 220, 222, 223

Great Lakes region situation, Presidential Statements, 421

ICTR, Presidential Statements, 104, 417

ICTY, Presidential Statements, 104, 417

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Presidential Statements, 418

investigations and fact-finding

letter dated 16 July 2014, 273

Presidential Statements, 271, 275

Iraq situation, Presidential Statements, 94, 295

Liberia situation, letter dated 16 July 2014, 273

Libya situation, notes, 49

maintenance of peace and security, Presidential Statements, 127, 129, 146, 147, 151, 256, 422

Mali situation, Presidential Statements, 54, 55, 127

Middle East situation—Lebanon, Presidential Statements, 220, 222

Middle East situation—Palestinian question, Presidential Statements, 77

Middle East situation—Syria, Presidential Statements, 84, 85, 208

Middle East situation—Yemen, Presidential Statements, 88, 89, 222, 420

Military Staff Committee, Presidential Statements, 344

Peacebuilding Commission, Presidential Statements, 422, 423

peacekeeping operations, Presidential Statements, 97, 99, 129

political and peacebuilding missions

letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471

Presidential Statements, 467

post-conflict peacebuilding, Presidential Statements, 127, 129, 144, 422

regional arrangements, Presidential Statements, 366, 367, 369, 370, 376

role of, 187

rule of law, Presidential Statements, 119, 139, 301

Secretariat

note dated 5 June 2014, 189

note dated 15 October 2014, 189, 190

note dated 18 December 2014, 190

note dated 10 December 2015, 190

Presidential Statements, 189

Sierra Leone situation, Presidential Statements, 16, 423

Somalia situation, Presidential Statements, 10

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1559, Presidential Statements, 419
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, Presidential Statements, 420
Sudan and South Sudan situation, Presidential Statements, 38, 40, 41, 43, 367
Syrian Arab Republic, letter dated 30 November 2015, 188
terrorism, Presidential Statements, 111, 112, 131, 132, 133
threats to international peace and security, letter dated 11 April 2104, 145
UNDOF, Presidential Statements, 90
UNIFIL, Presidential Statements, 91, 92
weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Presidential Statements, 140, 301
women and peace and security, Presidential Statements, 124, 126, 127, 129
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, Presidential Statements, 414

President. See Presidency

Prohibition of threat or use of force. See Force, prohibition of threat or use of

Provisional measures to prevent aggravation of situations

overview, 306
decisions regarding, 306, 307
Middle East situation—Syria, 306, 307, 308
Middle East situation—Yemen, 306, 308
Resolution 2139 (2014), 307, 308
Resolution 2140 (2014), 307
Resolution 2201 (2015), 307, 308

Provisional rules of procedure

agenda, regarding. See Agenda
decision-making and voting, regarding. See Decision-making and voting
meetings, regarding. See Meetings
participation, regarding. See Participation
provisional status of rules of procedure, 210
Ukraine, statements, 211

Public information

MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 446
UNAMI, 481
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 451
UNOCI, 440

Purposes and principles of UN

assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from. See Assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from
equal rights and self-determination. See Equal rights and self-determination
force, prohibition of threat or use of. See Force, prohibition of threat or use of
internal affairs, non-intervention in. See Internal affairs, non-intervention in

Qatar

invitations to participate, 88, 89
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 286
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286

Records, 177

Referral of disputes to Security Council

overview, 265
General Assembly, 268

-
- Guinea, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
 - Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 - overview, 265, 267
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 266
 - Korea, Democratic People's Republic of, letter dated 5 December 2014, 264
 - Liberia, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
 - Member States
 - overview, 265
 - action requested, 266
 - nature of matters referred, 265
 - Resolution 2177 (2014), 268
 - Secretary-General, 267
 - Sierra Leone, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268
 - Ukraine situation
 - overview, 265, 266
 - letter dated 1 March 2014, 264
 - letter dated 7 November 2014, 266
 - Regional arrangements. See also *specific entity or situation***
 - Afghanistan situation, 369, 372, 375
 - AMISOM, 371
 - Angola, statements, 374
 - Argentina, statements, 360
 - Australia, statements, 360, 361, 372
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina situation, 368, 369, 370, 375, 376
 - Burundi situation, 364, 366
 - Central African region, 364, 366
 - Central African Republic situation, 366, 368, 369, 370, 372, 375, 376
 - Chad, statements, 361, 363, 372
 - Chile, statements, 362, 372, 373
 - China, statements, 361, 367, 368
 - Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 374
 - cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, 360
 - Côte d'Ivoire situation, 364, 366
 - Czech Republic, statements, 362
 - efforts, recognition of
 - overview, 363
 - decisions regarding, 364
 - discussion concerning, 367
 - enforcement actions, authorization of
 - overview, 373
 - decisions regarding, 373
 - discussion concerning, 374
 - Ethiopia, statements, 362
 - EUFOR, 370
 - European Union, statements, 373
 - Germany, statements, 372
 - Guatemala, statements, 362
 - Indonesia, statements, 362
 - ISAF, 369, 375
 - Japan, statements, 372
 - Jordan, statements, 362
 - Liberia situation, 364, 366
 - Libya situation, 364, 366
 - Lithuania, statements, 360

Luxembourg, statements, 373
maintenance of peace and security, 361, 376
Mali situation, 364, 365, 366, 370, 371
MINUSCA, 368, 370, 373, 375
MINUSMA, 370, 371
MISCA, 370, 372, 373
Namibia, statements, 362, 363
New Zealand, statements, 372, 377
Nigeria, statements, 361, 363, 374, 377
Norway, statements, 362
OSCE, briefings, 363
peaceful settlement of disputes, 284
Pakistan, statements, 362
peacekeeping operations, 376
 overview, 368
 decisions regarding, 368
 discussion concerning, 372
piracy, 374
Presidential Statements, 366, 367, 369, 370, 376
reporting
 overview, 375
 decisions regarding, 375
 discussion concerning, 377
Resolution 2134 (2014), 369, 370, 372, 375, 376
Resolution 2138 (2014), 366
Resolution 2145 (2014), 369
Resolution 2148 (2014), 366
Resolution 2149 (2014), 368, 369, 370, 376
Resolution 2155 (2014), 365, 367
Resolution 2156 (2014), 365, 367
Resolution 2158 (2014), 369, 371
Resolution 2162 (2014), 366
Resolution 2164 (2014), 366, 370, 371
Resolution 2167 (2014), 359, 375, 376
Resolution 2171 (2014), 359, 375, 376
Resolution 2173 (2014), 367
Resolution 2174 (2014), 366
Resolution 2182 (2014), 369, 371, 377
Resolution 2183 (2014), 369, 376
Resolution 2184 (2014), 375, 377
Resolution 2189 (2014), 369
Resolution 2196 (2015), 376
Resolution 2206 (2015), 365, 367, 374
Resolution 2217 (2015), 370, 376
Resolution 2223 (2015), 365, 367
Resolution 2226 (2015), 366
Resolution 2228 (2015), 365, 367
Resolution 2232 (2015), 369, 371
Resolution 2239 (2015), 366
Resolution 2241 (2015), 365, 368, 376, 377
Resolution 2244 (2015), 369, 371
Resolution 2246 (2015), 375, 377
Resolution 2247 (2015), 369
Resolution 2248 (2015), 364, 366

Resolution 2252 (2015), 367, 377
Russian Federation, statements, 361, 363, 368, 372, 373, 374
Rwanda, statements, 361
Slovakia, statements, 361
Somalia situation, 368, 369, 371, 374, 375, 377
Spain, statements, 363
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 365, 366, 367, 374, 376, 377
Switzerland, statements, 362
Tanzania, United Republic of, statements, 362
thematic issues
 overview, 359
 decisions regarding, 359
 discussion concerning, 360
Turkey, statements, 362
United States, statements, 367, 372, 373
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 363, 368

Reporters without Borders

 invitations to participate, 114

Reporting

Central African Republic situation, Panel of Experts, 405
children and armed conflict, 111
civilians in armed conflict, 119
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, Group of Experts, 394
Côte d'Ivoire situation, Group of Experts, 396
counter-terrorism
 Executive Directorate, 412
 Security Council Committee, 411
Eritrea and Somalia situation
 Monitoring Group, 386
 Security Council Committee, 385
Guinea-Bissau situation, Security Council Committee, 404
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 391
 Security Council Committee, 389
Liberia situation, Panel of Experts, 393
Libya situation, Panel of Experts, 401
Middle East situation—Yemen
 Panel of Experts, 407
 Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2140, 407
nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Panel of Experts, 398
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, Panel of Experts, 399
regional arrangements
 overview, 375
 decisions regarding, 375
 discussion concerning, 377
sexual violence in conflict, 127
Sudan and South Sudan situation
 Panel of Experts, 397, 409
 Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2206, 408
Taliban
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 403
 Security Council Committee, 402
terrorism, Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540, 413
weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Security Council Committee, 413

Reports. See *specific entity or situation*

by Secretary-General. See Secretariat of the United Nations

Republic of Korea. See **Korea, Republic of (Member of Security Council 2014)**

Resolutions. See *specific entity or situation*

draft resolutions not adopted. See Draft resolutions not adopted

Romania

invitations to participate, 73

Rule of law

BINUCA, 468

BNUB, 473

children and armed conflict, 112

civilians in armed conflict, 119

determinations of threats to the peace, 301

Korea, Republic of, statements, 287

Lithuania, letter dated 3 February 2014, 139

meetings, 138, 139

Mexico, statements, 287

MINUSCA, 455

MINUSMA, 453

MINUSTAH, 458

MONUSCO, 446

peaceful settlement of disputes, 287

Presidential Statements, 112, 119, 139, 301

Secretary-General, reports, 139

UNAMA, 479

UNAMI, 481

UNAMID, 442

UNIOGBIS, 470

UNISFA, 448

UNMIL, 436

UNMISS, 451

UNOCI, 440

UNOWA, 466

UNSMIL, 476

UNSOM, 478

Rules of procedure. See **Provisional rules of procedure**

Russian Federation (permanent Member of Security Council)

Afghanistan situation, statements, 372

agenda, letter dated 13 April 2014, 186

Central African Republic situation, statements, 373

cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, statements, 257

ECOSOC, statements, 247

equal rights and self-determination, statements, 217, 218, 219

ICJ, election of members, 241

investigations and fact-finding, statements, 273, 274

Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, statements, 245, 305

Libya situation, statements, 334

maintenance of peace and security

letter dated 1 September 2015, 149

statements, 218, 238, 247, 257, 343

measures involving use of armed force, statements, 338, 339

measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 333, 334

Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 273, 274
peacekeeping operations, letter dated 1 June 2014, 97
regional arrangements, statements, 361, 363, 368, 372, 373, 374
sanctions, statements, 333, 334
Secretariat, statements, 238
self-defence
 letter dated 13 April 2014, 351
 statements, 351
special economic problems, statements, 349
Sudan and South Sudan situation, statements, 368, 374
Ukraine situation
 letter dated 13 April 2014, 73, 74, 164, 178, 186, 267
 statements, 217, 218, 303

Rwanda (Member of Security Council 2014)

agenda, statements, 186
General Assembly, statements, 242
investigations and fact-finding, letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
invitations to participate, 102, 104
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
maintenance of peace and security, letter dated 22 July 2014, 254
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 338
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 334
peacekeeping operations, letter dated 3 July 2014, 98
regional arrangements, statements, 361
sanctions, statements, 334
self-defence, statements, 351
Ukraine situation, statements, 186, 303
women and peace and security, statements, 306

Rwanda situation

ICTR. See International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

Sahel region. See Africa, peace and security in

Saint Lucia

implementation of note by President, statements, 257
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 257

Sanctions. See also *specific country*

Argentina, statements, 333
Australia
 letter dated 5 November 2014, 123
 statements, 334
BINUCA, 468
Central African Republic situation, extension of, 22
Chad, statements, 333
Chile, statements, 334
China, statements, 333
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, extension of, 17
Côte d'Ivoire situation, modification of, 31
France, statements, 333
Guinea-Bissau situation, 28
Jordan, statements, 334
Korea, Republic of, statements, 333, 334
Lithuania, statements, 333, 334
measures not involving use of armed force, 333
meetings, 123

MINUSCA, 456
MINUSMA, 453
MONUSCO, 446
Nigeria, statements, 333, 334
Russian Federation, statements, 333, 334
Rwanda, statements, 334
Security Council Committees, 383, See also *specific Committee*
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefings, 123, 333
UNIOGBIS, 470
United Kingdom, statements, 333, 334
United States, statements, 333, 334
UNMIL, 437
UNMISS, 451
UNOCI, 440
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 478

Secretariat of the United Nations

overview, 189
administrative functions, 189
Afghanistan situation
 letter dated 15 September 2015, 61
 reports, 60, 61, 62
Africa, peace and security in, reports, 46, 48
Argentina, statements, 190
Bosnia and Herzegovina situation
 letter dated 2 May 2014, 66
 letter dated 30 October 2014, 66
 letter dated 29 April 2015, 66
 letter dated 5 November 2015, 67
Burundi situation, reports, 14, 15
Central African region
 letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471
 reports, 34, 35
Central African Republic situation
 letter dated 5 December 2014, 25
 letter dated 29 January 2015, 26
 letter dated 10 April 2015, 26
 letter dated 10 December 2015, 27
 reports, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
children and armed conflict, reports, 107, 108
civilians in armed conflict, reports, 113
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, reports, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Côte d'Ivoire situation, reports, 31
Cyprus situation, reports, 64, 65
Gaza Strip, letter dated 27 April 2015, 273
General Assembly, practice in relation to recommendations by Security Council, 238, 239
Guinea-Bissau situation
 letter dated 11 November 2014, 29
 reports, 28, 29
Haiti situation, reports, 58, 59
implementation of note by President, 190, 191

- investigations and fact-finding
 - overview, 270, 271
 - letter dated 29 September 2014, 273
- Iraq situation, reports, 94, 95, 96
- Kosovo situation, reports, 68
- Liberia situation
 - letter dated 28 August 2014, 6, 7
 - letter dated 29 September 2014, 7, 273
 - letter dated 31 July 2015, 8
 - reports, 6, 7, 8, 9
- Libya situation, reports, 52
- Lithuania, statements, 189
- Luxembourg, statements, 190
- maintenance of peace and security
 - meetings, 146
 - reports, 147, 150
- Mali situation
 - letter dated 23 December 2014, 55
 - letter dated 2 January 2015, 56
 - letter dated 16 March 2015, 56
 - letter dated 16 June 2015, 56
 - reports, 54, 55, 56, 57
- Middle East situation—Syria
 - letter dated 25 February 2015, 83, 85
 - reports, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
- MONUSCO, reports, 18, 19, 20, 21
- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, letter dated 27 August 2015, 416
- pacific settlement of disputes, decisions of Security Council regarding, 283
- political and peacebuilding missions, letter dated 16 and 21 July 2015, 471
- post-conflict peacebuilding, reports, 144
- President
 - note dated 5 June 2014, 189
 - note dated 15 October 2014, 189, 190
 - note dated 18 December 2014, 190
 - note dated 10 December 2015, 190
 - Presidential Statements, 189
- referral of disputes to Security Council, 267
- rule of law, reports, 139
- Russian Federation, statements, 238
- sexual violence in conflict, reports, 124, 125
- Sierra Leone situation, reports, 16
- small arms, reports, 122
- Somalia situation
 - letter dated 7 October 2015, 12, 13
 - reports, 10, 11, 12, 13
- Spain, statements, 238
- subsidiary organs of the Security Council, briefings, 190
- Sudan and South Sudan situation
 - letter dated 23 November 2015, 43, 44
 - reports, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 127, 128, 129, 174, 202, 206, 216, 220, 222, 299, 300, 366, 367, 374, 377
- threats to international peace and security, reports, 145
- UNAMID, reports, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43
- UNDOF, reports, 90, 91

UNIFIL

- letter dated 31 July 2014, 91
- letter dated 5 August 2015, 92
- reports, 92

United Kingdom, statements, 238

UNMISS, reports, 43, 44

UNOCI, reports, 32, 33

UNSMIL, reports, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 238

West Africa, peace consolidation in, reports, 45

Western Sahara situation, reports, 5

women and peace and security, reports, 123, 124, 125

Secretary-General. See Secretariat of the United Nations

Security Council Committees. See also *specific Committee*

overview, 383

Central African Republic situation

- overview, 404
- mandate, 405

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation

- overview, 393
- letter dated 12 January 2015, 19, 20
- mandate, 394

Côte d'Ivoire situation

- overview, 394, 395
- letter dated 14 April 2014, 31
- letter dated 10 October 2014, 32
- letter dated 13 April 2015, 32, 33
- mandate, 395

Counter-Terrorism Committee

- overview, 409
- mandate, 411

Eritrea and Somalia situation

- overview, 385
- mandate, 385

established under Chapter VII of Charter

- overview, 383
- other Committees, 409
- sanctions, 383

Guinea-Bissau situation

- overview, 404
- mandate, 404

Hariri assassination, 397

Iraq situation, 392

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida

- overview, 386
- mandate, 388

Liberia situation, 392

Libya situation

- overview, 400
- briefings, 50, 384
- mandate, 400

Middle East situation—Yemen

- overview, 406
- briefings, 88

- mandate, 406
- nonproliferation—Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 - overview, 397
 - mandate, 398
- nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran
 - overview, 398, 399
 - briefings, 141, 142, 143, 332, 384
 - mandate, 399
- Resolution 2133 (2014), 409
- Resolution 2134 (2014), 404
- Resolution 2136 (2014), 393
- Resolution 2138 (2014), 396
- Resolution 2140 (2014), 383, 406
- Resolution 2141 (2014), 397
- Resolution 2142 (2014), 385
- Resolution 2144 (2014), 400
- Resolution 2146 (2014), 400
- Resolution 2153 (2014), 394, 395
- Resolution 2157 (2014), 404
- Resolution 2159 (2014), 398
- Resolution 2160 (2014), 401
- Resolution 2161 (2014), 386, 387, 413
- Resolution 2174 (2014), 400
- Resolution 2178 (2014), 387, 409
- Resolution 2182 (2014), 385
- Resolution 2185 (2014), 409
- Resolution 2186 (2014), 404
- Resolution 2188 (2014), 392
- Resolution 2196 (2015), 404
- Resolution 2198 (2015), 393
- Resolution 2199 (2015), 387
- Resolution 2200 (2015), 396
- Resolution 2206 (2015), 383, 407
- Resolution 2207 (2015), 397
- Resolution 2213 (2015), 400
- Resolution 2216 (2015), 383, 406
- Resolution 2219 (2015), 395
- Resolution 2220 (2015), 410
- Resolution 2224 (2015), 398
- Resolution 2231 (2015), 398, 399
- Resolution 2237 (2015), 392
- Resolution 2242 (2015), 410
- Resolution 2244 (2015), 385
- Resolution 2253 (2015), 384, 386, 410, 413
- Resolution 2255 (2015), 401
- sanctions, 383
- Somalia situation
 - letter dated 10 October 2014, 11
 - letter dated 9 October 2015, 12
- standing committees, 383
- Sudan and South Sudan situation. See Sudan and South Sudan situation
- Taliban
 - overview, 401, 402
 - mandate, 402

terrorism. See Terrorism
weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
 briefings, 140, 141
 mandate, 413
 terrorism, 413

Security Council Missions

Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group, statements on behalf of, 270
Africa, Mission to
 overview, 269
 briefings, 138
Belgium, statements on behalf of, 269, 270
Europe and Africa, Mission to
 overview, 269
 briefings, 138
France, statements, 270
Germany, statements on behalf of, 270
Haiti, Mission to
 overview, 269
 briefings, 138
investigations and fact-finding, 269
Lithuania, statements, 270
Mali, Mission to
 overview, 269
 briefings, 138
meetings, 138
Netherlands, statements, 269, 270

Security sector reform

BINUCA, 468
BNUB, 473
MINUSCA, 456
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 446
UNAMA, 479
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNMIL, 437
UNMISS, 451
UNOCI, 440
UNOWA, 466
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 478

Self-defence

Australia, statements, 352
decisions regarding, 350
discussion concerning, 350
France, statements, 352
Guatemala, statements, 352
implementation of note by President, 352
Iran, Islamic Republic of, statements, 352
Iraq situation, 353
Iraq, statements, 353
Lithuania, statements, 351
Luxembourg, statements, 351

maintenance of peace and security, 352
references to Article 51, 353
Resolution 2249 (2015), 352
Russian Federation
 letter dated 13 April 2014, 351
 statements, 351
Rwanda, statements, 351
terrorism, 352
Turkey, statements, 353
Ukraine
 letter dated 28 February 2014, 351
 statements, 351
United Kingdom, statements, 351, 353
United States, statements, 351, 352, 353

Self-determination. See Equal rights and self-determination

Senegal

 invitations to participate, 30, 147

Serbia

 acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, letter dated 6 October 2015, 258
 invitations to participate, 66, 67, 68, 100, 101, 102, 104
 languages, 210

Sexual violence in conflict

 measures against perpetrators, 128
 monitoring and analysis, 127
 reporting, 127
 Resolution 2134 (2014), 420
 Resolution 2147 (2014), 420
 Resolution 2149 (2014), 420
 Resolution 2153 (2014), 420
 Resolution 2167 (2014), 420
 Resolution 2187 (2014), 420
 Resolution 2196 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2198 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2206 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2211 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2217 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2219 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2223 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2241 (2015), 420
 Resolution 2242 (2015), 123, 125, 420
 Resolution 2252 (2015), 420
 Secretary-General, reports, 124, 125
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
 overview, 420
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 279
 Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36
 time-bound and specific commitments to combat, 127
 women's protection advisers and gender advisers, 128

Sierra Leone

 invitations to participate, 16, 47
 referral of disputes to Security Council, letter dated 29 August 2014, 267, 268

Sierra Leone situation

Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone, briefings, 16
meetings, 16
Peacebuilding Commission, 423
Presidential Statements, 16, 423
Secretary-General, reports, 16

Slovakia

regional arrangements, statements, 361

Small arms

agenda, 181
Arria-formula meetings, 175
civilians in armed conflict, 117, 118, 119
decision-making and voting, 202
determinations of threats to the peace, 302
Lithuania, letter dated 1 May 2015, 122
meetings, 122
Resolution 2220 (2015), 117, 118, 119, 122, 202, 206, 302
Secretary-General, reports, 122

Somalia

invitations to participate, 10, 11, 12, 13

Somalia situation

AMISOM. See African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)
children and armed conflict, 110, 111, 112
civilians in armed conflict, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121
decision-making and voting, 202
determinations of threats to the peace, 296, 299
informal interactive dialogues, 171, 172
measures involving use of armed force, 337
meetings, 9, 10
mutual assistance, 348
peaceful settlement of disputes, 281
Presidential Statements, 10
regional arrangements, 368, 369, 371, 374, 375, 377
Resolution 2142 (2014), 10, 299
Resolution 2148 (2014), 121
Resolution 2158 (2014), 10, 112, 118, 119, 128, 369, 371, 477
Resolution 2182 (2014), 11, 110, 118, 119, 121, 128, 205, 299, 369, 371, 377
Resolution 2184 (2014), 11, 202, 299, 375, 377
Resolution 2221 (2015), 12
Resolution 2232 (2015), 12, 111, 117, 118, 127, 337, 369, 371, 477
Resolution 2244 (2015), 118, 119, 120, 206, 369, 371
Resolution 2245 (2015), 13
Resolution 2246 (2015), 13, 375, 377
Secretary-General
letter dated 7 October 2015, 12, 13
reports, 10, 11, 12, 13
Security Council Committee
letter dated 10 October 2014, 11
letter dated 9 October 2015, 12
UNSOM. See UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)
women and peace and security, 127, 128

South Africa

invitations to participate, 18
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 286

- pacific settlement of disputes, statements, 286
- South Korea. See Korea, Republic of (Member of Security Council 2014)**
- South Sudan**
- invitations to participate, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43
- Spain (Member of Security Council 2015)**
- conduct of business
- statements on behalf of, 192
- investigations and fact-finding, statements, 274
- invitations to participate, 5, 11, 92
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
- maintenance of peace and security, statements, 238, 342
- Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 274
- peacekeeping operations, statements, 342
- regional arrangements, statements, 363
- Secretariat, statements, 238
- women and peace and security
- letter dated 1 October 2015, 125
- statements, 306
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, 418, 419, See also Cyprus situation**
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, 418, See also Genocide**
- overview, 419
- invitations to participate, 15, 22, 37
- pacific settlement of disputes, 279
- Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect, 418, 419**
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, 418, 420, See also Middle East situation—Yemen**
- invitations to participate, 88, 89, 90
- Special advisers, envoys and representatives, 418, See also *specific individual***
- Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations**
- General Assembly, relations with subsidiary organs, 243, 244, 245
- maintenance of peace and security, 244
- peacekeeping operations, 245
- Resolution 2151 (2014), 244
- Resolution 2185 (2014), 245
- Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process**
- invitations to participate, 77, 78, 79, 80
- Special economic problems**
- overview, 349
- Australia, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- China, statements, 349
- Finland, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- Germany, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- Greece, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- Jordan, statements, 349, 350
- Russian Federation, statements, 349
- Sweden, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria**
- invitations to participate, 85
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. See also Great Lakes region situation**
- overview, 418, 421

invitations to participate, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 283

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1559, 419

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel. See also Africa, peace and security in

 overview, 418, 420
 Africa, peace and security in, briefings, 335
 encouragement of efforts, 46, 283
 invitations to participate, 46, 47, 48
 peaceful settlement of disputes, 283

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan. See also Sudan and South Sudan situation

 overview, 418, 420
 encouragement of efforts, 283, 365

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, 198, See also Western Sahara situation

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola

 invitations to participate, 47

Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internationally Displaced Persons

 invitations to participate, 124

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, 478, See also Afghanistan situation

 invitations to participate, 60, 61

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, 283, See also Burundi situation

 invitations to participate, 14

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa, 283

 invitations to participate, 24, 26, 34, 35

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 279, 393, See also Children and armed conflict

 invitations to participate, 22, 86, 107, 108, 109

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire

 invitations to participate, 31, 32, 33

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus

 invitations to participate, 64, 65

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau. See also Guinea-Bissau situation

 briefings, 27, 28
 encouragement of efforts, 283
 invitations to participate, 28, 29, 30
 requests for information, 404

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti. See Haiti situation

 invitations to participate, 58, 59

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration

 invitations to participate, 155

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, 93, 304, See also Iraq situation

 invitations to participate, 94, 95, 96

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo

 invitations to participate, 68

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, 6, 435, See also Liberia situation

 invitations to participate, 6, 8

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya

 invitations to participate, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali. See also Mali situation

invitations to participate, 54, 56, 57
 pacific settlement of disputes, 284
 recognition of efforts, 364, 365

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia

invitations to participate, 10, 11, 12, 13

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo

invitations to participate, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. See also West Africa, peace consolidation in

overview, 45
 invitations to participate, 45

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. See also Sexual violence in conflict

overview, 418, 420
 invitations to participate, 22, 39, 86, 124, 125, 149
 pacific settlement of disputes, 279
 requests for information, 393
 Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36

State institutions, support to

BINUCA, 468
 BNUB, 473
 MINUSCA, 456
 MINUSMA, 453
 MINUSTAH, 458
 MONUSCO, 446
 UNAMA, 479
 UNAMI, 481
 UNAMID, 442
 UNIFIL, 462
 UNIOGBIS, 470
 UNMIK, 460
 UNMIL, 437
 UNMISS, 451
 UNOCA, 472
 UNOCI, 440
 UNOWA, 466
 UNSMIL, 476
 UNSOM, 478

Statements. See *specific entity or situation*

by Secretary-General. See Secretariat of the United Nations
 Presidential Statements. See Presidency

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council. See also *specific entity or situation*

ad hoc commissions, 418
 General Assembly, relations of Security Council with, 243
 ICTR. See International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
 ICTY. See International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
 International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. See International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
 investigative bodies, 416, See also *specific investigative body*
 Peacebuilding Commission. See Peacebuilding Commission
 peacekeeping operations. See Peacekeeping operations, See *specific entity or situation*

political and peacebuilding missions. See Political and peacebuilding missions
proposed but not established, 423
Secretariat, briefings, 190
Security Council Committees. See Security Council Committees
special advisers, envoys and representatives, 418, See also *specific individual*
working groups, 414, See also *specific working group*

Sudan

civilians in armed conflict, statements, 229
implementation of note by President, statements, 198
internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 229
invitations to participate, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44
measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 331
women and peace and security, statements, 331

Sudan and South Sudan situation

African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur, 281, 282
Angola, statements, 374
Arria-formula meetings, 174
asset freezes, 330
Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, briefings, 36
children and armed conflict, 110, 111, 112
China, statements, 367, 368
civilians in armed conflict, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121
decision-making and voting, 202
determinations of threats to the peace, 296, 299, 300
force, prohibition of threat or use of, 220, 222, 224
High Commissioner for Human Rights, briefings, 36
informal interactive dialogues, 171
internal affairs, non-intervention in, 229
Joint African Union–United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, briefings, 35
maintenance of peace and security, 255
measures involving use of armed force, 337
measures not involving use of armed force, 330
meetings, 35, 36
Nigeria, statements, 374
peaceful settlement of disputes, 281, 282, 283
Panel of Experts
 extension of mandate, 35
 letter dated 21 August 2015, 42
 mandate, 396, 397, 407, 408
Peacekeeping Operations Department, briefings, 35, 36
Presidential Statements, 38, 40, 41, 43, 367
regional arrangements, 365, 366, 367, 374, 376, 377
Resolution 2138 (2014), 35, 36, 117, 119, 120, 299, 366, 396
Resolution 2148 (2014), 35, 37, 222, 366, 420, 441
Resolution 2155 (2014), 36, 37, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 127, 128, 222, 365, 367, 449
Resolution 2156 (2014), 36, 118, 121, 216, 220, 222, 299, 365, 367, 420
Resolution 2173 (2014), 35, 110, 111, 127, 128, 367, 420, 433, 441
Resolution 2179 (2014), 36, 420
Resolution 2187 (2014), 36, 110, 111, 116, 118, 127, 128, 129, 449
Resolution 2200 (2015), 35, 40, 120, 396
Resolution 2205 (2015), 36, 40, 420, 447
Resolution 2206 (2015), 36, 40, 119, 120, 202, 300, 330, 365, 367, 374, 383, 407, 449
Resolution 2223 (2015), 36, 41, 110, 111, 112, 118, 119, 120, 121, 127, 128, 365, 367, 449
Resolution 2228 (2015), 35, 42, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 127, 128, 129, 365, 367, 420, 441

- Resolution 2230 (2015), 36, 42, 118, 119, 121, 420
Resolution 2241 (2015), 36, 43, 110, 111, 112, 119, 120, 121, 127, 128, 129, 206, 365, 368, 376, 377, 449
Resolution 2251 (2015), 36, 44, 118, 121, 420
Resolution 2252 (2015), 36, 44, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 127, 128, 129, 206, 367, 377, 433, 449
Russian Federation, statements, 368, 374
sanctions, imposition of, 35
Secretary-General
 letter dated 23 November 2015, 43, 44
 reports, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 127, 128, 129, 174, 202, 206, 216, 220, 222, 299, 300, 366, 367, 374, 377
Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1591
 overview, 396
 briefings, 39
 letter dated 7 February 2014, 36
 letter dated 16 January 2015, 40
 mandate, 396
Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 2206
 overview, 407
 briefings, 36
 mandate, 408
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, briefings, 36
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, 420
Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, briefings, 36
travel bans or restrictions, 330
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, briefings, 36
UNAMID. See African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, briefings, 36
UNISFA. See UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)
United States
 letter dated 19 August 2015, 43
 statements, 367
UNMISS. See UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 368
women and peace and security, 127, 128, 129
- Sudan situation**
 arms embargoes, 323
 asset freezes, 323
 measures not involving use of armed force, 323
 Resolution 2200 (2015), 323
 travel bans or restrictions, 323
- Sweden**
 acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, letter dated 12 June 2015, 258
 decision-making and voting, statements, 209
 implementation of note by President, statements, 209
 special economic problems, letter dated 12 June 2015, 350
- Switzerland**
 force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225
 maintenance of peace and security, statements, 225
 regional arrangements, statements, 362
- Syria situation. See Middle East situation—Syria**
- Syrian Arab Republic**
 agenda, statements, 186
 civilians in armed conflict, statements, 229

force, prohibition of threat or use of, letter dated 23 February 2015, 226
internal affairs, non-intervention in, statements, 229
investigations and fact-finding, statements, 274
invitations to participate, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 131, 136
Middle East situation—Palestinian question, statements, 186
Presidency, letter dated 30 November 2015, 188

Taliban. See also Terrorism

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, mandate, 401, 403
arms embargoes, 316, 317
asset freezes, 316, 317
financial restrictions, 316, 317
measures not involving use of armed force, 316, 317
Monitoring Team, mandate, 401, 402
Resolution 2160 (2014), 316, 401
Resolution 2255 (2015), 316, 401
Security Council Committee
 overview, 401
 mandate, 402
travel bans or restrictions, 316, 317

Tanzania, United Republic of

regional arrangements, statements, 362

Technical assistance

Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, Group of Experts, 394
Côte d'Ivoire situation, Group of Experts, 396
counter-terrorism
 Executive Directorate, 412
 Security Council Committee, 411
Eritrea and Somalia situation, Security Council Committee, 385
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 391
 Security Council Committee, 389
Sudan and South Sudan situation, Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1591, 397
Taliban
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, 403
 Security Council Committee, 402
terrorism, Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540, 413
weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Security Council Committee, 413

Terrorism

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, 259
agenda, 180
al Qaida. See Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
Angola, statements, 304
Arria-formula meetings, 175
assisting target of enforcement action, obligation to refrain from, 227, 228
Australia, letter dated 4 November 2014, 131
children and armed conflict, 111, 112
counter-terrorism. See Counter-terrorism
decision-making and voting, 200
determinations of threats to the peace, 294, 295, 296, 297, 300, 301, 302, 304
Estonia, statements, 304
France, statements, 352
General Assembly, recommendations, 235, 236
India, statements, 259, 304

ISIL. See Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida
Lithuania, letter dated 8 May 2015, 133
measures involving use of armed force, 337, 340
meetings, 130, 166, 167, 168
mutual assistance, 348, 349
Presidential Statements, 111, 112, 131, 132, 133
Resolution 2133 (2014), 130, 227, 228
Resolution 2135 (2014), 301
Resolution 2139 (2014), 300
Resolution 2160 (2014), 130, 200, 301
Resolution 2161 (2014), 131, 200, 301, 413
Resolution 2170 (2014), 131, 228
Resolution 2178 (2014), 131, 259, 294, 295, 296, 304
Resolution 2195 (2014), 301
Resolution 2199 (2015), 132
Resolution 2249 (2015), 134, 296, 337, 340, 352
Resolution 2253 (2015), 130, 134, 413
Resolution 2255 (2015), 134
Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1276 and 1989, letter dated 19 May 2015, 133
Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1373
 briefings, 384
 letter dated 13 May 2015, 133
Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540
 overview, 413
 briefings, 384
 mandate, 413
self-defence, 352
Taliban. See Taliban
United Kingdom, statements, 353
United States
 letter dated 3 September 2014, 131
 statements, 353

Thailand

measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339

Thematic issues. See *specific topic*

Threats to international peace and security

agenda, 180
Chad, letter dated 4 December 2104, 145
civilians in armed conflict, 119
decision-making and voting, 201, 202, 203
determinations of threats to the peace. See Determinations of threats to the peace
maintenance of peace and security. See Maintenance of peace and security
measures involving use of armed force. See Measures involving use of armed force
measures not involving use of armed force. See Measures not involving use of armed force
meetings, 145, 167
Military Staff Committee. See Military Staff Committee
mutual assistance. See Mutual assistance
Peacebuilding Commission, 422
President, letter dated 11 April 2104, 145
provisional measures. See Provisional measures to prevent aggravation of situations
Resolution 2150 (2014), 119, 145, 201
Resolution 2178 (2014), 202
Resolution 2195 (2014), 145

Resolution 2195 (2104), 422
Resolution 2199 (2015), 202
Resolution 2253 (2015), 203
Secretary-General, reports, 145
self-defence, right to. See Self-defence
special economic problems. See Special economic problems
terrorism. See Terrorism

Timor-Leste

invitations to participate, 29, 30

Trade restrictions

overview, 312
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323

Transport and aviation measures

overview, 312
Libya situation, 325, 327

Travel bans or restrictions

overview, 312
Central African Republic situation, 328
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 321, 322
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 322
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaida, 318, 320
Liberia situation, 321
Libya situation, 325, 327
Middle East situation—Lebanon, 323
Middle East situation—Yemen, 329
nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, 323, 324, 325
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 330
Sudan situation, 323
Taliban, 316, 317

Trinidad and Tobago

conduct of business, statements, 191

Troop- and police-contributing countries

consultation with, 341, 342
meetings, 170

Tunisia

implementation of note by President, statements, 257, 288
invitations to participate, 50
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 257
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 288

Turkey

invitations to participate, 83, 84, 96
Iraq situation, statements, 353
languages, 210
regional arrangements, statements, 362
self-defence, statements, 353

Uganda

civilians in armed conflict, statements, 287
invitations to participate, 15, 18
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 287

Ukraine

conduct of business, statements, 197

- decision-making and voting, statements, 209
- equal rights and self-determination, letter dated 28 February 2014, 217
- force, prohibition of threat or use of
 - letter dated 13 March 2014, 226
 - statements, 225
- implementation of note by President, statements, 198, 209
- invitations to participate, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75
- provisional rules of procedure, statements, 211
- self-defence
 - letter dated 28 February 2014, 351
 - statements, 351
- Ukraine situation**
 - agenda, 178, 186
 - Argentina, statements, 225, 287
 - Arria-formula meetings, 173, 174
 - Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, briefings, 69
 - Australia
 - statements, 226
 - statements on behalf of, 303
 - Belgium, statements on behalf of, 303
 - Chad, statements, 287
 - Chile, statements, 287
 - China, statements, 226
 - Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Office, briefings, 69
 - decision-making and voting, 201, 202
 - determinations of threats to the peace, 303
 - draft resolutions not adopted, 70, 73, 201, 202, 207, 208, 218, 423
 - equal rights and self-determination, 217
 - force, prohibition of threat or use of, 225
 - France, statements, 225
 - informal interactive dialogues, 171
 - internal affairs, non-intervention in, 229
 - Ireland, statements, 303
 - Korea, Republic of, statements, 287
 - Lithuania, statements, 225, 226, 303
 - Luxembourg, statements, 225, 226
 - Malaysia, statements, 303
 - meetings, 69, 70, 73, 74, 164, 165, 170
 - Netherlands, statements on behalf of, 303
 - Nigeria, statements, 225, 226, 287, 303
 - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), briefings, 69
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, 287
 - Political Affairs Department, briefings, 69
 - referral of disputes to Security Council
 - overview, 265, 266
 - letter dated 1 March 2014, 264
 - letter dated 7 November 2014, 266
 - Resolution 2166 (2014), 69, 71, 74, 201, 303
 - Resolution 2202 (2015), 74, 75
 - Russian Federation
 - letter dated 13 April 2014, 73, 74, 164, 178, 186, 267
 - statements, 217, 218, 303
 - Rwanda, statements, 186, 303
 - Ukraine

letter dated 28 February 2014, 69, 164, 170, 178, 197, 201, 202, 207, 208, 217, 224, 266, 285, 287, 303, 423

letter dated 1 March 2014, 164, 264, 266

letter dated 9 March 2014, 164, 266

letter dated 10 March 2014, 164, 266

letter dated 13 March 2014, 226

letter dated 28 August 2014, 165, 267

letter dated 7 November 2014, 266, 267

statements, 225

statements on behalf of, 303

United Kingdom, statements, 218, 225, 303

United States, statements, 217, 225

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 303

UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). See also Iraq situation

invitations to participate, 94

mandate, 481

political and peacebuilding missions, 480

Resolution 2170 (2014), 480

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). See also Afghanistan situation

extension of mandate, 59

invitations to participate, 60

mandate, 479

political and peacebuilding missions, 478

Resolution 2145 (2014), 478

Resolution 2210 (2105), 478

UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)

briefings, 93

extension of mandate, 93

UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). See also Somalia situation

extension of mandate, 9

invitations to participate, 10

mandate, 477

political and peacebuilding missions, 477

Resolution 2158 (2014), 477

Resolution 2232 (2015), 477

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

invitations to participate, 107, 108, 109

UN Development Programme

invitations to participate, 149

UN Disengagement Force (UNDOF)

invitations to participate, 98

meetings, 90

Presidential Statements, 90

Resolution 2163 (2014), 90

Resolution 2192 (2014), 91

Resolution 2229 (2015), 91

Resolution 2257 (2015), 91

Secretary-General, reports, 90, 91

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

mandate, 461

measures involving use of armed force, briefings, 338

peacekeeping operations, 461

UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- invitations to participate, 107, 108
- UN Electoral Mission in Burundi (MENUB)**
- establishment, 13
 - mandate, 474
 - political and peacebuilding missions, 474
 - Resolution 2137 (2014), 474
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). See also Women and peace and security**
- invitations to participate, 37, 124, 125
 - Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36
- UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). See also Guinea-Bissau situation**
- invitations to participate, 28
 - mandate, 470
 - peaceful settlement of disputes, 283
 - political and peacebuilding missions, 469
 - renewal of mandate, 27
 - Resolution 2157 (2014), 469
 - Resolution 2203 (2015), 469
- UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)**
- briefings, 16
 - invitations to participate, 16
- UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). See also Central African Republic situation**
- mandate, 468
 - political and peacebuilding missions, 467
 - Resolution 2134 (2014), 467
 - Resolution 2149 (2014), 467
- UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). See also Kosovo situation**
- invitations to participate, 68
 - mandate, 460
 - peacekeeping operations, 460
- UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). See also Middle East situation—Lebanon**
- mandate, 462
 - meetings, 91
 - peacekeeping operations, 461
 - Presidential Statements, 91, 92
 - Resolution 2172 (2014), 91
 - Resolution 2236 (2015), 92
 - Secretary-General
 - letter dated 31 July 2014, 91
 - letter dated 5 August 2015, 92
 - reports, 92
- UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). See also Sudan and South Sudan situation**
- extension of mandate, 35, 36
 - mandate, 448
 - peacekeeping operations, 447
 - Resolution 2205 (2015), 447
- UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**
- mandate, 459
 - peacekeeping operations, 459
- UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER)**

invitations to participate, 47

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). See also Western Sahara situation

extension of mandate, 5

invitations to participate, 5

mandate, 434

peacekeeping operations

overview, 434

changes in composition of, 433

Resolution 2152 (2014), 433, 434

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). See also Liberia situation

extension of mandate, 6

invitations to participate, 98, 99

mandate, 436

peacekeeping operations

overview, 434

changes in composition of, 433

Resolution 2190 (2014), 435

Resolution 2215 (2015), 433, 434, 435

Resolution 2239 (2015), 435

UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). See also Sudan and South Sudan situation

briefings, 36

extension of mandate, 36

invitations to participate, 39, 41, 42, 43, 98, 99

mandate, 450

peacekeeping operations

overview, 449

changes in composition of, 433

Resolution 2155 (2014), 449

Resolution 2187 (2014), 449

Resolution 2206 (2015), 449

Resolution 2223 (2015), 449

Resolution 2241 (2015), 449

Resolution 2252 (2015), 433, 449

Secretary-General, reports, 43, 44

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Force in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

establishment of, 22

extension of mandate, 22

investigations and fact-finding, 270

invitations to participate, 23, 24, 98

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

extension of mandate, 54

investigations and fact-finding, 270

invitations to participate, 54, 98, 99

measures involving use of armed force, briefings, 338

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). See also Mali situation

mandate, 453

peacekeeping operations

overview, 452

changes in composition of, 433

regional arrangements, 370, 371

Resolution 2164 (2014), 452

Resolution 2227 (2015), 433, 452

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

- mandate, 455
- peacekeeping operations
 - overview, 453
 - changes in composition of, 433
- regional arrangements, 368, 370, 373, 375
- Resolution 2149 (2014), 433, 453, 454
- Resolution 2196 (2015), 454
- Resolution 2212 (2015), 433, 454
- Resolution 2217 (2015), 433, 454

UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA). See also West Africa, peace consolidation in

- invitations to participate, 45, 132
- mandates, 466
- political and peacebuilding missions, 465

UN Office in Burundi (BNUB). See also Burundi situation

- extension of mandate, 13
- invitations to participate, 14
- mandate, 473
- political and peacebuilding missions, 473
- Resolution 2137 (2014), 473

UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- invitations to participate, 60, 61, 151

UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). See also Côte d'Ivoire situation

- extension of mandate, 31
- invitations to participate, 31
- mandate, 439
- peacekeeping operations
 - overview, 438
 - changes in composition of, 433
- Resolution 2162 (2014), 433, 438
- Resolution 2226 (2015), 438
- Secretary-General, reports, 32, 33

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). See also Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation

- extension of mandate, 16
- invitations to participate, 17, 98, 99
- mandate, 445
- measures involving use of armed force, briefings, 338
- peacekeeping operations
 - overview, 443
 - changes in composition of, 433
- Resolution 2147 (2014), 443
- Resolution 2211 (2015), 433, 443, 444
- Secretary-General, reports, 18, 19, 20, 21

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). See also Cyprus situation

- extension of mandate, 64
- invitations to participate, 64
- mandate, 459
- peacekeeping operations, 459

UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)

- mandate, 480
- political and peacebuilding missions, 480

UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA). See also Central African region

- extension of mandate, 34
- invitations to participate, 34
- mandate, 472
- peaceful settlement of disputes, 283
- political and peacebuilding missions, 471

UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East

- invitations to participate, 77

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). See also Haiti situation

- invitations to participate, 58
- mandate, 458
- peacekeeping operations
 - overview, 457
 - changes in composition of, 433
- renewal of mandate, 57
- Resolution 2180 (2014), 433, 457
- Resolution 2243 (2015), 457

UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). See also Libya situation

- extension of mandate, 48
- invitations to participate, 49
- mandate
 - overview, 476
 - extension of, 335
- political and peacebuilding missions, 474
- Resolution 2144 (2014), 474, 475
- Resolution 2213 (2015), 475
- Secretary-General, reports, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

- invitations to participate, 99
- mandate, 461
- peacekeeping operations, 460

UNAMA. See UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

UNAMI. See UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

UNAMID. See African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

Under-Secretary-General for Field Support

- invitations to participate, 12

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

- investigations and fact-finding, statements, 277
- invitations to participate, 10, 23, 42, 77, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 95, 113
- Iraq situation, briefings, 93
- Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 277
- Sudan and South Sudan situation, briefings, 36

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. See also Peacekeeping operations

- civilians in armed conflict, briefings, 229
- internal affairs, non-intervention in, briefings, 229
- invitations to participate, 6, 7, 9, 19, 23, 24, 27, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 55, 56, 91, 98, 99, 107, 113
- Liberia situation, briefings, 6

Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs

- invitations to participate, 11, 14, 15, 22, 63, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 96, 123, 145, 146
- Iraq situation, briefings, 93

maintenance of peace and security, statements, 285
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 285
sanctions, briefings, 123, 333

UNDOF. See UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

UNESCO. See UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNFICYP. See UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

UNICEF. See UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNIFIL. See UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

UNIOGBIS. See UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)

UNIPSIL. See UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)

UNISFA. See UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

United Arab Emirates

force, prohibition of threat or use of, letter dated 23 October 2014, 226

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (permanent Member of Security Council)

civilians in armed conflict, letter dated 5 August 2014, 114

equal rights and self-determination, statements, 218

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225

implementation of note by President, statements, 176, 256

investigations and fact-finding

letter dated 5 December 2014, 276

statements, 274

Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation

letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276

letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267

statements, 245

Libya situation, statements, 335

maintenance of peace and security

letter dated 5 August 2014, 147

letter dated 5 November 2015, 150, 151

statements, 238, 256

measures involving use of armed force, statements, 340

measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332, 333, 334

Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 274

nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332

peacekeeping operations, letter dated 5 November 2015, 99

Resolution 2250 (2015), 151

sanctions, statements, 333, 334

Secretariat, statements, 238

self-defence, statements, 351, 353

terrorism, statements, 352

Ukraine situation, statements, 218, 225, 303

United Republic of Tanzania. See Tanzania, United Republic of

United States of America (permanent Member of Security Council)

acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, statements, 259

Afghanistan situation, statements, 372

Africa, peace and security in, statements, 303

Central African region, statements, 373

equal rights and self-determination, statements, 217

force, prohibition of threat or use of, statements, 225

ICJ, election of members, 241

- investigations and fact-finding
 - letter dated 14 April 2014, 276
 - letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 276
- Iraq situation, statements, 304
- Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation
 - letter dated 14 April 2014, 236, 276
 - letter dated 11 July 2014, 276
 - letter dated 5 December 2014, 165, 179, 267, 276
 - letter dated 3 December 2015, 165, 179, 267
 - statements, 179, 245, 305
- maintenance of peace and security, statements, 343, 352
- measures involving use of armed force, statements, 340
- measures not involving use of armed force, statements, 332, 333, 334
- Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 259
- nonproliferation—Islamic Republic of Iran, statements, 332, 333
- regional arrangements, statements, 367, 372, 373
- sanctions, statements, 333, 334
- self-defence, statements, 351, 352, 353
- Sudan and South Sudan situation
 - letter dated 19 August 2015, 43
 - statements, 367
- terrorism
 - letter dated 3 September 2014, 131
 - statements, 352
- Ukraine situation, statements, 217, 225
- UNMEER. See UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER)**
- UNMIK. See UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)**
- UNMIL. See UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)**
- UNMISS. See UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)**
- UNMOGIP. See UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**
- UNOCA. See UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)**
- UNOCI. See UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)**
- UNODC. See UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**
- UNOWA. See UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA)**
- UNRCCA. See UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)**
- UNSCOL. See Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)**
- UNSMIL. See UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)**
- UNSOM. See UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)**
- UNTSO. See UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)**
- Uruguay**
 - acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, statements, 259
 - decision-making and voting, statements, 209
 - implementation of note by President, statements, 176, 209, 259
 - invitations to participate, 58, 59
 - measures involving use of armed force, statements, 338
 - women and peace and security, statements, 306
- Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (Member of Security Council 2015)**
 - acceptance and carrying out of decisions of Security Council, statements, 259

decision-making and voting, statements, 208
implementation of note by President, statements, 259, 343
investigations and fact-finding, statements, 273, 274
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of) situation, statements, 245, 305
maintenance of peace and security, statements, 238, 343
measures involving use of armed force, statements, 339
Membership in United Nations, statements, 238
Middle East situation—Syria, statements, 208, 273, 274
regional arrangements, statements, 363, 368
Secretariat, statements, 238
Sudan and South Sudan situation, statements, 368
Ukraine situation, statements, 303
Western Sahara situation, statements, 198

Viet Nam

invitations to participate, 71, 73

Voting. See Decision-making and voting**Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)**

agenda, 180
determinations of threats to the peace, 301
Korea, Republic of, letter dated 2 May 2014, 140
meetings, 140
Presidential Statements, 140, 301
Resolution 2161 (2014), 413
Resolution 2253 (2015), 413
Security Council Committee
 overview, 413
 briefings, 140, 141
 mandate, 413

West Africa, peace consolidation in

meetings, 45
peaceful settlement of disputes, 283
Secretary-General, reports, 45
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, briefings, 45
UNOWA. See UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA)

Western Sahara situation

decision-making and voting, 201
equal rights and self-determination, 219
Human Rights Council, 244
meetings, 5
MINURSO. See UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
peaceful settlement of disputes, 282, 283
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, 419
Resolution 2152 (2014), 5, 201, 216, 244, 419, 433, 434
Resolution 2218 (2015), 5, 244, 419
Secretary-General, reports, 5
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, statements, 198

WMD. See Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)**Women and peace and security**

Afghanistan situation, 126, 128, 129
agenda, 180
Argentina, letter dated 10 October 2014, 124
Arria-formula meetings, 174

Australia, statements, 331
BINUCA, 468
BNUB, 473
Central African region, 126
Central African Republic situation, 126, 127, 128, 129
Chile, statements, 330, 331
civilians in armed conflict, 120
Congo (Democratic Republic of) situation, 127, 128, 129
Côte d'Ivoire situation, 128
decision-making and voting, 203
determinations of threats to the peace, 305
European Union, statements, 331
gender mainstreaming and analysis, 129
Germany, statements, 331
Guinea-Bissau situation, 128, 129
Haiti situation, 127
India, statements, 331
Ireland, statements, 331
Jordan, letter dated 9 April 2015, 125
Liberia situation, 127, 129
Libya situation, 129
Liechtenstein, statements, 331
Lithuania, statements, 331
maintenance of peace and security, 127, 129
Mali situation, 127, 128, 129
measures not involving use of armed force, 330, 331
meetings, 123, 124, 168
Mexico, statements, 306, 331
MINUSCA, 455
MINUSMA, 453
MINUSTAH, 458
MONUSCO, 445
peaceful settlement of disputes, 279
participation in conflict prevention and resolution, 126
peacekeeping operations, 129
Poland, statements, 306
post-conflict peacebuilding, 127, 129
Presidential Statements, 124, 126, 127, 129
Resolution 2134 (2014), 128
Resolution 2145 (2014), 126
Resolution 2147 (2014), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2149 (2014), 126, 127, 128
Resolution 2155 (2014), 127, 128
Resolution 2157 (2014), 129
Resolution 2158 (2014), 128
Resolution 2164 (2014), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2171 (2014), 127, 129
Resolution 2173 (2014), 127, 128
Resolution 2182 (2014), 128
Resolution 2186 (2014), 129
Resolution 2187 (2014), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2190 (2014), 127, 129
Resolution 2198 (2015), 128
Resolution 2203 (2015), 128, 129

- Resolution 2210 (2015), 126, 128, 129
Resolution 2211 (2015), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2217 (2015), 126, 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2223 (2015), 127, 128
Resolution 2226 (2015), 128
Resolution 2227 (2015), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2228 (2015), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2232 (2015), 127
Resolution 2239 (2015), 127, 129
Resolution 2241 (2015), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2242 (2015), 120, 123, 125, 127, 128, 129, 203, 279, 306
Resolution 2243 (2015), 127
Resolution 2252 (2015), 127, 128, 129
Resolution 2259 (2015), 129
Rwanda, statements, 306
Secretary-General, reports, 123, 124, 125
sexual violence in conflict. See Sexual violence in conflict
Somalia situation, 127, 128
Spain
 letter dated 1 October 2015, 125
 statements, 306
Sudan and South Sudan situation, 127, 128, 129
Sudan, statements, 331
UNAMA, 479
UNAMI, 481
UNAMID, 442
UNIOGBIS, 470
UNISFA, 448
UNMIK, 460
UNMIL, 436
UNMISS, 450
UNOCA, 472
UNOCI, 439
UNOWA, 466
UNSMIL, 476
UNSOM, 477
Uruguay, statements, 306
Working Group established pursuant to Resolution 1566, 415
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, 415, See also Children and armed conflict
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations. See also Peacekeeping operations
 Presidential Statements, 414
Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
 invitations to participate, 114, 124, 125
Working groups, 414, See also *specific working group*
World Health Organization
 invitations to participate, 46, 47
Yemen
 invitations to participate, 88, 89, 90
Yemen situation. See Middle East situation—Yemen
Yugoslavia situation
 Bosnia and Herzegovina situation. See Bosnia and Herzegovina situation

ICTY. See International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
Kosovo situation. See Kosovo situation

Zimbabwe

maintenance of peace and security, statements, 286
peaceful settlement of disputes, statements, 286

The Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and its supplements are published by the United Nations Secretariat as a guide to the proceedings of the Security Council from its first meeting in 1946 onward. The Repertoire is designed to assist government officials, practitioners of international law, academics and all those interested in the work of the United Nations to follow the evolving practice of the Council and gain a better understanding of the framework within which it operates. The publication presents, as comprehensively as possible, new trends in the Council's application of the Charter of the United Nations and its own provisional rules of procedure. The Repertoire is the only such official record and is based solely on the deliberations of the Council, its decisions and other official documentation before the Council.

The current Supplement, nineteenth in the series of Supplements to the Repertoire, covers the years 2014 and 2015. Against the backdrop of protracted and new conflicts or situations, the Security Council continued to address challenges to its responsibility to maintain international peace and security during this period. As a result, the application of the Charter by the Council further evolved. While continuing its action against persisting threats such as terrorism, the Council determined that the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security. Seized with worsening crises in Africa and the Middle East, the Council took action, also under Chapter VII, to address the effects on civilians. Deepening its resolve, the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic. In July 2015, the Council endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and decided that it would terminate the sanctions measures previously imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

