

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

^a Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b Luxembourg was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pakistan by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Argentina by its Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; China by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Morocco by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Rwanda by its Minister of State in charge of Cooperation and Permanent Representative to the United Nations; United Kingdom by its Senior Minister of State; Azerbaijan by its Ambassador-at-large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Russian Federation by the Special Representative of the President for international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime; Togo by its Minister, Senior Adviser to the President for diplomatic matters and cooperation; and United States by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^c Qatar did not make a statement.

33. Briefings

Overview

During the period under review, the Council heard a number of briefings that were not explicitly connected to any specific item on the agenda of the Council but included under various unique agenda items.

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

During the period under review, the Council held six meetings under the item entitled "Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council" at which the Chairs of various sanctions and counter-terrorism committees and working groups provided an overview of the work of those organs to the Council.¹⁰⁵⁰

Other briefings

During the period under review, the Council heard two briefings by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and one briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice, held in a closed session.¹⁰⁵¹

¹⁰⁵⁰ For more information on subsidiary organs of the Security Council, including committees and other bodies, see part IX.

¹⁰⁵¹ 7051st meeting.

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

On 9 February 2012, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, speaking as Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), briefed the Council on the main priorities of Ireland's OSCE chairmanship, including areas of cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE. Noting that Ireland would adopt a pragmatic and fair-minded approach during its chairmanship, he outlined a set of priorities that would ensure a balanced and coherent approach across three dimensions of security: politico-military, economic and environmental and human. The priorities of OSCE for 2012 under those dimensions included the following: working to ensure freedom of expression and freedom of the media, including Internet freedom; planning meetings focused on freedom of association and assembly, freedom of religion and belief, trafficking in human beings and racism and intolerance in sport; maintaining the highest standards for election observation activities; and examining the available options in relation to arms control, conflict prevention and transnational threats, which posed challenges to all societies. In addition, he stated that OSCE would focus on the promotion of security and stability through good governance, measures to counter corruption and promotion of the

implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and other resolutions related to gender security. He further stressed the importance of close and effective cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations in tackling complex transnational threats such as organized crime; cyber threats, including cybercrime; drugs; terrorism; and human trafficking. He stated that he would seek ways in which progress could be made towards lasting settlements of a number of conflicts in the OSCE area, including the conflicts in Moldova, regarding the territory of Transnistria; in Georgia, regarding the territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia; and the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. He noted that in supporting such efforts, Ireland would draw from its own experience of conflict resolution in seeking ways to make progress towards lasting settlements and addressing these complex conflicts.¹⁰⁵²

Members of the Council welcomed the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland and congratulated him on the assumption of the functions of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office. They commented on the role of OSCE in the maintenance of international peace and security and expressed their support for the priorities outlined by the Chairperson-in-Office. In addition, they stressed the importance of close cooperation between OSCE, other regional organizations and the United Nations.

On 7 May 2013, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine briefed the Council in his capacity as Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He stated that the Ukrainian chairmanship would facilitate the Helsinki plus 40 process, which was focused on overcoming divergences and clarifying the role and goals of OSCE in the modern security architecture. Elaborating on a number of priorities for 2013 across the three dimensions of security, he indicated that the Ukrainian chairmanship intended to modernize the politico-military instruments of OSCE and would continue to contribute to finding a sustainable, long-term solution to protracted conflicts in

OSCE areas. In addition, he stated that the Ukrainian chairmanship would improve the environmental footprint of energy-related activities aimed at increasing stability and security, strengthen the freedom of the media and pursue disarmament initiatives, and the fight against human trafficking.

He touched upon a host of other priorities and pledged to seek progress in such areas as the promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination through youth education, freedom of association and assembly, the free movement of people, interreligious dialogue in promoting freedom of religion or belief, and democratic elections and election observation. Finally, he emphasized the value of cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations, especially with regard to early warning and early action in preventing violent conflicts, including building a safer and more secure world and supporting nations in transition. He stated that the nature of OSCE-United Nations cooperation had to become more pragmatic, effective and results-oriented.¹⁰⁵³

Members of the Council commended OSCE for its valuable contribution and efforts aimed at settling protracted conflicts, notably in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo and Nagorno Karabakh, and welcomed the priorities and initiatives of the Ukrainian chairmanship in this regard. They encouraged OSCE and the United Nations to strengthen their coordination and cooperation by complementing each other's efforts in the maintenance of international peace and security. Some members shared the view that other regional organizations would benefit from the expertise of OSCE in such areas as arms control, counter-terrorism, conflict prevention and post-conflict resolution, electoral and democratization processes, confidence-building measures, as well as the strengthening of security and the fight against terrorism.¹⁰⁵⁴

¹⁰⁵² S/PV.6715, pp. 2-4.

¹⁰⁵³ S/PV.6961, pp. 2-4.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 5 (Australia); p. 10 (Republic of Korea); p. 10 (United States); and p.14 (United Kingdom).

Table 1
Briefings by Chairmen 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.6767 10 May 2012	Armenia, Australia, Austria, Israel, Japan, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)
S/PV.6862 14 November 2012	Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic	Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees, ^a 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)
S/PV.6881 7 December 2012			Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) , of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) , Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) , of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa
S/PV.6964 10 May 2013	Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic	Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees, 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)
S/PV.7071 27 November 2013	Austria, Croatia, Israel, Japan, Syrian Arab Republic	Head of the Legal Section of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees, Chair of the Committee established 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)

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>
S/PV.7076 9 December 2013			Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

^a The statement on behalf of the European Union was made by the Deputy Head of the Delegation.

Table 2

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.6715 9 February 2012	Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland	All Council members, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland
S/PV.6961 7 May 2013	Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	All Council members, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

34. Security Council mission

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council dispatched five missions to the field. The destinations of the missions included several African countries¹⁰⁵⁵ and Haiti, Yemen and Timor-Leste. The missions consisted of representatives of all members of the Council. Summaries of the briefings are presented below in chronological order and by region.¹⁰⁵⁶

Briefing on the Security Council mission to Haiti

On 28 February 2012, the Council heard a briefing by the representative of the United States, leader of the Council's mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 February 2012. She reported on the meetings held with the President, Prime Minister, Members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and with representatives of the private sector and civil society. She said that the Council had seen that Haiti's enormous challenges in respect of, inter alia, security, post-earthquake reconstruction and the political process required the coordinated efforts of all stakeholders. She noted that, while many Haitians acknowledged that the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) played a necessary role in maintaining security and stability, they also shared a desire to see the Mission leave eventually with strengthened Haitian institutions assuming its responsibilities. She said that the cholera epidemic and allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by some Mission personnel had eroded support and undermined the work of the Mission. On behalf of the Council's mission, she stated that she was deeply troubled by those allegations and expected the United Nations to take measures to prevent further incidents and to ensure that those responsible were held accountable.¹⁰⁵⁷

¹⁰⁵⁵ Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda.

¹⁰⁵⁶ For more information on the composition and reports of the missions, see part VI, sect. II, "Investigation of disputes and fact-finding", table 2.

¹⁰⁵⁷ [S/PV.6724](#), pp. 2-3.

Briefing on the Security Council mission to West Africa

On 31 May 2012, the Council heard briefings by the representative of the United States and co-leader with Morocco of the Liberia segment of the mission; by the representative of France and co-leader with Togo of the Côte d'Ivoire segment of the mission (France);¹⁰⁵⁸ and by the representative of South Africa and co-leader with United Kingdom of the Sierra-Leone segment of the mission.

The representative of the United States, speaking also on behalf of her co-leader, said that the visit to Liberia on 19 and 20 May was focused on examining the country's efforts in relation to security and rule of law institutions, national reconciliation and the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) as well as on inter-mission cooperation between UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the security challenges along the Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire border. The members of the mission met with the President of Liberia, the Minister of Justice and the Inspector-General of the police as well as with representatives of civil society, and they also visited the Prime Timber Production refugee camp in Zwedru, Liberia, close to the Ivorian border. When asked about the transition of UNMIL, the President called for greater international support for Liberia's police in order to provide security in line with the expected decrease in United Nations troops. The Minister of Justice stressed the need to decentralize the delivery of justice with the help of the five planned United Nations peacebuilding-supported justice hubs. The representative of the United States noted that the Council had witnessed the considerable progress that the people of Liberia had achieved since the end of the civil war in 2003.¹⁰⁵⁹

The representative of France, speaking also on behalf of his co-leader, stated that the primary task of the mission to Côte d'Ivoire on 21 and 22 May was to assess the stabilization process. The members of the mission met with the President of Côte d'Ivoire, the Prime Minister and other ministers, the Speaker of the

¹⁰⁵⁸ Members of the Council also participated in a meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Abidjan.

¹⁰⁵⁹ [S/PV.6777](#), pp. 2-3.