

<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.7976 19 June 2017	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (S/2017/76)			Kenya (former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Republic of Korea (Chair of the Commission)	One Council member (Uruguay), all invitees	

<sup>a</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey.

<sup>b</sup> The representative of Kenya, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; the representative of Sweden, in his capacity as former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; Chair of the Advisory Group of Experts on the review of the peacebuilding architecture; Adviser at the Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the Organization of American States to the United Nations; and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

<sup>c</sup> The representative of Egypt spoke on behalf of Egypt, Spain and Ukraine. The representatives of Spain and Ukraine did not make statements.

<sup>d</sup> Montenegro was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration. The representative of Finland spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Sierra Leone spoke on behalf of the Group of African States. The representatives of Georgia and Indonesia did not make statements.

<sup>e</sup> The representative of Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

<sup>f</sup> Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Uganda.

<sup>g</sup> Angola was represented by its Minister for External Relations; Japan and Malaysia were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Senegal was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad; France was represented by its Deputy Minister for Development and Francophonie; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

<sup>h</sup> The representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of Thailand spoke on behalf of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; and the representative of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

### 39. Threats to international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held one high-level meeting<sup>416</sup> and adopted one resolution in connection with threats to international peace and security. More information on the meeting, including on participants, speakers and the outcome, is given in the table below.

In resolution 2379 (2017), the Council recalled that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) constituted a global threat to international peace and security, and expressed its determination that, having united to defeat the terrorist group ISIL, those responsible in this group for

committing acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide must be held accountable.<sup>417</sup> Further to a letter dated 14 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, requesting the assistance of the international community in the efforts of the Government of Iraq to hold ISIL accountable,<sup>418</sup> the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish an investigative team, headed by a special adviser, to support the Government by collecting, preserving and

<sup>416</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

<sup>417</sup> Resolution 2379 (2017), second and third preambular paragraphs, and para. 1.

<sup>418</sup> S/2017/710.

storing evidence of such acts.<sup>419</sup> The Council underscored that the investigative team would operate with full respect for the sovereignty of Iraq and its jurisdiction over crimes committed in its territory, and

<sup>419</sup> Resolution 2379 (2017), para. 2. For more information on the background and mandate of the investigative team, see part IX, sect. III, “Investigative bodies”. For more information on Council meetings on the situation concerning Iraq, see part I, sect. 26.

underlined that another Member State in whose territory ISIL (Da’esh) had committed acts that might amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide could request the team to collect evidence of such acts, but only with the approval of the Security Council.<sup>420</sup>

<sup>420</sup> Resolution 2379 (2017), paras. 5 and 11.

### Meeting: threats to international peace and security

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S/PV.8052 21 September 2017	Letter dated 14 August 2017 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2017/710)	Draft resolution submitted by 47 Member States <sup>a</sup> (S/2017/788)	36 Member States <sup>b</sup>		All Council members, <sup>c</sup> Iraq <sup>d</sup>	Resolution 2379 (2017) 15-0-0

<sup>a</sup> Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

<sup>b</sup> Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

<sup>c</sup> Ethiopia (President of the Security Council), Kazakhstan and Sweden were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Italy was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the Russian Federation was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Middle East and North Africa; France was represented by the Secretary of State attached to the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President’s Cabinet.

<sup>d</sup> Iraq was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## 40. Maintenance of international peace and security

During the period under review, the Council held 25 meetings, including 10 high-level meetings,<sup>421</sup> adopted seven resolutions, two of them under Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>422</sup> and issued three presidential statements. Nine of the meetings were open debates. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

During the period, the Council held meetings under a broad range of sub-items of both a thematic and a regional nature. Examples of the thematic

sub-items include: (a) respect for the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as a key element for the maintenance of international peace and security; (b) nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament; (c) water, peace and security; (d) trafficking in persons in conflict situations; (e) destruction and trafficking of cultural heritage by terrorist groups and in situations of armed conflict; (f) mine action; and (g) famine. Region-specific sub-items include (a) prevention and resolution of conflicts in the Great Lakes region; (b) migrant-smuggling and human trafficking in Libya; and (c) conflicts in Europe.

In 2016, the Council held a meeting for the first time on water, peace and security.<sup>423</sup> At the meeting,

<sup>421</sup> See S/PV.7621, S/PV.7653, S/PV.7776, S/PV.7802, S/PV.7847, S/PV.7857, S/PV.7886, S/PV.7898, S/PV.7907 and S/PV.7959. For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

<sup>422</sup> Resolutions 2312 (2016) and 2380 (2017).

<sup>423</sup> See S/PV.7818.