

28. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.⁹⁸⁰ Three of the four meetings held in 2021 were convened to adopt a decision and one took the form of a briefing.⁹⁸¹ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in table 1 below. Council members also held three open videoconferences in connection with this item. More information on the videoconferences is provided in table 2 below. The Council adopted four resolutions, including three under Chapter VII of the Charter, and issued one presidential statement.⁹⁸²

In 2021, Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and by the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED). In addition, Council members were briefed twice by civil society representatives, on 12 January by the Executive Director of the Neem Foundation, and on 19 August by the Director General of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies. Briefings during the reporting period focused on the resurgence of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh) in Iraq and Syria and the emergence and proliferation of its affiliates and those of Al-Qaida in Africa, Asia and Europe; the countering of terrorism financing and recruitment activities; the humanitarian and security situation of thousands of individuals suspected of having links with Da’esh held in detention facilities; the increase in extreme right-wing, or racially and ethnically motivated terrorism; and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on terrorism and counter-terrorism. Briefers and Council members also discussed how recent developments in Afghanistan affected counter-terrorism efforts in the region.⁹⁸³

⁹⁸⁰ See [A/76/2](#).

⁹⁸¹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II sect. II. For more information on the procedure and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II.

⁹⁸² Resolutions [2610 \(2021\)](#) (under Chapter VII), [2611 \(2021\)](#) (under Chapter VII), [2615 \(2021\)](#) (under Chapter VII) and [2617 \(2021\)](#); and presidential statement [S/PRST/2021/1](#).

⁹⁸³ For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see sect. 14.

On 12 January 2021, at the initiative of Tunisia, which held the Presidency for the month,⁹⁸⁴ Council members held a high-level open videoconference to mark the 20th anniversary of the adoption of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#).⁹⁸⁵ The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia presided over the videoconference, during which Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and a civil society representative. Many other Council members were represented at the ministerial level and forty-seven delegations and entities also submitted written statements.⁹⁸⁶

During the videoconference, the Under-Secretary-General of UNOCT noted that throughout the last two decades, the threat of terrorism had evolved and spread, with Al-Qaida having proven resilient and Da'esh able to harness social media to mobilize and recruit followers worldwide. The Under-Secretary-General further stressed that terrorists had sought to exploit disruptions arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as cyberspace and new technologies, linkages with organized crime, and regulatory, human and technical gaps in national capacities. The threat was becoming more difficult to prevent due to the resurgence of low-cost, low-tech attacks against soft targets by lone wolves. He emphasized that leadership by the Security Council remained critical to ensure a united front against terrorism anchored in the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The Under-Secretary-General also highlighted three fundamental points to effectively prevent and defeat terrorism: international solidarity, addressing the underlying conditions and drivers that sustained and spread terrorism, and engaging more and better with youth, civil society, the private sector and the scientific community. He also noted that the United Nations system was more coherent and coordinated than ever in providing support to

⁹⁸⁴ A concept note was circulated by letter dated 30 December 2020 ([S/2020/1315](#)).

⁹⁸⁵ See [S/2021/48](#). Tunisia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; India was represented by its Minister for External Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence; Kenya was represented by its Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Estonia was represented by its Minister of Defence; Norway was represented by its Minister of Justice and Public Security; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was represented by its Minister of State with responsibility for Foreign Affairs; and the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Middle East and North Africa.

⁹⁸⁶ Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, the European Union, Georgia, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates.

Member States, thanks to the reform of the counter-terrorism architecture initiated by the Secretary-General in 2017.⁹⁸⁷

In her briefing during the same videoconference, the Executive Director of CTED warned against the emergence of Da'esh affiliates, including in South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Sahel, the Lake Chad basin and Southern and Eastern Africa; and the proliferation of extreme right-wing, or racially and ethnically motivated terrorism. She further emphasized that the COVID-19 pandemic had further complicated the threat landscape. The Executive Director of CTED stressed that counter-terrorism policies should respect the rule of law and be human-rights-compliant and gender sensitive. The Executive Director of the Neem Foundation highlighted the need for both Member States and civil society to come together in a spirit of cooperation in order to truly combat terrorism. She denounced that while the United Nations recognized the importance of partnership with civil society organizations and its impact on advancing mutual goals, that approach had not always been applied consistently by Member States. In this regard, she affirmed that when Member States and civil society came together there were best chances of combating terrorism in the long term. She offered concrete examples of such partnership, including the support of civil society organizations to women and girls which had been disproportionately affected by insurgency and conflict. Further to the briefings, at the videoconference, Council members reflected on the evolution of the threat of terrorism and on counter-terrorism efforts implemented over the two decades since the adoption of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#). Council members also presented recommendations for future action to combat the evolving threat of terrorism at the national, regional and international levels. Some Council members further stressed that measures to counter terrorism must follow a human rights-based approach.⁹⁸⁸ Several Council members also emphasized the importance of preventive action and of addressing the root causes of radicalization in efforts to counter terrorism.⁹⁸⁹

On the same day, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it reaffirmed that terrorism in all forms and manifestations continued to constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security; and expressed solidarity with countries that had suffered

⁹⁸⁷ [S/2021/48](#).

⁹⁸⁸ Tunisia, Ireland, Estonia, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United Kingdom, France, Mexico and United States.

⁹⁸⁹ Tunisia, Ireland, Estonia, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, China, Mexico and Niger.

terrorist attacks and its support for the survivors and victims of terrorist violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.⁹⁹⁰ The Council reaffirmed that Member States were to ensure that any counter-terrorism measures complied with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, noting that failure to do so contributed to increased radicalization to violence and fostered a sense of impunity.⁹⁹¹ Furthermore, the Council expressed its concern over the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, stressing the need for Member States to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology and communications for their acts.⁹⁹² The Council underscored the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, as well as cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, particularly civil society in countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and encouraged the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in that process.⁹⁹³ The Council highlighted the need to enhance cooperation among its various relevant committees and groups of experts and develop effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional, and subregional organizations and fora, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant statutes of the regional and subregional organizations.⁹⁹⁴

On 10 February 2021, Council members held an open videoconference during which they heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General of UNOCT on the twelfth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by Da'esh to international peace and security.⁹⁹⁵ He reported that the threat posed by Da'esh to international peace and security was on the rise again and warned that although Da'esh had not yet developed a purposeful strategy to exploit the COVID-19 pandemic, its core in Iraq and Syria and its affiliates in other conflict zones had taken advantage of the disruption caused by the virus to step up their operations. The Under-Secretary-General noted that the main focus of Da'esh remained resurgence in Iraq and Syria, where the international community continued to grapple with the legacies of the group's so-called "caliphate". He reported

⁹⁹⁰ See [S/PRST/2021/1](#), second and third paragraphs.

⁹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph.

⁹⁹² *Ibid.*, eleventh paragraph.

⁹⁹³ *Ibid.*, twelfth paragraph.

⁹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, sixteenth and penultimate paragraph.

⁹⁹⁵ See [S/2021/140](#). For the report of the Secretary-General, see [S/2021/98](#).

that, tragically, the international community had made hardly any progress in addressing the situation of the thousands of individuals, mostly women and children, suspected of having links with Da'esh and held in precarious conditions in the region. He added that the dire humanitarian and security situation in the detention facilities and displacement camps was deteriorating even further and reiterated the Secretary-General's call upon Member States for the voluntary repatriation of adults and children stranded in Iraq and Syria. Meanwhile, regional affiliates of Da'esh – across West Africa, Central Africa, Europe and Asia – continued to entrench themselves and gain autonomy and strength, which could provide Da'esh with new capabilities and options to conduct external operations. During his briefing, he also highlighted a few key examples of the work of UNOCT under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact.⁹⁹⁶

In her briefing to Council members during the same videoconference, the Executive Director of CTED provided the Council with an overview of CTED activities to support Member State implementation of the relevant Council resolutions, including in relation to dealing with returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters formerly associated with Da'esh, reviewing and updating national legislation to promote justice and accountability while protecting and promoting international law, providing guidance for countering the financing of terrorism, and deepening engagement with the technology sector to help technology companies identify the use of their services for terrorist purposes. She stressed that Da'esh and its affiliates remained a continuing threat, adding that extreme right-wing or racially and ethnically motivated terrorism was also an increasing cause of concern. She observed that Da'esh affiliates in Africa were of particular concern, exacerbating a worsening humanitarian situation in many regions. The Executive Director also expressed concern regarding the dire situation of individuals - mostly women and children - stranded in camps and prisons in Iraq and Syria. She also noted that technology remained a significant force-multiplier for terrorist groups, through recruitment, propaganda, communication and fundraising. Further to the briefings, Council members at the videoconference expressed concern about the increase in the activities of terrorist groups, including Da'esh, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, and their use of the internet and social media to incite, fundraise and recruit for

⁹⁹⁶ [S/2021/140](#).

terrorist activities.⁹⁹⁷ Some Council members underlined that Al-Qaida and Da'esh affiliates were also gaining ground in other regions around the world, most notably in a number of sub-regions of the African continent where they were expanding recruitment and radicalization.⁹⁹⁸ Council members were also concerned about the situation of former Da'esh associates, particularly the humanitarian situation of women and children stranded in displaced persons camps and the repatriation of foreign fighters in detention camps.⁹⁹⁹ The representatives of Ireland and Mexico emphasized that the international community must do better in prosecuting crimes of sexual and gender-based violence.¹⁰⁰⁰ Several Council members also stressed the need to incorporate a gender perspective into counter-terrorism law and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in counter-terrorism processes.¹⁰⁰¹

On 19 August, the Council held a meeting during which Council members heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General of UNOCT on the thirteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by Da'esh to international peace and security.¹⁰⁰² The Under-Secretary General warned that the evolving situation in Afghanistan could have far-reaching implications for peace and security around the world, and informed that Da'esh had expanded its presence there.¹⁰⁰³ He echoed the appeal by the Secretary-General for the Security Council to use all the tools at its disposal to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a platform or a safe haven for terrorism. He reported that, globally, the threat posed by Da'esh to international peace and security had remained significant and steady over the previous six months and indicated that Da'esh had continued to exploit the disruption, grievances and development setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to regroup, recruit and intensify its activities, both online and on the ground. He further noted that Da'esh had further decentralized its governance and that the additional autonomy, capacity and confidence gained by its regional affiliates could provide the group with new options while also

⁹⁹⁷ China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

⁹⁹⁸ China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Kenya, Niger, Norway, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States.

⁹⁹⁹ China, France, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Ireland and Mexico.

¹⁰⁰¹ Estonia, Ireland, Mexico, Norway and Tunisia.

¹⁰⁰² See [S/PV.8839](#). For the report of the Secretary-General, see [S/2021/682](#).

¹⁰⁰³ For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see part I, sect. 14.

raising alarm about the increased threat of attacks by lone actors or small groups inspired and possibly directed remotely by Da'esh. He emphasized that, while Da'esh remained focused on reconstituting its capabilities in Iraq and Syria, the main determinant of the future terrorist threat landscape over the medium to long term was the lack of a comprehensive solution to the situation of thousands of individuals with alleged links to Da'esh who remained in Iraq and Syria. In that connection, he noted that the conditions in detention facilities and displacement camps in north-eastern Syria had further deteriorated and opined that developments in Afghanistan could further aggravate the situation in those camps, with unpredictable consequences. He further indicated that the most alarming development over the previous six months had been the spread of Da'esh in Africa, with spill-over from Mali into Burkina Faso and the Niger and incursions from Nigeria into the Niger, Chad and Cameroon and from Mozambique into Tanzania.¹⁰⁰⁴

During her briefing to the Council at the same meeting, the Executive Director of CTED elaborated on the support provided by the UN system to Member States in addressing the threat posed by Da'esh. She reported that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on terrorism and counter-terrorism had been mixed and explained that while in many non-conflict zones pandemic-related restrictions had continued to help suppress terrorist activities, in conflict zones where the impact of pandemic-related restrictions was limited the increasing interplay among terrorism, fragility and conflict had caused the terrorist threat to grow. Da'esh and its affiliates continued to pose a significant threat in West, East and Central Africa and Afghanistan while simultaneously prioritizing efforts to regroup and resurge in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Executive Director expressed concern about the situation in detention camps, particularly that of women and children with presumed links to Da'esh. On the issue of terrorism financing, she said that CTED analysis suggested that terrorists and terrorist groups, including Da'esh were exploring alternative methods of moving funds, owing to the impact of pandemic-related measures on money-transfer networks. She stated that Da'esh and its affiliates remained a significant concern and threat to international peace and security and mentioned the recent evolution of such affiliates on the African continent. In this regard, she underscored that a comprehensive, coordinated One United Nations approach remained crucial to developing and implementing effective counter-terrorism

¹⁰⁰⁴ [S/PV.8839](#).

measures, while also addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism.

At the same meeting, the Director General of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies, provided his own reflections and analysis on what he referred to as the collective failure of the international community to deal with the threat of terrorism. He affirmed that the disconnect between United Nations analytical reports and United Nations political statements and actions showed that the United Nations had been unable to confront the State sponsorship of terrorism. Regarding the evolving situation in Afghanistan, he offered his perspective on the unfolding events in Kabul and called on the United Nations to declare the situation to be an urgent humanitarian crisis “under the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter” and undertake serious and urgent deliberation with a view to declaring Kabul a safe zone protected by a United Nations peacekeeping mission. Further to the briefings, Council members at the meeting renewed their concern about the continued activities of terrorist groups, including Da’esh and the expansion of the activities of such groups to other regions and in particular to Africa.¹⁰⁰⁵ Several Council members stressed the importance of combating the financing of terrorist organizations.¹⁰⁰⁶ Some Council members expressed concern in particular about the increasing use of cryptocurrencies by Da’esh to finance terrorist activities.¹⁰⁰⁷ In connection with the evolving situation in Afghanistan, Council members expressed concern about the implications of the situation in Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism.¹⁰⁰⁸ Some Council members also underscored the need to ensure that Afghan territory did not become a safe haven for terrorists.¹⁰⁰⁹

On 17 December 2021, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2611 \(2021\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, deciding that all States shall continue to take the measures required by paragraph 1 of resolution [2255\(2015\)](#) with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability

¹⁰⁰⁵ India, United States, Tunisia, Norway, Mexico, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, China, Ireland, Niger, Estonia, France, Kenya, Viet Nam and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

¹⁰⁰⁶ United States, Tunisia, Norway, China, Ireland, France, Kenya, Viet Nam and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

¹⁰⁰⁷ United States, Tunisia, Norway, Mexico, Ireland and France.

¹⁰⁰⁸ India, United States, Tunisia, Norway, Mexico, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, China, Ireland, Estonia, France, Kenya, Viet Nam and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Norway, Mexico, United Kingdom, China, Viet Nam and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) in the 1988 Sanctions List, and extending for a period of 12 months, until December 2022, the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#).¹⁰¹⁰

On 22 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2615 \(2021\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, by which it decided that humanitarian assistance and other activities that supported basic human needs in Afghanistan were not a violation of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#), and that the processing of payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources, and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of such assistance or to support such activities were permitted.¹⁰¹¹ By the same resolution, the Council requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to brief the Council every six months on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan.¹⁰¹² Before the vote, as penholder of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States clarified that the humanitarian exception contained in the draft resolution was to facilitate aid to the people of Afghanistan, but it was not a blank check for any organization to disregard its international obligations.¹⁰¹³ After the vote, the representative of the United States indicated that the carve-out for humanitarian assistance and other activities that supported basic human needs provided by the resolution was intended to cover the activities contemplated in the United Nations transitional engagement framework for Afghanistan, and emphasized that the resolution included important reporting requirements for humanitarian assistance providers and for periodic updates by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to the Council. He added that such information was critical to enabling sufficient oversight to ensure that assistance was reaching the intended beneficiaries by mitigating diversion ensuring that any future adjustments to the carve-out were based on realities on the ground. While noting that the Council had stepped up and delivered on its obligation to facilitate the humanitarian response for the people of Afghanistan, the representative of Ireland also recognized that the text could and should have been stronger in acknowledging and addressing the plight of women and girls in the country. She also said that the one-year timeline for the review of the humanitarian exemption was not intended

¹⁰¹⁰ Resolution [2611 \(2021\)](#), paras.1 and 2.

¹⁰¹¹ Resolution [2615 \(2021\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁰¹² *Ibid.*, para. 2.

¹⁰¹³ [S/PV.8941](#).

in any way as one year of license to the Taliban. The representative of China expressed his belief that any action of the Council should genuinely promote and facilitate humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and expressed satisfaction that the final text had incorporated the views of his country and explained his country's objections to the original draft text which he said added to the obstacles of delivering humanitarian assistance. He also expressed hope that the confusion surrounding humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and the obstacles to its continued delivery would be cleared up once and for all. The representative of China, echoed by the representative of the Russian Federation, also called for the unfreezing of Afghanistan's overseas assets. The representative of India welcomed the provision in the resolution that called for a review of the implementation of the humanitarian carve-out after one year. The representative of France said that it was a mistake to remove the time limit for humanitarian exemptions in the text negotiated in full transparency among Council members and expressed regret that such modification was made without consultations and presented as a cosmetic change. He further stressed that the provision for review of the resolution after one year was critical and clarified that the humanitarian exemption excluded development activities. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed hope that the adopted resolution would make it possible to significantly increase the volume of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. The representative of Estonia underscored that the resolution contained mechanisms to guarantee that any exemptions would not benefit those under sanctions and instead help aid reach the Afghan people. The representative of the United Kingdom further emphasized that the Council should continue to strike a balance between enabling life-saving aid and minimizing the risk of accrual of any benefits to individuals or entities designated on the 1988 sanctions list.

The Council adopted two other resolutions in connection with this item. On 17 December, the Council adopted resolution [2610 \(2021\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter, by which it reaffirmed the sanctions measures imposed with respect to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and extended for 30 months the mandates of the

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson established by resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#).¹⁰¹⁴

On 30 December, the Council adopted resolution [2617 \(2021\)](#), by which it renewed the mandate of the Counterterrorism Committee Executive Directorate until 31 December 2025.¹⁰¹⁵ In the explanations of vote submitted further to its adoption,¹⁰¹⁶ the delegation of Mexico regretted that two of the country's priorities had been sidelined: first, the inclusion of clear language safeguarding humanitarian assistance and international humanitarian law in the context of counter-terrorism operations, because practice had shown that these safeguards were an operational necessity for the humanitarian community; and second, the notion of perceptions of masculinity in CTED's cross-cutting gender agenda, because a truly holistic gender agenda had to include perspectives on masculinities.¹⁰¹⁷ The opportunity to update the text on these two important fronts had been missed. In addition, the delegation of Mexico regretted the limited time the 15 Council members had to negotiate the draft on a matter that was reviewed only every four years. As submitted by the delegation of Mexico, the limited negotiation period did not allow for the necessary conditions for the presentation and thorough and timely consideration of proposals. The delegation of India welcomed the adoption of the resolution and expressed its commitment to pursuing all necessary measures in collaboration with other States Member of the United Nations towards the goal of zero tolerance for terrorism. As the Chair of the CTC for 2022, the delegation of India submitted that it would make determined efforts to further enhance the role of the CTC in strengthening the multilateral response in countering terrorism, and more importantly, in ensuring that the global response to the threat of terrorism remained unambiguous, undivided and effective.

¹⁰¹⁴ Resolution [2610 \(2021\)](#), paras. 63 and 98. For more information regarding the sanctions measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. III. For further information on the mandates of the Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson, see part IX, sect. I.B.1.

¹⁰¹⁵ Resolution [2617 \(2021\)](#), para. 2. For further information on the mandate of the Counterterrorism Committee Executive Directorate, see part IX, sect. I.B.2.

¹⁰¹⁶ The resolution was adopted in accordance with the written procedure developed during the COVID-19 pandemic. For further information, see part II.

¹⁰¹⁷ See [S/2021/1116](#).

Table 1
Meetings: Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

<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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8839 19 August 2021	Thirteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat (S/2021/682)			Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism; Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate; Director General of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies	All Council ^a Members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8934 17 December 2021		Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2021/1055)				Resolution 2610(2021) 15-0-0 (Adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8935 17 December 2021		Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2021/1049)				Resolution 2611(2021) 15-0-0 (Adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8941 22 December 2021		Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2021/1080)			8 Council Members ^c	Resolution 2615(2021) 15-0-0 (Adopted under Chapter VII)

Table 2
Videoconferences: Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
12 January 2021	S/2021/48	Letter dated 14 January 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	S/PRST/2021/1
10 February 2021	S/2021/140	Letter dated 12 February 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
30 December 2021	S/2021/1116	Letter dated 31 December 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	Resolution 2617(2021) 15-0-0 S/2021/1107 (Record of written procedure)
