

<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.8112 22 November 2017	Sixteenth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2017/880) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2367(2017) (S/2017/881)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Arma dei Carabinieri Team Leader of the First Female Policing Course in Baghdad	Three Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), United States, Uruguay), all invitees	
S/PV.8126 8 December 2017		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2017/1013)			One Council member (United States)	Resolution 2390 (2017) 15-0-0

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

Thematic issues

27. United Nations peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Security Council held 11 meetings, adopted three resolutions and issued one presidential statement in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”. Seven of the meetings took the form of briefings, two were open debates, and the remaining two were convened for the adoption of a decision.²⁹⁴ One of the two open debates was held as a high-level meeting to discuss the implementation and follow-up of the reform of United Nations peacekeeping; 14 Council members were represented at the Head of State or Government or ministerial level.²⁹⁵ On one occasion, the Council was briefed by the Force Commanders of four peacekeeping operations.²⁹⁶ Following established practice, the Council held annual dialogues in 2016 and 2017 with the heads of the police components of several peacekeeping operations.²⁹⁷ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

During 2016 and 2017, the Council discussed issues relating to the review process of United Nations peacekeeping further to the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations²⁹⁸ and the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Panel.²⁹⁹ Among those issues were the primacy of political solutions in the approach of United Nations peacekeeping, the central role of conflict prevention, the need for adequate equipment and capabilities, and the need for clear, realistic and flexible mandates adapted to the situation on the ground. The strengthening of the triangular consultations between the Council, the troop- and police-contributing countries and the United Nations Secretariat was also a recurrent theme in the Council’s deliberations. In this connection, on 5 October 2017, the Council, for the first time, convened a meeting to discuss the issue of strategic force generation in peacekeeping operations.³⁰⁰

During the period under review, the Council adopted three resolutions, concerning sexual

²⁹⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

²⁹⁵ See [S/PV.8051](#).

²⁹⁶ See [S/PV.7947](#).

²⁹⁷ See [S/PV.7808](#) and [S/PV.8086](#).

²⁹⁸ See [S/2015/446](#).

²⁹⁹ [S/2015/682](#).

³⁰⁰ See [S/PV.8064](#).

exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations, peacekeeping reform, and the contribution of police components to peacekeeping and special political missions, respectively. By resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), which was adopted with the abstention of one Council member, the Council requested the Secretary-General to give immediate and ongoing effect to his decision to repatriate a particular military unit or formed police unit of a contingent when there was credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by that unit. The Council urged all troop-contributing countries to take the steps necessary to conduct investigations of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel and to conclude such investigations as expeditiously as possible, in line with the Secretary-General's request, and further urged all troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate steps to hold accountable those personnel responsible for sexual exploitation and abuse and to report to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions taken.³⁰¹

On 20 September 2017, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#), in which it underscored the need to enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of United Nations peacekeeping by improving mission planning, increasing the number of relevant pledges of capabilities, as well as reinforcing peacekeeping performance through training. The Council reaffirmed its determination to pursue more prioritization when

³⁰¹ Resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), paras. 1 and 11.

evaluating, mandating and reviewing United Nations peacekeeping operations, including through strengthening triangular consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat, as well as enhancing its dialogue with host countries, with the aim of fully and successfully implementing peacekeeping mandates.³⁰²

On 6 November 2017, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2382 \(2017\)](#), by which it resolved to include, on a case-by-case basis, policing as an integral part of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and to give clear, credible, achievable and appropriately resourced mandates for policing-related activities, emphasizing in this context the need to ensure a United Nations system-wide approach to the rule of law.³⁰³

On 21 December 2017, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it reiterated its commitment to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peacebuilding; and welcomed the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for durable peace and security, while also recalling their critical role in the maintenance of international peace and security.³⁰⁴

³⁰² Resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#), paras. 11 and 12.

³⁰³ Resolution [2382 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

³⁰⁴ [S/PRST/2017/27](#), fourth and ninth paragraphs.

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.7642 10 March 2016			India, Pakistan, Rwanda	Under- Secretary- General for Field Support	Secretary- General, all Council members, all invitees under rule 37	
S/PV.7643 11 March 2016		Amendment proposed by Egypt to draft resolution S/2016/235 (S/2016/239) Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2016/235)			14 Council members ^a	Amendment proposed by Egypt to draft resolution S/2016/235 (S/2016/239) not adopted 5-9-1 ^b Resolution 2272 (2016) 14-1-0 ^c

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2016–2017

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S/PV.7808 10 November 2016	Police Commissioners			Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, Police Commissioner of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), Police Commissioner of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7918 6 April 2017	Peacekeeping operations review Letter dated 4 April 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2017/287)				Secretary-General, all Council members	

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

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S/PV.7947 23 May 2017				Under- Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Head of Mission and Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Force Commander of the United Nations Multidimensio nal Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8033 29 August 2017	Their potential contribution to the overarching goal of sustaining peace Letter dated 7 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2017/692)		41 Member States ^d	Mr. Youssef Mahmoud (member of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations), Chair of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture, Deputy Head of the	Deputy Secretary- General, all Council members, 40 invitees under rule 37, ^e all invitees under rule 39	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2016–2017

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				Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations		
S/PV.8051 20 September 2017	Reform of United Nations peacekeeping: implementation and follow-up Letter dated 22 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2017/766)	Draft resolution submitted by 62 Member States ^f (S/2017/781)	74 Member States ^g	Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Chair of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^h six invitees under rule 37, ⁱ all invitees under rule 39	Resolution 2378 (2017) 15-0-0
S/PV.8064 5 October 2017	Strategic force generation		Bangladesh, Canada	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8086 6 November 2017	Police Commissioners	Draft resolution submitted by Italy (S/2017/926)		Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Police Commissioner of MINUSMA, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, Police Commissioner of African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	All Council members, all invitees	Resolution 2382 (2017) 15-0-0

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<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.8149 21 December 2017						S/PRST/2017/27
S/PV.8150 21 December 2017	Letter dated 18 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2017/1077)			Assistant Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, Assistant Secretary- General	

^a The representative of Angola (President of the Security Council) did not make a statement.

^b *For*: Angola, China, Egypt, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); *against*: France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay; *abstaining*: Senegal.

^c *For*: Angola, China, France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); *abstaining*: Egypt.

^d Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Estonia, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^e The representative of Australia spoke on behalf of Canada, New Zealand and Australia; the representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement. The representative of Qatar did not make a statement.

^f Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^g Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

^h Egypt, Senegal and Ukraine were represented by their Presidents; the United States was represented by its Vice-President; Ethiopia (President of the Security Council), Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom were represented by their Prime Ministers; China, France, Japan, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Uruguay was represented by its Vice-Minister for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ⁱ Estonia and South Africa were represented by their Presidents; Norway was represented by its Prime Minister, who spoke on behalf of Ethiopia, Norway and the Republic of Korea; Indonesia was represented by its Vice-President; Nepal was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister; and Lithuania was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

28. 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 and adopted three resolutions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, 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, as well as the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.³⁰⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

The Council heard semi-annual briefings by the Presidents of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism and by their Prosecutors on the work of the two entities. At those meetings, Council members considered, *inter alia*, the progress in the completion strategy of the Tribunal as well as the process of handing over to the Mechanism any residual activities, due by the end of 2017. Council members also discussed the judicial proceedings of the Mechanism with regard to the remaining work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

In February 2016, by resolution [2269 \(2016\)](#), adopted by 11 votes in favour, with 4 abstentions, the Council appointed the Prosecutor of the Mechanism for a term of office beginning on 1 March 2016 and ending on 30 June 2018. By a letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to reappoint the President of the Mechanism for the same period as the Prosecutor.³⁰⁶

³⁰⁵ 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.

³⁰⁶ See the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 23 and 27 February 2016 ([S/2016/193](#) and [S/2016/194](#)). In its letter, the Council also noted the position expressed by the Russian Federation in a letter dated 27 February 2016 ([S/2016/197](#)).

In September 2016, taking note of a letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,³⁰⁷ the Council decided to amend the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.³⁰⁸ The amendment was adopted in order to enable the Secretary-General to appoint a former judge of the Tribunal who was also a judge of the Mechanism to serve on the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal.³⁰⁹

In December 2016, the Council extended the terms of office of the President and the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and reappointed the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, emphasizing that these extensions and reappointment should be final.³¹⁰ The Council also reiterated its request to the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal “as expeditiously as possible” with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism, and to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates with a view to shortening them, as appropriate, and to prevent any additional delays.³¹¹

On 31 December 2017, the Council issued a statement to the press, marking the closure of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

³⁰⁷ [S/2016/693](#).

³⁰⁸ Resolution [2306 \(2016\)](#), para 1. See also the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 13 and 19 September 2016 ([S/2016/794](#) and [S/2016/795](#)).

³⁰⁹ Article 12, paragraph 3, of the statute provides that the Appeals Chamber shall be composed, for each appeal, of five of its seven members; article 14, paragraph 3, of the statute provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of article 12, paragraph 1, and article 12, paragraph 3, the President may assign to the Appeals Chamber up to four additional permanent judges serving in the Trial Chambers, on the completion of the cases to which each judge is assigned.

³¹⁰ Resolution [2329 \(2016\)](#), paras. 3, 4 and 5. For more information on the actions of the Security Council concerning judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism, see part IV, sect. I.D.

³¹¹ Resolution [2329 \(2016\)](#), para. 1.