

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”.