

37. Maintenance of international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held 16 meetings (including 5 high-level meetings)⁵⁹³ under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”.⁵⁹⁴ The Council also adopted two resolutions, one of them under Chapter VII of the Charter, and issued two presidential statements. Of the 16 meetings held under the item during the reporting cycle, 6 were briefings to the Council, 4 were open debates, 3 were debates and 3 were held to adopt Council decisions.⁵⁹⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

During 2018, the Council held meetings under a broad range of sub-items of both a thematic and a regional nature. The thematic sub-items were: (a) purposes and principles of the Charter in the maintenance of international peace and security; (b) youth and peace and security; (c) upholding international law within the context of the maintenance of international peace and security; (d) mine action; (e) understanding and addressing climate-related security risks; (f) mediation and settlement of disputes; (g) corruption and conflict; (h) non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; (i) root causes of conflict: the role of natural resources; and (j) strengthening multilateralism and the role of the United Nations. The region-specific sub-items were: (a) building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model to link security and development; (b) comprehensive review of the situation in the Middle East and North Africa; and (c) migrant smuggling and human trafficking in Libya (addressed under the sub-item entitled “Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2380 (2017) (S/2018/807)”).

In 2018, while the Council held meetings on sub-items that had already been considered in the past under the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, some of them addressed new themes, such as corruption and conflict, and strengthening multilateralism and the role of the United Nations.⁵⁹⁶

In relation to corruption and conflict, Council members discussed the challenge posed by corruption to maintaining peace and security, noting the impact that corruption had on the socioeconomic development of a country, and stressed the need for good governance.⁵⁹⁷ At the meeting, several Council members objected to the consideration of the sub-item, noting that corruption in itself was not a threat to international peace and security, and that other organs were better suited to addressing it.⁵⁹⁸ In connection with strengthening multilateralism and the role of the United Nations, Member States reiterated their commitment to multilateralism, with the United Nations at its centre, and highlighted the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and peacekeeping action as paragons of multilateralism.⁵⁹⁹

In 2018, the decisions of the Council addressed some of the themes outlined above. In a presidential statement adopted on 18 January 2018, the Council recognized that development, peace and security, and human rights were interlinked and mutually reinforcing and underlined the importance of putting an emphasis on conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding and sustaining peace, sharing best practices and formulating forward-looking recommendations and strategies on them in the light of the increasingly transnational nature of the causes of conflict.⁶⁰⁰ The Council also commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to enhance the performance of the Secretariat’s peace and security pillar and encouraged him to continue his efforts to, *inter alia*, ensure better use of conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy tools in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.⁶⁰¹ In that connection, the Council acknowledged the determined work to strengthen strategic cooperation and coordination among the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations that could play an important role in conflict prevention.⁶⁰² The Council also reaffirmed the important role of women in peacebuilding and noted the substantial link between women’s full and meaningful involvement in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict and the

⁵⁹³ S/PV.8162, S/PV.8185, S/PV.8262, S/PV.8307 and S/PV.8362.

⁵⁹⁴ The provisional agenda for the 8409th meeting was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes (see S/PV.8409). For more information on the adoption of the agenda, see part II, sect. II.A.

⁵⁹⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁵⁹⁶ For more information on new sub-items, see part II, sect. II.A.

⁵⁹⁷ See S/PV.8346.

⁵⁹⁸ S/PV.8346, p. 15 (Russian Federation), pp. 16–17 (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and p. 21 (Ethiopia). For more information on the Council’s relations with other organs, see part IV.

⁵⁹⁹ See S/PV.8395.

⁶⁰⁰ S/PRST/2018/1, sixth and seventh paragraphs.

⁶⁰¹ *Ibid.*, fifteenth and sixteenth paragraphs.

⁶⁰² *Ibid.*, seventeenth paragraph.

effectiveness and long-term sustainability of those efforts.⁶⁰³

Regarding regional partnerships created by Member States in Central Asia and Afghanistan, the Council adopted a presidential statement on 19 January 2018. In the statement, the Council encouraged making conflict prevention and resolution central to the work of the United Nations system in the region.⁶⁰⁴ The Council also recognized that there could not be a purely military solution to Afghanistan and underlined the importance of an inclusive, Afghan-led and -owned peace process for the long-term prosperity and stability of Afghanistan.⁶⁰⁵ The Council underscored the importance of continued progress on electoral reform and towards holding credible and inclusive parliamentary and presidential elections and stressed the importance of preventive diplomacy, inter alia, through engaging constructively with Member States to ensure long-term stability, security and development.⁶⁰⁶ The Council expressed its support for the joint efforts of the countries in Central Asia towards the enhancement of a zone of peace, cooperation and prosperity.⁶⁰⁷ The Council also emphasized that, to support Afghanistan emerging sustainably from conflict, there was a need for a comprehensive and integrated approach that incorporated and strengthened coherence between all sectors.⁶⁰⁸

Further to the meeting held on 23 April 2018 on youth and peace and security,⁶⁰⁹ on 6 June 2018, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2419 \(2018\)](#), in which it reaffirmed its commitment to the full implementation of resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#). In the resolution, the Council recognized the role that youth could play in conflict prevention and resolution and in

efforts to peacebuilding and sustaining peace.⁶¹⁰ Also in the resolution, the Council recommended that the Peacebuilding Commission include, in its discussions and advice, ways to engage youth meaningfully in national efforts to build and sustain peace and expressed its intention to invite civil society, including youth-led organizations, to brief the Council in country-specific considerations and relevant thematic areas.⁶¹¹ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a report on the implementation of that resolution and on the implementation of resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#), no later than May 2020.⁶¹²

Further to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [2380 \(2017\)](#), on the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in the Mediterranean sea off the coast of Libya,⁶¹³ the Council adopted resolution [2437 \(2018\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter, in which it renewed for 12 months the authorization set out in paragraphs 7 to 10 of resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#) and reiterated its resolutions [2312 \(2016\)](#) and [2380 \(2017\)](#) and its presidential statement of 16 December 2015 ([S/PRST/2015/25](#)).⁶¹⁴ Also in its resolution [2437 \(2018\)](#), the Council renewed the reporting requests set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#).⁶¹⁵

In addition, on 26 November 2018, the Council held a procedural vote further to the request of the Russian Federation for an extraordinary meeting under the sub-item “Violation of the borders of the Russian Federation”. The provisional agenda for the meeting failed to obtain the required number of votes, with four members voting in favour, seven against and four abstaining. After the procedural vote, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement.⁶¹⁶

⁶⁰³ Ibid., nineteenth paragraph.

⁶⁰⁴ [S/PRST/2018/2](#), second paragraph.

⁶⁰⁵ Ibid., third paragraph.

⁶⁰⁶ Ibid., second and fifth paragraphs.

⁶⁰⁷ Ibid., eighth paragraph.

⁶⁰⁸ Ibid., twentieth paragraph. For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see part I, sect. 17.

⁶⁰⁹ See [S/PV.8241](#).

⁶¹⁰ Resolution [2419 \(2018\)](#), paras. 3 and 10.

⁶¹¹ Ibid., paras. 15 and 18.

⁶¹² Ibid., para. 22.

⁶¹³ [S/2018/807](#).

⁶¹⁴ Resolution [2437 \(2018\)](#), para. 2.

⁶¹⁵ Ibid., para. 3.

⁶¹⁶ [S/PV.8409](#), pp. 2–5. For more information on discussions concerning the agenda, see part II, sect. II.C.

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.8161 18 January 2018						S/PRST/2018/1
S/PV.8162 19 January 2018	Building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model to link security and development Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/7)		13 Member States ^a	Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^b all invitees ^c	S/PRST/2018/2
S/PV.8185 21 February 2018	Purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security Letter dated 1 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/85)			Former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^d invitee	
S/PV.8213 23 March 2018				Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Executive Director of the World Food Programme	All Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2018

<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.8241 23 April 2018	<p>Youth and peace and security</p> <p>Identical letters dated 2 March 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (S/2018/86)</p> <p>Letter dated 6 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/324)</p>		54 Member States ^g	Eight invitees under rule 39 ^h	All Council members, ⁱ all invitees ^j	
S/PV.8262 17 May 2018	<p>Upholding international law within the context of the maintenance of international peace and security</p> <p>Letter dated 3 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/417/Rev.1)</p>		56 Member States ^k	Seven invitees ^l	All Council members, ^m 55 invitees under rule 37 and all other invitees ⁿ	
S/PV.8277 6 June 2018		Draft resolution (S/2018/532) submitted by 76 Member States ^o	67 Member States ^p		Four Council members (Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, United States)	Resolution 2419 (2018) 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.8293 25 June 2018	Comprehensive review of the situation in the Middle East and North Africa Letter dated 1 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/524)		18 Member States ^q	Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to the United Nations, representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations, Deputy Permanent Observer of the observer State of Palestine to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^r all invitees	
S/PV.8304 29 June 2018	Mine action Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive approach to mine action (S/2018/623)			Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8307 11 July 2018	Understanding and addressing climate-related security risks		Iraq, Maldives, Nauru, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago	Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change, Deputy Secretary-General	All Council members, ^s all invitees ^t	
S/PV.8334 29 August 2018	Mediation and settlement of disputes Letter dated 3 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations		53 Member States ^u	Archbishop of Canterbury, Co-founder of PAIMAN Alumni Trust, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the observer State of the Holy See	Secretary-General, 12 Council members, ^v all invitees ^w	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2018

<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 Secretary-General (S/2018/586)					
S/PV.8346 10 September 2018	Corruption and conflict			Founding Director of the Enough Project and co-founder of The Sentry	Secretary-General, all Council members, invitee	
S/PV.8362 26 September 2018	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction				All Council members ^x	
S/PV.8365 3 October 2018	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2380 (2017) (S/2018/807)	Draft resolution S/2018/887, submitted by 19 Member States ^y	16 Member States ^z		Two Council members (France, United Kingdom)	Resolution 2437 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8372 16 October 2018	Root causes of conflict: the role of natural resources				Secretary-General, 12 Council members ^{aa}	
	Letter dated 9 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/901)					
S/PV.8395 9 November 2018	Strengthening multilateralism and the role of the United Nations		50 Member States ^{bb}	Seven invitees ^{cc}	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^{dd}	
	Letter dated 1 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/982)					

**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.8409 26 November 2018 (agenda not adopted)	Violation of the borders of the Russian Federation					Procedural vote (rule 9) 4-7-4 ^{ee}

^a Afghanistan, Belgium, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

^b Equatorial Guinea was represented by the Secretary of State of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Kuwait was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United States was represented by its Deputy Secretary of State; Kazakhstan (President of the Security Council), Poland and the Russian Federation were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific; and the Netherlands was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^c Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Afghanistan was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^d Kuwait (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Kazakhstan was represented by its First Deputy Foreign Minister; Côte d'Ivoire and Poland were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^e The Netherlands (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.

^f The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme participated in the meeting via videoconference from Dublin and from Biel, Switzerland, respectively.

^g Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

^h Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth; lead author of the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security; member of the Advisory Council of the World Young Women's Christian Association; Executive Director of the organization URU, Central African Republic; State Secretary for Regional Affairs and Multilateral Global Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; Deputy Secretary General for Economic and Global Issues of the European External Action Service; High Representative for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations; and Permanent Observer for the International Organization of la Francophonie to the United Nations.

ⁱ Poland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^j Belgium was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Croatia was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; Norway was represented by its Secretary of State; Denmark was represented by its Secretary of State for Foreign Policy; Switzerland was represented by its State Secretary of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs; Finland was represented by its Under-Secretary of State, Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Iceland, Maldives, Montenegro and Turkey were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Bulgaria, Estonia and Ukraine were represented by their Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Kenya was represented by its Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs.

^k Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^l Chef de Cabinet of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General; Senior Judge at and President Emeritus of the International Court of Justice; President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations; and Permanent Observer of the observer State of Palestine to the United Nations.

^m Poland (President of the Security Council) was represented by its President; Equatorial Guinea was represented by its Vice-President; Kazakhstan was represented by its Minister of Justice; the Netherlands was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for Africa and the Department of International Development; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

ⁿ Estonia, Indonesia, Latvia and Lithuania were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Georgia was represented by its First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Belgium spoke on behalf of the Group of Like-Minded States on Targeted Sanctions. The representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the five Nordic countries. The representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement. Although invited under rule 37, the representative of Maldives did not make a statement.

- ^o Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.
- ^p Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.
- ^q Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.
- ^r The Russian Federation was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ^s The Netherlands was represented by the Prime Minister of Curaçao; Sweden (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Kazakhstan was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- ^t Nauru was represented by its President, who spoke on behalf of the 12 Pacific small island developing States; Iraq was represented by its Minister of Water Resources; the representative of Maldives spoke on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States; the representative of Trinidad and Tobago spoke on behalf of the Caribbean Community; and the representative of the Sudan spoke on behalf of the Arab Group.
- ^u Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.
- ^v The United Kingdom (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Minister of State for the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Equatorial Guinea spoke also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia.
- ^w The representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the five Nordic countries; the representative of Turkey spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Mediation; and the representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- ^x Eight Council members were represented at the Head of State or Government level: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (President), Equatorial Guinea (President), France (President), Netherlands (Prime Minister), Peru (President), Poland (President), United Kingdom (Prime Minister) and United States (President of the Security Council) (President). Seven Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Côte d'Ivoire (Vice-President), Kuwait (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs), China (State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs), Ethiopia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Kazakhstan (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Sweden (Minister for Foreign Affairs).
- ^y Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.
- ^z Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.
- ^{aa} Côte d'Ivoire spoke also on behalf of Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia.
- ^{bb} Argentina, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.
- ^{cc} Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations, speaking on behalf of the President of the General Assembly; President of the Economic and Social Council; President of the International Court of Justice (via videoconference from The Hague); Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer and Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations; and Permanent Observer of the observer State of the Holy See.
- ^{dd} The representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the five Nordic countries; the representative of Singapore spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; and the representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- ^{ee} *For*: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation; *against*: France, Kuwait, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining*: Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Peru.

38. 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 three meetings in connection with the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”. Two of the meetings took the form of briefings and one was an open debate.⁶¹⁷ The Council did not adopt any decisions. More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is given in the table below.

On 18 July 2018, the Council held a meeting to consider the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on issues of peace and security. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union gave a briefing to the Council on the collaboration between the two organizations. She focused on three aspects of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on issues of peace and security in Africa, including on the work of the United Nations Office to the African Union.⁶¹⁸ Firstly, with regard to the complex peace and security challenges facing Africa, she stated that the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union was a necessity, while recognizing also the critical role played by subregional organizations. Secondly, regarding the need for partnership and recognizing the imperative of even closer collaboration with the African Union, she noted that the increasing number of joint missions, joint briefings, joint reports and declarations and joint messages illustrated progress in that sense. Concerning conflict prevention, she called for more joint analyses and assessments and for the two organizations to align their early warning indicators. Thirdly, regarding the issues of predictable and sustainable financing for peace support operations of the African Union, she affirmed that it was essential that they be framed within the context of a common political strategy.⁶¹⁹ The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union highlighted the significant progress made in the partnership between the two organizations and the coherence in their decision-making. He focused on the commitment to enhance collaboration,

cooperation and coordination and made reference to the agreement to enhance consultations prior to decision-making. He noted, however, that despite the progress achieved, challenges remained, particularly with regard to the relationship between the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Security Council: more work was needed to achieve greater coherence and coordination when dealing with crisis situations. He also recalled the consistent advocacy of the African Union for predictable and sustainable financing through United Nations-assessed contributions for African Union-led peace operations and expressed his hope that the meeting would serve as impetus for the Council to move forward in that regard.⁶²⁰ Also at the meeting, speakers noted the strengthening of the collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union and expressed support for the Council’s consideration of increased funding for the peace operations of the African Union.⁶²¹ In addition, some speakers made reference to the need to enhance cooperation in the area of conflict prevention and resolution.⁶²²

On 5 September 2018, the Council held a meeting, for the first time under the item, in relation to the situation in Nicaragua. At the meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Chief of Staff to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) on the efforts that the General Secretariat of OAS had undertaken in Nicaragua and on the situation from the perspective of a regional organization. He reported on the consequences of the crisis, as well as on the actions taken by the various organs of OAS to address the crisis since 18 April 2018. He asserted that there could not be a genuine solution for Nicaragua without heeding the voice of its people through the holding of free, fair, democratic and transparent elections. In that regard, he reiterated the invitation of the General Secretariat to the Government of Nicaragua to resume and accelerate the work to ensure the completion of

⁶¹⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁶¹⁸ S/2018/678.

⁶¹⁹ S/PV.8314, pp. 2–4.

⁶²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 4–5.

⁶²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 6 (Sweden), p. 9 (Netherlands), pp. 10–11 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), pp. 11–12 (Kuwait), pp. 13–14 (Russian Federation), p. 15 (China), p. 16 (Poland), p. 17 (United Kingdom), p. 18 (France) and p. 19 (Kazakhstan).

⁶²² *Ibid.*, p. 6 (Sweden), p. 8 (Equatorial Guinea), p. 10 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), p. 12 (Kuwait), p. 14 (Peru), p. 16 (Poland), p. 17 (United Kingdom) and p. 19 (Kazakhstan).