

# **Report of the Security Council**

**1 August 2013-31 July 2014**



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*Note*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/...) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*.

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## Introduction

1. Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council continued to engage in a comprehensive and wide-reaching agenda under the principles and objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. During the period under review, the Council held 238 formal meetings, of which 218 were public. The Council adopted 55 resolutions and 26 presidential statements, and issued 113 statements to the press. During the reporting period the Security Council conducted two missions, one to Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia) from 3 to 9 October 2013, and another to Mali from 1 to 3 February 2014.

2. During the reporting period, the situation in the Middle East and in North Africa figured prominently on the Council's agenda, following the eruption of the conflicts in Iraq and Gaza, as well as the worsening security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya. The Council remained focused on the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and adopted three resolutions: resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) concerning the destruction of the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme, and resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#) and [2165 \(2014\)](#) concerning the humanitarian situation. However, disagreement remained among Council members related to some aspects of the crisis. Other developments in the Middle East and North Africa figured prominently on the Council's agenda during the reporting period, including Lebanon, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Yemen and Western Sahara.

3. Much of the Council's activity and effort focused on Africa, including through debates on conflict situations such as those in South Sudan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Somalia. On South Sudan, following the outbreak of violence in December 2013, the Council adopted resolution [2155 \(2014\)](#), extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, with a mandate reinforced to include protection of civilians. Concerning the Central African Republic, with the deteriorating security and human rights situation, the Council decided to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, to be deployed by 15 September 2014, replacing the African-

led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, where a number of armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, continue to be active in the eastern part of the country, and the Sudan and South Sudan, where limited progress was observed in the implementation of current agreements, were also a regular focus of the Council.

4. With regard to Europe, the Council met on several occasions to consider the crisis in Ukraine, which began in November 2013. On 21 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2166 \(2014\)](#), condemning in the strongest terms the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 on 17 July in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine, resulting in the tragic loss of 298 lives. Furthermore, the Council continued to follow the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and Kosovo. In Asia, the Council continued to monitor the situation in Afghanistan, extending by resolution [2145 \(2014\)](#) the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Afghanistan, and extending the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force by resolution [2120 \(2013\)](#).

5. Thematic, general and cross-cutting issues remained a priority for the Council, including non-proliferation; threats to peace and security caused by terrorist acts; the protection of civilians in armed conflict; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding; security sector reform; sanctions; cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations; peace and security in Africa; and the rule of law. Specific thematic issues were also considered, mainly the prevention of conflict by addressing its root causes; war, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace; and the adoption of the Council's first-ever resolutions to prevent and fight genocide, and to address the illicit transfer, accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.

6. Accountability for serious international crimes was also on the agenda of the Security Council. In this regard, the work of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda was discussed by the Council on several occasions. Moreover, the Council continued to monitor situations it has referred to the International Criminal Court, in accordance with

resolution 1593 (2005) concerning the situation in the Sudan and resolution 1970 (2011) concerning the situation in Libya.

7. During the reporting period, the Council established two new subsidiary bodies. On 5 December 2013, by resolution 2127 (2013) the Council established a Committee concerning the Central African Republic, mandated to oversee an arms embargo imposed pursuant to that resolution and a travel ban and an asset freeze imposed pursuant to resolution 2134 (2014). On 26 February 2014, by resolution 2140 (2014), the Council established a Committee mandated to oversee a travel ban and an asset freeze imposed on Yemen pursuant to the same resolution.

8. Further information on the work of the Council and more detailed accounts of the meetings listed below can be found in the monthly assessments of the work of the Security Council, available online at [www.un.org/en/sc/programme/assessments.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/sc/programme/assessments.shtml).

## Africa

### Burundi

9. On 28 January 2014, the Council heard a briefing, followed by consultations, to consider the situation in Burundi. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, briefed the Council about the process towards holding transparent, free and peaceful elections in 2015. He expressed optimism about Burundi's progress despite some challenges, such as the absence of a consensual process for the revision of the Constitution and political violence. The Minister for External Relations and International Cooperation of Burundi, Laurent Kavakure, and the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Switzerland, Paul Seger, also delivered statements. During closed consultations, Council members continued discussions on the political and security situation in Burundi, and agreed in principle on the renewal of the mandate of BNUB until the end of the year.

10. On 13 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2137 (2014), by which it extended the mandate of BNUB until 31 December 2014. The Council requested the Secretary-General to make the

necessary preparations for the transition of BNUB and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations country team by 31 December 2014. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish an electoral observer mission to follow and report on the electoral process immediately at the end of the BNUB mandate, as well as before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi.

11. On 26 March, in consultations, the Council received a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, who informed Council members that the situation in Burundi had further deteriorated since the last briefing to the Council. Tensions between the ruling party and its minority ally in the Government had meanwhile increased. Council members condemned the violence in Burundi and called on all parties to exercise restraint, and to reject violence and the use of force.

12. On 8 April, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, briefed Council members in closed consultations on the latest political developments in Burundi, mainly on the security situation. He advised that a youth wing of the ruling National Council for the Defence of Democracy, known as Imbonerakure, was gradually forming into a militia group. There was however no effort by the Government to address the situation. He opined that the reluctance of the Government to take urgent action on the political tension was a systematic plan to achieve a one-party system in Burundi. Most Council members expressed concern over the rising political tensions and violations of human rights. They reiterated their call for restraint and inclusive dialogue, in order to ensure a peaceful electoral process in 2015.

13. On 10 April, the Council issued a statement to the press expressing concern over the political tensions in Burundi and the continued restrictions on the press and on civil liberties, especially in the run-up to the 2015 elections. Council members stressed the urgent need for the Government of Burundi to address impunity, while respecting the right of due process.

14. On 24 April, the briefing of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs to the Council in consultations of the whole focused on the expulsion of a BNUB security chief by the Government of Burundi. The act was linked to a United Nations report that alleged the distribution of weapons to members of the youth league of the ruling party. Council members

were concerned about the development and called for mutual understanding between the Government and BNUB.

15. On 14 May, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and by the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, who underlined the importance of cooperation between the Government of Burundi and international partners for a successful transition from BNUB to the United Nations country team. In closed consultations, Council members stressed that political freedom and inclusivity would be critical in the run-up to the 2015 elections. Several members said that the Government needed to make further efforts to consolidate the achievements made thus far.

16. On 10 July, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović, briefed the Council on the political and human rights situation in Burundi. The Special Representative noted significant achievements in preparations for the general elections of 2015, and voiced concern at the political restrictions targeting leaders of the opposition parties. The Assistant Secretary-General briefed the Council members on his visit to Burundi from 25 to 27 June 2014, informing them that there were worrying trends regarding the growing restrictions of the rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and association. Council members welcomed progress in the preparation of the 2015 elections, but some of them expressed concern at the limitation of public and civil liberties, as well as politically motivated violence. They strongly urged the Government of Burundi to investigate such human rights violations, with a view to holding the perpetrators to account.

#### **Central African region**

17. On 20 November 2013, the Council heard a briefing during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), Abou Moussa, reported on the situation in the Central African region and the efforts to combat the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and Special Envoy for LRA issues,

Francisco Caetano Madeira, also participated in the meeting and introduced to the Council the work of African Union Regional Task Force. Members of the Council expressed their concern over the instability and violence in the Central African Republic, and called for unified efforts to restore peace and stability.

18. On 25 November, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/18](#)) on LRA, reiterating its strong condemnation of the appalling attacks and war crimes and crimes against humanity carried out by LRA and its violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights.

19. On 10 and 13 February 2014, respectively, the Secretary-General and the Council exchanged letters through which the mandate of UNOCA was extended until 31 August 2015.

20. On 12 May, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's report on UNOCA and the regional strategy on LRA ([S/2014/319](#)). Council members underlined the central role of UNOCA in effectively addressing challenges to the region, such as those posed by armed groups, piracy and terrorism, human rights violations, and prevailing impunity. They also highlighted the need to redouble information-sharing and cross-border cooperation among UNOCA, United Nations peacekeeping missions, regional and subregional organizations, and LRA-affected countries in order to end residual threats from LRA. At the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement on the Central African region ([S/PRST/2014/8](#)), expressing concern at the deterioration of stability in parts of Central Africa, particularly in the Central African Republic, as well as maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and called upon all stakeholders to increase cooperation to tackle the threat of LRA and other armed groups.

#### **Central African Republic**

21. On 14 August 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), Babakar Gaye, briefed the Council on the situation in the country. He reported on the continuing human rights violations by Séléka forces. Briefings were also made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, on the

worsening humanitarian situation; and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović, who called for the urgent restoration of the rule of law and for measures to be taken to ease religious tensions and end impunity. In closed consultations, Council members condemned the numerous human rights violations and expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in the country. They expressed their willingness to consider the proposal to modify the BINUCA mandate in order to adapt it to the needs and situation in the Central African Republic. The Council subsequently issued a statement to the press.

22. On 10 October, the Council adopted unanimously resolution [2121 \(2013\)](#), in which it decided to reinforce the mandate of BINUCA in five key areas. The Council looked forward to the swift establishment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) and expressed its intention to consider options for support to MISCA, including the possible option of a transformation of MISCA into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, subject to appropriate conditions on the ground.

23. On 25 November, the Council held a briefing and closed consultations on the situation in the Central African Republic, during which the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, reported that the security and humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate significantly, while the capacities of the country's armed forces and other security services to confront such threats were virtually non-existent. He identified five options for the provision of international support to MISCA. During the closed consultations, Council members expressed grave concern at the rapid deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic, and stressed the need for a swift response from the Council as well as from the international community.

24. On 5 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#). Adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the resolution provided a one-year mandate to MISCA and the French forces supporting it to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and restore public order; stabilize the country and restore State authority over the whole territory; create conditions conducive to the provision of humanitarian assistance to the population; and assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The Council imposed an arms embargo, limiting the supply of arms and related materiel to

non-State actors in the Central African Republic, and established a sanctions committee to administer the arms embargo.

25. On 6 January 2014, the Council received a briefing on BINUCA from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, followed by closed consultations. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad of the Central African Republic, Léonie Banga-Bothy, also participated in the meeting. Council members expressed concern about the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation, with atrocities on a large scale, and underlined that the quick deployment of MISCA and the French Operation Sangaris had prevented the situation from degenerating into higher levels of conflict. They stressed that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all armed groups should constitute one of the top priorities. They stated that stabilization could be achieved only by promoting national reconciliation through the fight against impunity and interreligious dialogue.

26. On 22 January, the Council held a briefing, followed by consultations, on the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Bangura, as well as the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Kyung-wha Kang, briefed the Council. All speakers depicted a deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic, mainly due to crimes committed by ex-Séléka and anti-balaka. They called for the scaling-up of the response with robust actions through political commitment and mobilization of the international community to end the crisis. Council members expressed their deep concern about alarming reports of massive violations of human rights in the Central African Republic, and reiterated their determination to hold the perpetrators to account.

27. On 28 January, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of BINUCA for another year. The Council requested the stepping up of the transition process, with elections to be held by the end of 2014, and set other tasks for the mission, including cooperation with

the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and its Panel of Experts. The Council extended the sanctions regime by applying targeted financial sanctions and travel bans to individuals and entities involved in violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The mandate of the Committee was adjusted accordingly.

28. On 20 February, the Council was briefed by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic. The African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security, Smaïl Chergui, and the representative of the Central African Republic, Mesmin Dembassa Worogagoï, also participated in the meeting. The Secretary-General reported that innocent civilians were killed purposefully in the Central African Republic, targeted for their religious beliefs or community affiliation, adding that more than half the population needed immediate humanitarian assistance and almost one million persons had been displaced. In order to address the greatest risks being faced by the people of the country, the Secretary-General proposed a six-point initiative. The briefing was followed by an informal interactive dialogue with the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security and the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Head of MISCA, General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko.

29. On 21 February, the Council held closed consultations, at which it was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the further deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. He provided additional information on the Secretary-General's six-point initiative and stated that more troops, police and gendarmerie units were immediately needed. He said that the outlines of the United Nations peacekeeping operation would be presented in the Secretary-General's report soon to be submitted to the Council. Council members shared the Under-Secretary-General's analysis of the dire situation and broadly supported the Secretary-General's six-point initiative to further mobilize the international community to address the immediate needs of the Central African Republic.

30. On 21 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic and

Permanent Representative of Lithuania, Raimonda Murmokaitė. She provided an overview of the preparatory work completed since the adoption of the resolution on 5 December 2013 and informed the Council that the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Committee, had appointed the Panel of Experts. Council members expressed their support for the Chair's future endeavours and underlined the importance of regularly engaging with the countries of the region to facilitate their effective implementation of the sanctions regime.

31. On 6 March, the Council had a briefing on the Central African Republic, chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, presented the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 March 2014 ([S/2014/142](#)) and recommendations on the transformation of MISCA into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#). Council members were also briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, both of whom had just returned from a visit to the Central African Republic. The Under-Secretary-General stated that addressing the crisis in the Central African Republic would require a unified and integrated approach, through the deployment of a multidimensional peacekeeping operation, with the protection of civilians as its utmost priority. The Emergency Relief Coordinator and the High Commissioner both expressed concern about the dire humanitarian situation, as well as about the numerous human rights violations. In the consultations that followed, Council members expressed concern about the humanitarian, human rights and security situation in the Central African Republic, adding that a United Nations peacekeeping operation should be deployed. Most Council members also stressed that there was an urgent need for reconciliation between the communities.

32. On 10 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), by which it established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and decided to transfer authority from the African-led International Support Mission to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014. MINUSCA is

mandated to assist the transitional authorities in restoring peace and stability to the country.

33. On 13 May, the Council issued a statement to the press, strongly condemning the killing of a French journalist near Bouar, Central African Republic. In the statement, the Council also called on the Transitional Government of the Central African Republic to investigate the incident swiftly and bring the perpetrators to justice.

34. On 30 May, the Council also adopted a statement to the press, condemning the recent attacks in the Central African Republic, including those committed on 28 May at the church of Notre Dame de Fatima in Bangui. In the statement, the Council also called for the acceleration of the political and national reconciliation process in order to lay the groundwork for an end to the violence.

35. On 24 June, in an open briefing by videoconference, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General highlighted the tense security situation in the Central African Republic, including a series of deadly attacks by anti-balaka and Séléka rebels against civilians. He noted that, to achieve a lasting security, disarmament was vital, as well as the launch of a negotiating process leading to a political agreement. The Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, described the goal of her recent visit to Bangui as to give visibility to the plight of women and girls, including the rape, sexual slavery and early and forced marriages reportedly perpetrated by armed actors in the Central African Republic. The Minister for Public Health and Social Affairs of the Central African Republic, Marguerite Marie Maliavo-Samba, also made a statement. In closed consultations, Council members reiterated their grave concern over the deteriorating security, humanitarian and human rights situation in the Central African Republic, and deplored the lack of tangible progress in the launch of inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation, as well as in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. They agreed with the need for timely transition to a fully-fledged MINUSCA which would play a crucial role in normalizing the situation.

36. On 11 July, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution

2127 (2013) on the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Central African Republic, particularly the listing of spoilers, the documented incidents of obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the illegal exploitation of natural resources by armed groups, as well as on disarmament, which has not been successful. During closed consultations, Council members deplored the impunity and violations of the sanctions regime in the Central African Republic, including the arms embargo; and expressed their appreciation to the Chair of the Committee with regard to implementing the sanctions regime.

37. On 16 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council, in closed consultations, on the preparations for the deployment of MINUSCA. He stated that, despite improvement in the capital, the security situation remained tense and precarious countrywide, as former Séléka and anti-balaka militias continued killings and retaliations. He welcomed regional efforts to end the crisis and went on to brief the Council on the progress in the deployment and logistical preparation of MINUSCA, which was under way despite challenges on the ground. Council members expressed deep concern about the security, humanitarian and human rights situation in the Central African Republic, stressing the need to fight against impunity. They highlighted the importance of inclusive dialogue and national reconciliation and took note of the progress in the deployment of MINUSCA and in the re-hatting process.

38. On 24 July, the Council issued a statement to the press, welcoming the signing of a cessation of hostilities and violence agreement between armed groups in the Central African Republic during the Forum on National Reconciliation and Political Dialogue held in Brazzaville on 23 July 2014. They called on all parties to immediately and fully implement the agreement.

### **Côte d'Ivoire**

39. On 24 October 2013, the Council heard a briefing in closed consultations from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala, Gert Rosenthal, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire. He summarized the main conclusions contained in the midterm report of the Group of Experts, as well as the discussion of the Group's findings by the Committee on 11 October. He further

informed the Council that the Committee had considered the recommendations contained in the midterm report, and agreed to take action on them. The members of the Council commended the Group of Experts for the timely submission of a comprehensive and detailed midterm report and expressed views on some progress in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

40. On 27 January 2014, the Council received a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane, by videoconference from Abidjan, on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. She highlighted the progress achieved on political reconciliation and noted the positive evolutions in the political dialogue, in the context of the permanent framework for dialogue. She also mentioned the steps taken to address the root causes of the Ivorian crisis, including the adoption of legislation on land tenure and on nationality. She cautioned however that the situation remained fragile, with an increase in inter-communitarian and ethnic violence. She stressed the importance of putting in place the conditions for an environment conducive to peaceful elections, mainly in the areas of electoral reform, disarmament and security sector reform, as Côte d'Ivoire moves towards a presidential election in 2015. During closed consultations, members encouraged all Ivorian political actors to work in support of an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire.

41. On 24 April, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Permanent Representative of Chile, Cristián Barros, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#). He gave a summary of the Committee's discussions on 21 March and summarized the main findings contained in the final report of the Group of Experts pursuant to resolution [2101 \(2013\)](#) as well as the discussion of the Group's findings during the Committee's informal consultations on 11 April.

42. On 29 April, the Council adopted resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#), by which it lifted the ban on the importation of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire and partially lifted the arms embargo, differentiating between lethal and non-lethal arms.

43. On 9 June, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to

UNOCI. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General underlined the prospects for intensification of UNOCI cooperation with the Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire in security operations in some areas of the country and the intention of UNOCI to further enhance interaction with the United Nations Mission in Liberia, particularly across the borders.

44. On 16 June, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. She stated that the country was on its way to sustainable stability and that the reconciliation process had gone to a new level with the signing on 22 May of a communiqué by the Government and the Front populaire ivoirien. The Special Representative emphasized the need to address the root causes of the conflict, notably the land and nationality issues, and accelerate the inclusive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. In the closed consultations that followed, Council members raised concern with regard to the most pressing issues in the Ivorian context, such as land and nationality problems, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, fighting impunity, cooperation with the International Criminal Court.

45. On 25 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNOCI until 30 June 2015.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

46. On 22 August 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, briefed the Council about the resumption of hostilities in the North Kivu region on 21 August, with clashes between the 23 March Movement (M23) and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo near and around Goma. The members of the Council expressed concern about the threat that those attacks posed to the civilian population and to United Nations personnel deployed in the area. They also agreed to continue monitoring developments and take appropriate decisions.

47. On 29 August, the Council was again briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General on the worsening of the situation around Kibati, as fighting had intensified. The armed forces, with the support of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), had launched an offensive in the Kibati heights to oust M23

from those positions. The members of the Council called for an end to hostilities and for States in the region to comply with the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. They issued a statement to the press.

48. On 12 September, the Council held closed consultations on the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO, Martin Kobler, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, briefed the Council by videoconference on the fragile security situation on the ground, despite the cessation of hostilities between M23 and the armed forces. They further provided an update on their diplomatic efforts, which had helped to refocus attention on the political process. Council members reiterated their concern about the fragile security situation in the eastern part of the country and welcomed the diplomatic efforts of the Special Representative and the Special Envoy, aimed at reducing tensions. Following the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press.

49. From 3 to 9 October 2013, the Council undertook a mission to the Great Lakes region of Africa, during which it visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia. The overall purpose of the mission was to express the Council's strong support for the improvement of relations among the countries of the region and to encourage them to continue reinforcing cooperation in all fields, especially on political, economic and security issues.

50. On 21 October, the Council heard a briefing at an open meeting on the outcomes of the mission to Africa. The representatives of leads or co-leads of the mission provided detailed information on the meetings and discussions with the high-level officials of the countries visited and representatives of humanitarian organizations and civil society, and on the seventh annual joint consultative meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the members of the Security Council, held in Addis Ababa on 8 October 2013.

51. On 21 October, the Council was briefed at an open meeting by the Special Representative and the Special Envoy, who provided an update on the state of the talks between M23 and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which had made

progress but were stalled on the issue of amnesty, disarmament and integration of M23. In the closed consultations that followed, Council members stressed that ultimately only a political solution could resolve the crisis in the eastern part of the country, and called for the speedy conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue, as well as for the timely implementation of national, regional and international commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

52. On 25 October, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the deteriorating security situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo caused by the resumption of hostilities between M23 and the armed forces in North Kivu. The members of the Council condemned the resumption of hostilities, in which M23 used heavy weapons to attack the positions of the armed forces, as well as the reported shelling of Rwandan territory. They called for the investigation by the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism of incidents of shells landing on Rwandan soil.

53. On 28 October, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Special Representative on the latest intensified fighting in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. He reported on the joint operations by the armed forces and the MONUSCO Intervention Brigade against M23 in the previous days, the abandonment by M23 of its positions in North Kivu and South Kivu, as well as along the eastern borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He also underlined the importance of searching for a political solution and the urgent conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue. In a statement issued to the press after the consultations, the members of the Council condemned in the strongest terms the attacks by M23 against MONUSCO in North Kivu in the eastern part of the country, in which one Tanzanian peacekeeper was killed, and expressed their condolences for the loss of civilian lives in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in Rwanda after shells landed on its territory.

54. On 6 November, the Council held consultations, at which the Special Representative and the Special Envoy (by videoconference) briefed the Council on recent positive developments on the ground. The Special Representative said that military gains of the armed forces over the previous several days had forced M23 to formally declare the cessation of rebellion. They both advised that the Government of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo and M23, which had already agreed on all the elements of a peace document, had entered into the final phase of the political process. Members of the Council welcomed positive developments on the ground and called upon the Government and M23 to complete the political process and sign a peace document as quickly as possible.

55. On 14 November, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/17](#)), in which it welcomed the announcement by M23 to put an end to its rebellion, the acceptance by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of that announcement and the cessation of hostilities between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and M23, and called for the swift conclusion and implementation of a final, comprehensive and agreed outcome. The Council expressed deep concern regarding the sustained regional threat posed by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), and stressed the importance of neutralizing FDLR and all armed groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), LRA and various Mayi-Mayi groups, in line with resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#).

56. On 11 December, the Council held consultations with the Special Representative, the Special Envoy and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who had just returned from a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to witness the initial deployment of the first unmanned aerial vehicles by MONUSCO. While their assessment of the situation was positive, following the end of the M23 rebellion, the three officials stressed that progress must continue in order to make those gains irreversible, as many challenges remained. The Special Representative also informed Council members that MONUSCO had begun operations against FDLR, pursuant to the mandate contained in resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#), while underlining the difficulties encountered in those operations.

57. On 13 January 2014, the Council held a briefing to discuss the latest report of the Secretary-General regarding MONUSCO ([S/2013/757](#)). The Special Representative and the Special Envoy briefed the Council. The Special Representative indicated that MONUSCO had reoriented and streamlined its priorities along three main axes: security and protection; stabilization of conflict-affected areas; and the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic

of the Congo and the Region. He stressed the importance of implementing the Nairobi declarations and called upon all Member States to support the implementation of the stabilization strategy by funding stabilization programmes. The Special Envoy recalled the need to make further progress in the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and called for the swift implementation of an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to disarm and reintegrate former combatants of M23. In the ensuing consultations, Council members called for the full implementation of the Framework and underlined the importance of a strong action against all armed groups in the eastern part of the country, including FDLR and ADF.

58. On 23 January, the Council was briefed by the Permanent Representative of Jordan and Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein. The briefing covered the final report of the Group of Experts and its recommendations ([S/2014/42](#)).

59. On 30 January, the Council adopted resolution [2136 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the arms embargo against armed groups, the targeted measures against listed individuals and entities, and the mandate for the Group of Experts until 1 February 2015.

60. On 12 March, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to MONUSCO. The Special Representative had an exchange of views with the troop- and police-contributing countries on the activities of MONUSCO, including its Intervention Brigade, in the light of the adoption of resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#).

61. On 14 March, the Council had a briefing, followed by consultations, on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Special Representative and the Special Envoy briefed the Council. They introduced the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO ([S/2014/157](#)) and on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework ([S/2014/153](#)). They underlined that much progress had been achieved in 2013 and referred to the military defeat of M23, the joint operations against ADF and FDLR and the gradual re-establishment of State authority in the liberated areas. Most Council members underlined

their satisfaction with the work carried out by MONUSCO, the Special Representative and the Special Envoy, but highlighted also the need to pursue the neutralization of armed groups, to accelerate the implementation of key national reforms and to achieve the objectives of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

62. On 28 March, the Council adopted resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of MONUSCO, including its Intervention Brigade, until 31 March 2015.

63. On 14 May, under “Other matters”, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the lessons learned with regard to the use of the unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles deployed in MONUSCO. Council members also watched a video recording made by the vehicles during their operations.

#### Guinea-Bissau

64. On 5 September 2013, the Council held closed consultations to hear from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), José Ramos-Horta, on progress towards the restoration of constitutional order. The Special Representative told the Council that the transitional authorities had taken significant steps on this path, including setting the date of 24 November 2013 for the presidential and legislative elections. Council members broadly welcomed the recent positive developments towards the full restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau but expressed broad concern at the continued culture of impunity and lack of accountability. On 11 September, the Council issued a statement to the press on Guinea-Bissau which reflected these points.

65. On 26 November, the Council had a briefing followed by consultations of the whole on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. The Special Representative introduced the two reports of the Secretary-General on the continuing efforts to help to restore constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS ([S/2013/680](#) and [S/2013/681](#)). In the consultations of the whole, members of the Council welcomed the pledges of Guinea-Bissau’s international partners to provide electoral assistance. They stressed the importance of holding credible, inclusive and

peaceful elections in Guinea-Bissau on 16 March 2014 and urged Guinea-Bissau’s stakeholders to create conditions conducive to the elections.

66. On 9 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/19](#)), in which it urged the authorities in charge of the transitional period to hold the elections, which had already been postponed twice and were currently scheduled for 16 March 2014. The Council recalled its resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) and reiterated its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against individuals who undermined efforts to restore the constitutional order.

67. On 26 February 2014, the Council had a briefing followed by consultations on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. The Special Representative introduced the report of the Secretary-General and reported that the political landscape during the reporting period had been dominated by preparations for the upcoming general elections and the continuing political crisis within the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau. He reported that, following consultations and requests from political parties, the transitional President had postponed the elections from 16 March to 13 April 2014. The Special Representative also stressed that there was no significant progress in the area of human rights protection and the fight against impunity. Council members welcomed Guinea-Bissau’s willingness to restore the constitutional order but regretted that the election date had been postponed for the third time and they underlined that such delays had a negative impact on the country’s social and economic well-being.

68. On 26 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, noting that the normalization of the political, security, social and economic situation in Guinea-Bissau was dependent on the return to constitutional order through, inter alia, credible elections, as well as on reforms, the promotion of socioeconomic development, an improvement in the humanitarian situation and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking.

69. On 3 April, the Council was briefed, in consultations, by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who advised that preparations for elections were proceeding smoothly with support from various international partners, despite some elements within the country that were determined to derail the process through the intimidation of political

personalities. Following the briefing, a statement to the press was issued, in which the Council acknowledged that funding and preparations for the upcoming presidential and legislative elections on 13 April 2014 were well on track in Guinea-Bissau.

70. On 19 May, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative and the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Brazil, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, who both underscored the importance of unity after the successful elections towards State-building as well as economic and social development. They also requested that international and regional partners actively assist Guinea-Bissau in the post-election political process. During closed consultations, Council members welcomed the successful conclusion of the second round of presidential elections and called on all parties, including the security services, to respect the electoral outcome. They also stressed the need to assist Guinea-Bissau on key reforms, strengthening State institutions, good governance, and inclusive social and economic development. After the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press in this regard.

71. On 29 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2157 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 30 November 2014 and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the mandate of UNIOGBIS, in alignment with the priorities of the newly elected government.

## **Liberia**

72. On 22 August 2013, the Council held a meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIL, Karin Landgren, participated by videoconference from Monrovia and introduced the Secretary-General's twenty-sixth progress report on UNMIL ([S/2013/479](#)).

73. On 10 September, the Council had a briefing and held consultations on UNMIL. The Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who said Liberia deserved praise for the progress it had made in the 10 years since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed. However, she cautioned that many potential drivers of conflict still needed to be addressed

through long-term reform and development, including the effective management of natural resources. In closed consultations, many Council members welcomed efforts to consolidate stability and democracy in Liberia over the 10 years, some of them adding that greater effort was needed by the Government of Liberia to manage its natural resources, address corruption and improve the capacity of the Liberia National Police to assume more security responsibility, as UNMIL draws down.

74. On 18 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2116 \(2013\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNMIL until 30 September 2014, and authorized the Secretary-General to reduce the Mission's military component by 1,129 personnel.

75. On 20 March 2014, the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative, based on the twenty-seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL ([S/2014/123](#)). She emphasized that, although the political and security environment remained relatively stable and progress continued in a number of areas, Liberia faced great challenges in institutionalizing reforms in critical sectors and building capacity for effective governance. The representative of Sweden, Staffan Tillander, in his capacity as Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, focused his remarks on justice and security, national reconciliation, land tenure and natural resources, mobilization of support and resources, and the need to accelerate capacity-building in view of the UNMIL transition. During consultations, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations provided a short briefing on the strategic review he had led to Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire from 7 to 20 February 2014. Members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the security situation in Liberia remained stable. They stressed the need for the Government of Liberia to accelerate security sector reform and encouraged the Government to pay greater attention to preventing impunity for crimes of sexual and gender-based violence.

76. On 16 June, the Permanent Representative of Jordan, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) concerning Liberia, briefed the Council, in consultations of the whole, on the Committee's work to date in 2014, with the focus on its three informal consultations and the findings and recommendations in

the Panel of Experts' midterm report. Council members recognized achievements made by the Government of Liberia in the country's post-conflict development, but expressed concern at the Government's slow progress in introducing legislation on the possession of weapons, marking all weapons stocks, and fully securing its borders.

## Libya

77. On 16 September 2013, the Council had a briefing and held consultations on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSMIL, Tarek Mitri, briefed the Council, as did the Permanent Representative of Rwanda, Eugène-Richard Gasana, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. The Special Representative said that security problems in Libya remained a key concern, citing recent armed clashes between rival revolutionary brigades, assassinations of political and security figures, as well as journalists, attacks against the diplomatic community and threats against the United Nations. The Chair of the Committee said that, with regard to the arms embargo, the Panel of Experts had concluded that the Libyan authorities had taken concrete steps in security assistance areas. In closed consultations, Council members indicated concern over the deteriorating security situation. With regard to sanctions, some Council members highlighted the need for the Committee to continue to prioritize the implementation of the arms embargo as a critical means to support stability and reduce violence in Libya.

78. On 4 October, members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which they condemned in the strongest terms the attack against the Russian Embassy in Tripoli on 2 October, which resulted in intrusions into the diplomatic premises, causing serious damage.

79. On 4 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by videoconference under "Other matters" by the Special Representative, on the implementation of resolution 2017 (2011). He said that the security situation in Libya was still volatile, and that UNSMIL was concerned about the existence of man-portable surface-to-air missiles and control of uranium concentrate (yellowcake). Pursuant to resolution 2017 (2011), UNSMIL would continue to support Libyan efforts to tackle the proliferation of

arms and related materiel. Members of the Council expressed their concern over the flow of weapons from Libya within and beyond the Libyan territories, and called for the comprehensive implementation of Security Council sanctions imposed on Libya.

80. On 14 November, the Council heard briefings on the situation in Libya at an open meeting by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, who presented her sixth report to the Council on the implementation of resolution 1970 (2011). While praising the engagement of the Government of Libya with the Court in the Al-Senussi case, she reiterated the Government's obligation to surrender Saif al-Islam Gaddafi to the custody of the Court. Recalling the challenges ahead of the Government and the difficulties her office faced, the Prosecutor called upon all States to assist Libya in its efforts to become a fully-fledged, secure, democratic society. Members of the Council commended the endeavours of the Government of Libya to restore stability, develop the Libyan economy, seek national reconciliation and improve the judicial system. Many of them noted the importance of the Council's support for the International Criminal Court.

81. On 26 November, the Council was briefed under "Other matters" in consultations of the whole by the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs, João Honwana, on the Secretary-General's recommendation to send a guard unit to UNSMIL. He emphasized that the security situation in Libya was very volatile. There was an urgent need to enhance the protection of United Nations personnel and installations. The guard unit would consist of a maximum of 235 military personnel and its aim would be to protect the UNSMIL compound. Members of the Council expressed their deep concern at the deterioration of the security situation in Libya, and supported the proposal to send a guard unit.

82. On 9 December, the Council heard a briefing and held consultations on Libya. The Special Representative expressed concern at the volatile security situation and the worsening political divisions in Libya. He stressed the importance of inclusive national dialogue to initiate a reintegration and disarmament process and to build consensus on the future of Libya. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) said that the Panel of Experts remained concerned over the continued reports of violations of the arms embargo both from and to Libya. The Panel of

Experts also had doubts regarding the capability of a significant number of Member States to implement and comply with the United Nations asset freeze measures.

83. On 16 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement on Libya (S/PRST/2013/21), in which it expressed its grave concern at the worsening security situation and political divisions, which threatened to undermine a transition to democracy that met the aspirations of the Libyan people.

84. On 10 March 2014, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation in Libya, drawing on the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/2014/131). He noted that there had been a dramatic increase in violence across the country and that the efforts to negotiate an agreement on the management of the transitional period, including the future of the General National Congress and the Government, had yet to bear fruit. The Chair of the Committee updated Council members on the activities of the Committee and its Panel of Experts over the period from 10 December 2013 to 10 March 2014. In consultations, Council members expressed concern over security developments in Libya and underlined the need to establish a national political dialogue.

85. On 14 March, the Council adopted resolution 2144 (2014), by which it extended the mandate of UNSMIL until 13 March 2015, renewed the Libya sanctions regime and extended until 13 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the sanctions Committee.

86. On 19 March, the Council adopted resolution 2146 (2014), by which it imposed measures on vessels, designated by the sanctions Committee, transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya.

87. On 13 May, the Council heard a briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, who presented her office's seventh semi-annual report on the situation in Libya, submitted pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011). The Prosecutor reported that the steady decline in the security situation in Libya had hampered the investigative activities of her office, and she reiterated the importance of the proper handling of the case of Abdullah al-Senussi and the legal obligation of the Government of Libya to cooperate with the Court and to surrender Saif al-Islam Gaddafi to the Court. Underlining the importance of the rule of law, she called upon the Government to speed up the process of transferring prisoners to State-controlled detention

centres, and to resolve the Tawergha issue. Members of the Council urged the Government of Libya to strengthen efforts to create a stable security environment, many of them calling on Libya to cooperate with the Court, in order to ensure that perpetrators of crimes were held accountable. Some members underlined the importance of investigating all the alleged crimes committed by all parties to the armed conflict in Libya.

88. On 9 June, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the latest developments in Libya, expressing concern over the persistent political tensions and security crisis threatening the process of transition. He condemned continuing clashes between different armed groups as well as acts of aggression against civilians, particularly judges and journalists, and stressed that the security situation continued to impede the proper functioning of the justice system and slowed the pace of security sector rebuilding. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) presented his thirteenth report, covering the period from 10 March to 9 June, and briefed the Council on the follow-up action on recommendations made by the Panel of Experts. In the consultations of the whole that followed, the Council members expressed their support for the activities of UNSMIL and supported efforts undertaken by Libyan authorities towards the democratic transition.

89. On 23 June, the Council adopted a statement to the press prior to the elections of 25 June in Libya, in which it welcomed the holding of parliamentary elections as an important step in the country's transition towards stable democratic governance.

90. On 17 July, the Council had a briefing, followed by closed consultations, on the situation in Libya. The Special Representative briefed the Council by videoconference from Beirut, followed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Libya, Mohamed Abdulaziz. The Special Representative reported on the alarmingly deteriorating situation in Libya, including the fighting at the Tripoli International Airport and in Benghazi. He also welcomed the successful holding of parliamentary elections on 25 June. For his part, the Minister for Foreign Affairs reported challenges at all levels of society, particularly the political and security challenges, calling for a United Nations stabilization mission in Libya. Council members condemned the recent violence in Tripoli and called on all armed

groups and militias to lay down their weapons and engage in a political dialogue. They applauded the elections of 25 June and stressed the need for all parties in Libya to commit themselves to a political dialogue. Following the consultations, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press along those lines.

91. On 23 July, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the announcement of the final results of Libya's parliamentary elections held on 25 June and urging the expeditious seating of the Council of Representatives to begin the important work of building political consensus among the Libyan people, agreeing upon a government and urgently seeking to progress Libya's democratic transition.

## Mali

92. On 16 October 2013, the Council was briefed at an open meeting by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), Albert Koenders, who presented the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/582). He drew the attention of Council members to two important achievements in the country, namely, the successful presidential elections in July and August and the establishment of MINUSMA. The briefing was followed by closed consultations, at which the members of the Council expressed their support for the measures taken by MINUSMA to support the holding of the legislative elections in Mali in the light of the challenges identified in the presidential elections.

93. On 23 October, the Council issued a statement to the press, condemning in the strongest terms the attacks by unidentified armed assailants on MINUSMA in Tessalit, Mali, on 23 October, in which Chadian peacekeepers were killed, others were severely injured and innocent civilians were killed.

94. On 2 November, the Council issued a statement to the press, condemning the kidnapping and assassination of two French journalists in Mali on that day.

95. On 10 December, the Council held consultations on the situation in Mali. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations gave a briefing on the situation and outlined the prospects for accelerating the deployment of MINUSMA. The

members of the Council welcomed the progress made in the democratic transition in Mali, including the satisfactory conduct of the first round of legislative elections on 15 November and the organization of national consultations by the Malian authorities. They expressed concern about the persistent threat of terrorism in northern Mali and called for the convening of an inclusive national dialogue in accordance with the preliminary agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 18 June 2013.

96. On 14 December, the Council adopted a statement to the press on Mali, in which the members of the Council condemned in the strongest terms the attack carried out that same day on the Banque malienne de solidarité, located in Kidal in northern Mali, and called on the Government of Mali to swiftly investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice.

97. On 16 January 2014, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative, who noted the general progress in Mali on the humanitarian front and the return to constitutional order, but warned that those gains could be undermined if a full complement of United Nations peacekeepers was not deployed soon so as to provide an environment conducive to peace talks and reconciliation between the Government and the parties, including non-terrorist armed groups from the north. He also noted the fragility of the security situation in the north, condemned the increasing number of extremist attacks and called on the Malian authorities to strengthen the gains and address the root causes of the crisis in Mali. Council members acknowledged the significant progress made by Mali but also recognized that challenges remained, particularly on security and State authority in the north. They called for the launching of an inclusive political dialogue and a national reconciliation process.

98. On 23 January, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/2), in which it welcomed the successful holding of peaceful and transparent legislative elections on 24 November and 15 December 2013 in Mali.

99. On 26 February, the Council heard a briefing on the Council's mission to Mali, conducted from 1 to 3 February. The overall purpose of the mission, as set out in the terms of reference, was to reiterate the Council's urgent call for an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the

north of Mali, with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country. The representatives of France and Chad, as co-leads of the mission, informed the Council about the meetings and discussions with the high-level officials of Mali, local authorities in the Mopti region, representatives of civil society and the representatives of armed groups, which were signatories and adherents to the Preliminary Agreement to the Presidential Election and the Inclusive Peace Talks in Mali, of 18 June 2013.

100. On 23 April, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who noted that the restoration of constitutional order and the commencement of informal talks between the Government and armed groups were signs of hope for Mali to overcome its deep crisis. In a statement to the press, Council members expressed their concern over the lack of progress on the peace talks and called upon the Government and armed groups to urgently agree on a road map with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country.

101. On 20 May, the Council was briefed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation of Mali, Abdoulaye Diop, and by the Special Representative. Addressing the violent incidents in Kidal on 16 and 17 May, the Special Representative condemned the acts of violence and stressed the need to bring the perpetrators to justice. He also emphasized the resumption of the political process, and that the United Nations would continue to support the parties concerned in their process of reconciliation and political dialogue. The Minister for Foreign Affairs considered such attacks a heinous act and a flagrant, deliberate premeditated violation of all the commitments previously undertaken. He asked an international commission to be established to verify the facts and asked for a more robust mandate of MINUSMA. After the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press, condemning the clashes and calling for the resumption of the cantonment process and sincere peace talks between the Government of Mali and the armed group signatories and adherents to the Preliminary Agreement.

102. On 28 May, the Council was briefed, in closed consultations, by the Special Representative on the development of the violent clashes in Kidal as well as

the ceasefire agreement of 23 May. Members of the Council took note of the signing of a ceasefire by the Malian parties and commended the efforts of the President of the African Union and the Special Representative for the role they played in mediating the ceasefire. They urged the signatories to implement the ceasefire fully and in good faith.

103. On 11 June, the Council adopted a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the act of violence against MINUSMA in the Malian town of Aghelhoc, which took the lives of four Chadian peacekeepers.

104. On 17 June, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to MINUSMA. The Special Representative focused on the main challenges for the Mission in the context of asymmetric threats in the north of the country.

105. On 18 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, presenting a report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali, stressed that the security situation had deteriorated seriously, with violent clashes in the north of the country, while the political process remained fragile. He underlined the urgent need to complete as soon as possible the planned deployment of military and civilian personnel of the Mission and elaborated on the four general recommendations made by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as a result of a strategic review of MINUSMA. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali also made a statement. The Council members stressed the need for the Malian authorities to assume full responsibility for the security situation in the whole territory of the country with the support of the international community.

106. On 25 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2015.

107. On 1 July, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the explosion of an improvised explosive device 30 kilometres west of Timbuktu, Mali, on 30 June 2014, in which one MINUSMA peacekeeper from Burkina Faso was killed and six others were injured.

108. On 28 July, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/15](#)), in which it welcomed the commencement of the inter-Malian negotiation process in Algiers on 16 July 2014, which aimed to achieve a

comprehensive peace agreement ending the crisis in Mali. The Council commended the parties for the constructive dialogue and discussions held in Algiers, with the facilitation of the Government of Algeria, from 16 to 24 July 2014, leading to the consensual adoption of the road map (*Feuille de route des négociations dans le cadre du processus d'Alger*) by the parties. The Council called on the parties to fully comply with the commitments outlined in the road map, including by engaging in the comprehensive peace talks in Algiers scheduled to begin on 17 August 2014.

### Sierra Leone

109. On 18 September 2013, the Council received a briefing on the situation in Sierra Leone from the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen. The Executive Representative presented the Secretary-General's latest report on UNIPSIL and provided an update on the consolidation of peace in the country. He confirmed that the transition plan was on track for the full drawdown of UNIPSIL by 31 March 2014, as mandated under resolution [2097 \(2013\)](#), with residual tasks to be transferred to the United Nations country team. In closed consultations, Council members broadly welcomed the positive trend in Sierra Leone as a good news story on the Council's agenda, and unanimously supported the work of the Executive Representative on the UNIPSIL drawdown.

110. On 26 March 2014, the Council heard a briefing by the Executive Representative on the final report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL, in view of its final drawdown on 31 March 2014. The Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Canada, Guillermo Rishchynski, informed the Council of the Commission's continued support to Sierra Leone, albeit in a lighter format, in order to help the country to tackle the remaining obstacles to the consolidation of peace. Council members agreed with the assessment made by the briefers that Sierra Leone had made remarkable progress in socioeconomic terms, as well as in terms of transitional justice, but that much remained to be done in terms of addressing the root causes of the conflict. At the end of the briefing, the Council adopted a presidential statement on the situation in Sierra Leone

([S/PRST/2014/6](#)) to mark the completion of the mandate of UNIPSIL.

### Somalia

111. On 12 September 2013, the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Nicholas Kay, and by the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Mahamat Saleh Annadif. The Special Representative noted the significant progress on State-building in Somalia, but warned that gains were still reversible. Both speakers noted the forthcoming joint United Nations/African Union review of AMISOM. The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission urged the Council to endorse an increase in the number of AMISOM troops as well as logistical support for the training of the Somali national security forces. Council members emphasized the need for AMISOM and the Somali forces to continue the fight against Al-Shabaab and expressed their willingness to examine proposals in this respect, in the context of the joint review of AMISOM. On 13 September, the Council issued a statement to the press on the meeting.

112. On 30 October, the Council was briefed at an open meeting by the Deputy Secretary-General, who had just returned from a visit to Somalia. He said that he had seen the beginning of a new Somalia, adding that the Government had reiterated its commitment to reconciliation, federalism and power-sharing. He presented the recommendations of the joint African Union/United Nations mission to Somalia to establish benchmarks for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission and assess AMISOM and the Somali forces. He also presented the Secretary-General's report on piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia. In the ensuing closed consultations, the members of the Council expressed their agreement with the recommendations of the joint African Union/United Nations mission on the enhancement of AMISOM capability and those of the Secretary-General on piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia.

113. On 9 November, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which members expressed their outrage over the bomb attack in Mogadishu, which had caused

numerous deaths and injuries and for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility. They underlined their strong support for the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia and reiterated their resolve to support international and Somali efforts to remove the threat posed by Al-Shabaab to Somalia and the region.

114. On 12 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2124 \(2013\)](#), by which it authorized the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2014, requested the African Union to increase the AMISOM forces to a maximum of 22,126, and expanded the logistical support package to members of the Somali National Army undertaking joint operations with AMISOM.

115. On 18 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2125 \(2013\)](#), by which it extended the authorization for counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia for a further 12 months.

116. On 26 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea, Oh Joon. He reported to the Council on the work of the Committee in the past 120 days, focusing on the charcoal issue, in particular on a draft implementation assistance notice.

117. On 10 December, the Council had a briefing on the situation in Somalia, followed by consultations. The Special Representative made a statement via video link from Mogadishu, introducing the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandate of UNSOM, pursuant to resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#) ([S/2013/709](#)). He expressed optimism about the efforts of the Government of Somalia to advance the process towards federalism, highlighting the establishment of the Juba Interim Administration. The Council members reiterated their support for UNSOM and the actions of AMISOM, particularly following the adoption of resolution [2124 \(2013\)](#), by which it had raised the AMISOM troop ceiling.

118. On 2 January 2014, Council members issued a statement to the press, condemning the terrorist attacks of the previous day in Mogadishu, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility and which had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

119. On 13, 21 and 27 February, respectively, the members of the Council issued three statements to the press condemning terrorist attacks in Somalia, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries and for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility.

120. On 5 March, the Council adopted resolution [2142 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended until 25 October 2014 the partial lifting of the embargo regarding arms intended for the Federal Government of Somalia.

121. On 11 March, the Council had a briefing, followed by consultations, on the situation in Somalia. The Special Representative briefed the Council via video link from Mogadishu, introducing the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandate of UNSOM ([S/2014/140](#)). He underlined that, against the background of a deteriorating security situation in Mogadishu, AMISOM and the Somali National Army had launched renewed operations against Al-Shabaab with initial notable success. He expressed cautious optimism about the efforts of the Government to advance the processes of national reconciliation and towards federalism, the conclusion of the constitutional process, the rebuilding of security institutions and the strengthening of public finance management.

122. During consultations, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea and Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) presented his 120-day report.

123. On 19 March, the Council adopted a statement to the press, in which its members condemned in the strongest terms the attack on 18 March on a hotel in Bula Burde, Somalia, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries and for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility.

124. On 4 and 24 May, the members of the Council issued statements to the press condemning the terrorist attacks in Mogadishu, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries and for which Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility. In their statement, Council members reaffirmed their determination to support the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia and emphasized that those terrorist attacks would not undermine their support for the people of Somalia.

125. On 22 May, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who presented the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the implementation

of the mandate of UNSOM, pursuant to resolution [2102 \(2013\) \(S/2014/330\)](#). He stated that Somalia had made political, economic and security progress, but reminded the Council that significant challenges still remained in a number of areas. The Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Head of AMISOM also briefed the Council, stating that the first phase of military operations had successfully come to an end and that the security situation had clearly improved, despite persistent terrorist attacks by Al-Shabaab. During the consultations that followed, Council members noted that there had been significant progress in the country on both the political and the military front and underlined the importance of restoring State authorities in the areas retaken from Al-Shabaab. At the meeting, the Council members adopted a presidential statement concerning the partial suspension of the arms embargo on Somalia ([S/PRST/2014/9](#)).

126. On 29 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNSOM for 12 months.

127. On 4 June, the Council heard an open briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Somalia. She noted that progress in State- and peacebuilding in the country had not yet translated into improvement in the humanitarian situation. Approximately 857,000 people required urgent and life-saving assistance. Two million Somalis were on the margin of food insecurity. Decades of conflict had displaced over one million people and forced another million to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. She highlighted the fact that the 2013 Humanitarian Appeal was only 15 per cent funded and urged immediate action to prevent the country from slipping back into a major crisis. In closed consultations that followed, the Council members expressed serious concern over the humanitarian situation in Somalia and supported the work of relevant agencies there. It was stressed that the international community should devote greater attention to the humanitarian needs of the Somali people.

128. On 3 July, the Council issued a statement to the press strongly condemning the assassination, the same day, of Ahmed Mohamud Hayd, a member of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Somalia, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility.

129. On 11 July, the Council was again briefed by the Chair of the Committee, who indicated that in its midterm report the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea observed that violation of the sanctions regime continued and that little had changed in the security situation in the southern region of Somalia, as Al-Shabaab continued to engage in its terror campaign. The Council members expressed concern over the deteriorating security situation in Mogadishu and pledged support to the Committee Chair and to the Monitoring Group in their efforts to ensure that the sanctions regime in Somalia and Eritrea was fully implemented.

130. Also on 11 July, under “Other matters”, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation in Somalia, following Al-Shabaab attacks in Mogadishu. He stressed the importance of a multidimensional approach to address the root causes of the Somalia conflict, while continuing military operations and supporting the Somali National Army. Following the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the Al-Shabaab attacks in Mogadishu against Villa Somalia, Parliament and members of Parliament in the previous week.

### **Sudan and South Sudan**

131. On 7 August 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the situation in Abyei. He focused his presentation on the decision, by both the Sudan and South Sudan, to appoint an ad hoc investigative mechanism to investigate the accusations by both countries that each supported rebel groups operating in the other’s territory; the start of the mechanism to determine the centre line and allow operationalization of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the stalled situation in the States of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, Sudan. Council members expressed support for the work of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the newly-established mechanisms, expressing the hope that those bodies would enable further progress.

132. On 22 August, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, briefed the members of the Council in closed consultations, highlighting the improvement in bilateral relations. The Sudan had delayed the decision to stop the flow of oil, allowing the two new

investigative mechanisms to continue their operations. He also briefed the Council on the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the launching of the investigation into the killing on 4 May of the Ngok Dinka paramount chief, the question of Abyei and the situation in the States of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. The Council members expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, appealing for an end to hostilities, humanitarian access and a negotiated settlement.

133. On 22 August, the Council also held consultations of the whole on the Sudan sanctions. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan and Permanent Representative of Argentina, María Cristina Perceval, briefed the Council on the work of the Committee during the period from 16 May to 21 August 2013. The Council members expressed concern about the security situation, the attacks on peacekeepers and the violations of the arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze, and urged the parties, in particular the non-signatory armed groups, to join the Doha process.

134. On 23 August, the members of the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/14](#)), and issued a statement to the press on Jonglei, South Sudan.

135. On 5 September, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who said that relations between the Sudan and South Sudan had continued to improve, as demonstrated by the presidential talks held on 3 and 4 September in Khartoum and the decision by the Government of the Sudan not to halt the flow of oil from South Sudan. Despite these positive developments, he said there had been limited progress on the establishment of interim institutions in Abyei, on the demarcation of the centre line of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, on the inquiry by the Ad Hoc Investigative Mechanism into alleged support by both countries for rebels operating against the other State and on the polio vaccination campaign in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. Council members noted that it was crucial for the Abyei area institutions to be established, including the Abyei police force. They reiterated the need to avoid unilateral action with regard to a referendum.

136. On 10 October, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Commander of the

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), Major General Yohannes Tesfamariam, on the situation in Abyei. The Under-Secretary-General said that after the presidential summit of September bilateral relations between the Sudan and South Sudan remained positive and oil transit had resumed. However, no concrete progress had been registered on security issues, including the determination of the centre line of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the establishment of the Abyei interim institutions and the final status of Abyei, and on the situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, particularly the polio vaccination campaign. For his part, the UNISFA Commander said that during the period under review the security situation in the area was generally calm, but remained highly unpredictable. Council members welcomed the positive atmosphere of Sudan-South Sudan bilateral relations and expressed concern over the lack of progress with regard to the launch of a polio vaccination campaign on 5 November.

137. On 11 October, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, expressing alarm and grave concern at the imminent threat of the spread of polio through Southern Kordofan and the continuing outbreak of polio in the Horn of Africa. They called upon the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) to urgently resolve differences over the technical plans, including for safe passage, necessary for implementing as soon as possible the polio vaccination campaign.

138. On 14 October, in a statement issued to the press, the members of the Council condemned in the strongest terms the attack by unidentified armed assailants on a military observer of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) in El Fasher, Northern Darfur, on 11 October, in which a Zambian military observer was killed, and the attack by unidentified armed assailants on a UNAMID convoy near El Geneina, Western Darfur, on 13 October, in which three Senegalese peacekeepers were killed and one was wounded.

139. On 16 October, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the attacks on 11 and 13 October against UNAMID personnel.

140. On 23 October, the Council heard a briefing at an open meeting from the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of

UNAMID, Mohamed Ibn Chambas. He expressed serious concern over the security situation in Darfur and threats to UNAMID and humanitarian personnel, situation which was further complicated by the intertribal conflicts. He said that denial of access, restriction of movement and bureaucratic impediments remained challenges that had a negative impact, although the proportion of impediments to the number of the mission's patrols and escorts was quite low. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations further provided an update on the status of the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and on the status of the Darfur-based dialogue and consultations. The members of the Council were unanimous in expressing grave concern over the unprecedented level of attacks against and casualties among UNAMID peacekeepers, calling for a swift investigation in order to bring the perpetrators to justice and stressing the necessity of additional measures to increase the safety and security of United Nations personnel.

141. On 24 October, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, on relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. He reported that for the previous two weeks bilateral relations had continued to improve in some areas, but left some pending issues unresolved, such as the identification of the centre line of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, and the lack of progress in establishing Abyei interim institutions. He also briefed the Council on the decision of the Ngok Dinka People's General Conference to hold a unilateral referendum and on the situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, regarding which the Assistant Secretary-General reported that the Government of the Sudan had declared a two-week unilateral ceasefire starting on 1 November to allow for the start of a polio vaccination campaign on 5 November. In their remarks, the members of the Council welcomed the positive atmosphere prevailing in the bilateral relations between the Sudan and South Sudan but expressed grave concern about the highly volatile situation in the Abyei area, and urgently called on all concerned to refrain from any unilateral action that could heighten tension or impede a solution.

142. On 25 October, the Council heard a briefing in closed consultations from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Jonglei

State, South Sudan. He reported that, on 20 October, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) had received information from the South Sudanese authorities on the deadly attacks against civilians in several locations of Twic East County of Jonglei, which had resulted in high numbers of killed and wounded among the Dinka people. It was believed that the insurgent Murle militias led by David Yau Yau were behind the attacks, although that was strongly denied by him. The members of the Council expressed their grave concern about the recent violence against civilians in Jonglei and called for a swift investigation in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

143. On 6 November, the Council was briefed by a representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in consultations of the whole under "Other matters" on the security incidents in South Sudan against the personnel of UNMISS and other United Nations agencies. Members of the Council expressed their deep concern at increased attacks, harassment, detentions and looting as well as restrictions on the work of the United Nations personnel in the country committed mainly by South Sudan security forces, and demanded that authorities take immediate measures to ensure the strict adherence to the status-of-forces agreement with UNMISS and bring the perpetrators of such illegal acts to justice.

144. On 11 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, John Ging, on recent developments in Sudan-South Sudan relations, notably the unilateral referendum organized by the Ngok Dinka community, the visit to Abyei by the African Union Peace and Security Council, and the status of the proposed polio vaccination campaign in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Members of the Council reiterated their objection to any unilateral action regarding the final status of Abyei, expressed concerns over the possible aggravation of tension during the dry season migration and called upon all stakeholders to exercise restraint and refrain from actions that might exacerbate the situation.

145. On 18 November, the Council was briefed during an open meeting by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of UNMISS, Hilde Johnson, on recent developments in

South Sudan and the work of UNMISS. In closed consultations, Council members commended the work of UNMISS and expressed grave concerns over the security incidents against United Nations personnel on the ground.

146. On 20 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) on the latest work of the Committee. Council members expressed their continued concerns over the security and humanitarian situation in Darfur and the violations of the sanctions regime by the Government of the Sudan.

147. On 25 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2126 \(2013\)](#), by which it renewed the mandate of UNISFA for a period of six months.

148. On 25 November, the Council issued a statement to the press, condemning in the strongest terms the attack by unidentified armed assailants on a UNAMID patrol near Kabkabiya, Northern Darfur, on 24 November, which resulted in the death of one Rwandan peacekeeper. Members of the Council expressed their condolences to the family of the peacekeeper killed in the attack, as well as to the Government of Rwanda, and to UNAMID. They called on the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

149. On 5 December, the Council held consultations on the relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and on UNISFA. In his presentation, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations noted the improvement in relations between the two countries, while regretting that no tangible progress had been made in implementation of the Addis Ababa agreements of 27 September 2012 except on oil transportation. He also referred to the continuing hostilities between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, which was still preventing the launch of the proposed vaccination campaign. He stressed that the situation in Abyei had been further aggravated by the Ngok Dinka unilateral referendum in October 2013, that the oil police remained in Diffra, and that there was no progress in the establishment of the temporary institutions in the area.

150. On 11 December, the Council heard a briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, who introduced her office's eighteenth semi-annual report

submitted pursuant to Council resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#) referring the situation in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the Court. The Prosecutor announced that the first trial, *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain*, was scheduled to start on 5 May 2014.

151. On 17, 20 and 23 December, the Council held emergency consultations on the situation in South Sudan. The Council members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 17 December and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 20 and 23 December, who both described the rapid and alarming deterioration of the security situation following what the President, Salva Kiir, had termed an attempted coup d'état on 15 December. The fighting had gradually spread to a large part of the country, resulting in several thousand ethnic based killings and hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, tens of thousands of whom had taken refuge in camps of UNMISS to escape the hostilities. The Council adopted two statements to the press, on 17 December and on 20 December.

152. On 23 December, the Council met to consider a letter dated 23 December from the Secretary-General ([S/2013/758](#)), in which he requested the Council to authorize the temporary reinforcement of the UNMISS military component (with an additional 5,500 personnel), police component (423 personnel) and enabling equipment. The Assistant-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Ameerah Haq, briefed the Council.

153. On 24 December, the Council adopted resolution [2132 \(2013\)](#), by which it temporarily increased the overall force level of UNMISS from 7,000 to 12,500 troops and from 800 to 1,323 police personnel, and authorized the Secretary-General to effect inter-mission transfers in order to swiftly redeploy the personnel and equipment needed to address the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in South Sudan, and to enable UNMISS to implement its mandate of protecting civilians and to protect its own personnel.

154. On 30 December, the Council met again in consultations to consider the situation in South Sudan. The Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNMISS, Major General Delali Johnson Sakyi, speaking by videoconference, gave the Council an account of the situation on the ground. In addition, the

Secretariat reported on the progress made in mobilizing additional contingents in the context of inter-mission cooperation. In accordance with resolution [2132 \(2013\)](#), the President of the Council addressed a letter to the Secretary-General on 30 December 2013 authorizing UNMISS to deploy two attack helicopters, one level II medical unit and an additional 500 troops ([S/2013/784](#)). On the same day, the Council adopted a statement to the press.

155. Also on 30 December, the Council adopted a statement to the press condemning the most recent attacks on Blue Helmets in Darfur.

156. On 9 January 2014, the Council met in closed consultations on the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan, briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Special Envoy (by videoconference) and the Special Representative. During the meeting, Council members expressed their concern over the horrendous conditions in South Sudan, exacerbated by the threat of civil war and massive human rights violations, which continued to have a direct effect on the deterioration of the humanitarian situation. They reiterated their strong support for the mediation efforts led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and called on all parties for a cessation of violence, the protection of civilians, provision of humanitarian access, and security of economic infrastructure as they sought a peaceful settlement to the crisis in South Sudan. On 10 July, Council members issued a statement to the press along those lines.

157. On 23 January, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the activities of UNAMID, focusing on an overview of the report of the Secretary-General ([S/2014/26](#)) and the steps being taken by the Secretariat to improve the effectiveness of UNAMID. He highlighted the limited progress in the peace process and the continuing need for substantial humanitarian assistance in Darfur. In addition, he reported an increase in attacks by armed assailants against UNAMID and humanitarian personnel. He pointed to intermittent clashes between Government and armed movement forces, resource-based inter-communal fighting and widespread banditry that continued to place civilians at serious risk of physical violence. Council members reiterated their condemnation of continued attacks on UNAMID peacekeepers. Expressing concern at the limited progress in the implementation of the Doha Document

for Peace in Darfur, they reiterated that there was no alternative to peace in the Sudan without the Doha Document.

158. On 23 January, the Council held closed consultations and received a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Special Representative on the situation in South Sudan. Council members condemned all actions by Government and opposition forces that obstructed or impeded UNMISS and threatened its personnel. They also underlined the contributions that the international community and UNMISS would make in investigating human rights violations and abuses committed during the conflict. Following the meeting, Council members issued a statement to the press welcoming the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement between the parties, and calling on all parties to immediately and fully implement that agreement.

159. On 11 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and the situation in Abyei. He said that relations between the Sudan and South Sudan remained positive but noted that since November 2013 there had been no further progress on demarcating the centre line of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone or on the implementation of other provisions of the agreements of 27 September 2012, except for the resumption of oil production and the sharing of revenues between the North and the South. With regard to Abyei, the Under-Secretary-General said that no progress had been made in implementing pending aspects of the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, or in regard to the final status of Abyei. With regard to the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, the Under-Secretary-General said that hostilities continued unabated and humanitarian access to some areas remained the biggest problem.

160. On 11 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and, by videoconference, the Special Representative on the situation in South Sudan. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations summarized the latest political developments in South Sudan, focusing on violations of the cessation of

hostilities agreement and the status-of-forces agreement, and commending the IGAD-led mediation efforts. The Emergency Relief Coordinator updated the Council on her trip to South Sudan, noting that the humanitarian situation was particularly dire. The Special Representative explained that hostilities were ongoing and that the security situation had improved but was fragile. Council members unanimously expressed their concern about ongoing violations of the status-of-forces agreement, including restrictions and threats against UNMISS and humanitarian personnel. The members welcomed the IGAD-led efforts, but were concerned about the ongoing violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement and slow implementation of the monitoring and verification mechanism. The Council was unanimous in expressing grave concern about the humanitarian and human rights situation in South Sudan.

161. On 11 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) on the work of the Committee during the period from 20 November 2013 to 11 February 2014. She referred to her recent visit to Khartoum and Darfur and her meetings with various interlocutors. She informed the Council about the presentation by the Panel of Experts of its final report and noted that during the discussion in the Committee many members expressed concern at the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the Darfur region.

162. On 13 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, welcoming the political talks between South Sudan leaders, and expressing their strong support to the IGAD mediation and the African Union efforts to address the situation in South Sudan. The members of the Council strongly condemned the widespread violation of human rights and international humanitarian law and condemned in the strongest terms all actions by Government and opposition forces that obstructed or impeded the work of UNMISS and threatened its personnel.

163. On 13 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2138 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended for a period of 13 months the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

164. On 14 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the resumed negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and

SPLM-N in Addis Ababa on 13 February and calling for direct and constructive talks to reach agreement on ending the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. The members of the Council reiterated their grave concern about the dire humanitarian situation in those States and called for all parties to expedite safe and unhindered humanitarian access for the timely and full delivery of humanitarian aid, including comprehensive health vaccinations.

165. On 20 February, in consultations under “Other matters”, the President of the Council informed Council members on the outcome of her meeting with the Permanent Representative of South Sudan at the Council’s request. She said that the Presidency conveyed the concerns of the Council regarding statements against the United Nations made by the President of South Sudan and other senior officials, the importance of observing the cessation of hostilities agreement and full cooperation by the Government of South Sudan with the IGAD monitoring and verification efforts. She informed the members of the Council on the feedback she received from the Permanent Representative of South Sudan, who stressed that the majority of the Council’s concerns were fully shared by the Government of South Sudan.

166. On 12 March, the Council held consultations on the relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and on UNISFA. The Special Envoy noted that those relations remained generally positive despite the crisis in South Sudan. Owing to that crisis, however, the implementation of the agreements of September 2012 was blocked. The Special Envoy also updated Council members on the negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N and on the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations presented the latest report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei and on the implementation of the mandate of UNISFA ([S/2014/126](#)). He noted that the conflict in South Sudan had had a direct impact on the situation in Abyei, as evidenced by an increase in tensions between communities and a higher risk of security incidents. There had been no progress on the establishment of the interim arrangements (Abyei Area Administration, Council and Police Service), or on the final status of Abyei. Most Council members encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue to exercise restraint in order to prevent any escalation,

while welcoming the latter's support to the efforts of IGAD on South Sudan.

167. On 12 March, in consultations, Council members heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who presented the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2014/138) on the review of UNAMID, submitted in accordance with resolution 2113 (2013). Council members voiced concern about the deterioration in the security situation in Darfur over the course of 2013 and in particular its impact on the civilian population. They also strongly condemned the attacks on UNAMID and underlined that all perpetrators must be held accountable. Most Council members welcomed the comprehensive review and the recommendations of the Secretary-General and called for renewed efforts by UNAMID to fully implement the revised strategic priorities.

168. On 17 March, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which its members expressed their grave concern about the highly volatile security and humanitarian situation in the Abyei area and called upon the Sudan and South Sudan to implement pending aspects of the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011.

169. On 18 March, the Council was briefed on the situation in South Sudan by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who presented the report of the Secretary-General dated 6 March 2014 (S/2014/158), in which the Secretary-General asked the Council to consider authorizing a temporary increase in the UNMISS military and police strength for a period of one year. He also informed Council members about the latest developments in the political talks and the IGAD-led mediation process, noting that the IGAD Heads of State had decided on 13 March to deploy a protection and deterrent force to ensure the protection of observers deployed under the monitoring and verification mechanism. In her briefing, the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Women said that women and girls had been exposed to heightened levels of violence, notably sexual violence, and crime. She urged the Council to use its voice to ensure a more immediate response to support the people of South Sudan and stressed the need for accountability and reconciliation. In consultations, the Special Representative briefed Council members about the deteriorating situation on the ground. Council members expressed deep concern about the

deteriorating security, human rights and humanitarian situation on the ground, and reiterated their full support for the IGAD-led mediation process.

170. On 3 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2148 (2014), in which it endorsed the special report of the Secretary-General on the UNAMID review, requested by the Council in resolution 2113 (2013).

171. On 3 April, the Council was briefed, in consultations, by the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, who informed the members of the activities of the Government's rapid support force and armed militia groups, as well as attacks by the non-signatory movements on Government forces. He stressed that the situation was negatively affecting the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and as such called upon the parties to de-escalate the situation. He also called for sustained national dialogue as a means to end the conflict and set the stage for national reconciliation. Council members welcomed the briefing and expressed deep concern at the situation on the ground. They also expressed hope for an all-inclusive process that could bring about durable peace, security and stability in Darfur.

172. On 10 April, the Special Envoy briefed the Council in closed consultations, by videoconference, on the implementation by the Sudan and South Sudan of resolution 2046 (2012). He indicated that since his last briefing to the Council in March no significant progress had been achieved in the implementation of the resolution. Council members were encouraged by the generally cordial relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and urged both countries to follow through on their stated commitments and take additional steps to resolve outstanding issues between them, including the final status of Abyei.

173. On 10 April, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in South Sudan. He expressed concern over the continuing violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement signed by the Government of South Sudan and SPLM/Army (in opposition) on 23 January 2014 and underlined the deepening humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, which had reached alarming proportions. On relations between the Government of South Sudan and UNMISS, he noted that the recent interventions of both

the Secretary-General and the Special Representative had been crucial in de-escalating the situation. Council members urged the parties to resume dialogue within the framework of the IGAD mediation efforts and respect the cessation of hostilities agreement.

174. On 18 April, a statement to the press was issued expressing the outrage of Council members at the attacks on 14 and 17 April by armed groups in South Sudan that deliberately targeted civilians as well as UNMISS sites in Bentiu and Bor.

175. On 23 April, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The Under-Secretary-General informed the Council of the deadly attacks in Bentiu and Bor, including internally displaced persons seeking protection in the sites of UNMISS. He called for urgent action of the Security Council to forestall a recurrence. The Assistant Secretary-General informed the Council that the crisis in the country had resumed an ugly ethnic dimension with a possibility of spreading to the entire country and even beyond. Council members condemned the killings and emphasized the need for perpetrators to be brought to justice. They emphasized the primary responsibility of the Government of South Sudan to protect all its citizens and to maintain public order.

176. On 24 April, in his briefing to the Council, the Under-Secretary-General gave updates on the security, political, humanitarian and economic situations as well as the status of the peace process in Darfur. He informed the Council that the activities of both the rapid support force and armed militia groups were exacerbating the tense situation in both the north and south of Darfur. Council members condemned the escalating violence, which had created a deeply troubling humanitarian situation. The same day, the Council issued a statement to the press on the situation in South Sudan.

177. On 2 May, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navanethem Pillay, and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng, reported to the Council on their recent visit to South Sudan. They described the sharp and drastic deterioration in the human rights situation as well as the widespread humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. Council members expressed concern about violence against civilians and urged the warring

parties to respect human rights and humanitarian law, stressing accountability.

178. On 8 May, the Council held monthly consultations on UNMISS, briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Deputy Military Adviser, Ahmed Maqsood. The Special Representative also joined the consultations, by videoconference. The briefers described the security situation in oil-producing States and the humanitarian calamity in South Sudan. They also explained the need for new force generation to address the ongoing conflict. Council members mentioned ways to encourage the two feuding leaders to cease hostilities and expressed support for the inclusion of IGAD protection forces in UNMISS.

179. On 12 May, the Council was briefed in an open format by the Secretary-General on his visit to South Sudan on 6 May. The Secretary-General urged South Sudan leaders to allow humanitarian access and work together to heal wounds. In the consultations following the briefing, Council members appreciated the Secretary-General's active engagement to break a stalemate in South Sudan and stressed that the two leaders engaged in conflict should fully implement their commitments for early stabilization in South Sudan.

180. On 19 May, the Council held a meeting for the joint monthly consultations on the Sudan and South Sudan and the bi-monthly consultations on UNISFA. The Special Envoy (by videoconference from Addis Ababa) and the Force Commander of UNISFA explained that the situation was relatively stable but that there had been no substantial progress on bilateral issues between the Sudan and South Sudan. They also stressed that the tension in Abyei should be swiftly addressed before it deteriorated further. Council members mentioned the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and the Abyei interim administration as priorities and supported a strategic review of UNISFA to address the current stalemate.

181. On 20 May, the Council received a 90-day report from the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#). Council members expressed concern at the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Darfur. Some members emphasized that the Government of the Sudan should fully implement the Council resolutions, including on the arms embargo and issuing multiple entry visas to the Panel of Experts. Other members stated that economic rebuilding was key

to addressing the root cause of conflict in Darfur, and in this regard reiterated their call for providing financial assistance, debt relief to the Sudan and the lifting of economic sanctions from the Sudan.

182. On 24 May, the Council issued a statement to the press on the attack against the UNAMID in Kabkabiya, Northern Darfur, in which it called on the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

183. On 27 May, members of the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2155 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNMISS until 30 November 2014, focusing its mandate on the protection of civilians, human rights, humanitarian assistance, and implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement.

184. On 29 May, the Council adopted resolution [2156 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNISFA until 15 October 2014, and welcomed the United Nations strategic review of UNISFA.

185. On 10 June, the Special Envoy briefed the Council in closed consultations by videoconference. He underlined the recent progress in implementation of the agreements of 27 September 2012. In the two areas, the fighting between the Government forces and SPLM-N had intensified and there were allegations of attacks by the former against “civilian targets” in rebel-held areas. However, the talks between the Government and SPLM-N were expected to resume later in June, to be preceded by preparatory contacts with the rebel leaders by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. The Council members expressed concern at the security and humanitarian situation in the two areas and emphasized the necessity of further progress in Sudan-South Sudan relations.

186. On 17 June, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court briefed the Council on the current situation in Darfur which was referred to the Court by the Council pursuant to resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#). She expressed serious dissatisfaction about the absence of meaningful steps to apprehend Darfur suspects who remained at large, as well as over the ongoing non-cooperation of some States with the Court on the execution of the arrest warrants against the four suspects. She also raised the issue of recent allegations that reporting from UNAMID had been subject to manipulation. Council members voiced their deep concern over the situation in Darfur, in particular the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons as

well as attacks on peacekeepers and staff involved in humanitarian activities in the region. Several shared the Prosecutor’s concern about the lack of cooperation of States with the Court. Some stressed the importance of maintaining balance between the interests of peace and justice while addressing the situation in Darfur.

187. On 27 June, during an informal interactive dialogue, the Chair of the IGAD mediation team on South Sudan, Seyoum Mesfin, stressed the persistent challenges to the peace process in that country, which he attributed to the lack of political will, continued pursuit of a military solution and reluctance to engage in inclusive negotiations by both parties to the conflict. In particular, in case the peace agreements continued to be violated, he opted for further collective action to pressure any party which failed to honour its commitments, including through imposition of punitive measures, which would be an extreme resort and should be calibrated. He also called for close collaboration between the Council and the African Union and IGAD with regard to such measures, including their timing and scope. The Council members shared his concerns over the lack of progress in the peace process and the grave humanitarian situation in South Sudan, as well as his vision of incentives and leverage which could be applied to encourage the parties to the conflict to fulfil their commitments.

188. On 16 July, the Council was briefed, in closed consultations, by the Special Envoy (by videoconference) and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Special Envoy stated that the political situation between the Sudan and South Sudan had registered some progress, referring in particular to the resumption of the activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, but he deplored the worsening of the security situation in South Sudan, and in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. The Emergency Relief Coordinator focused on the humanitarian situation in both countries, and expressed concern at the continuation of the aerial bombardments in the two areas, which could have dire consequences for food security, as well as at shelling of Kadugli by SPLM-N. Regarding the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, she warned that up to a million people were a step away of famine, because of the continuing hostilities. During the consultations, Council members adopted press elements in which they expressed deep

concern about the security and humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and urged the warring parties to cease hostilities and engage in direct dialogue. They further expressed deep concern about the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan and were alarmed by information that both parties were recruiting and acquiring weapons, in violation of their agreement of 10 June. They stood ready to consider appropriate measures against those who did not implement their commitment to peace in South Sudan.

189. On 25 July, the Council issued a statement to the press strongly condemning the series of attacks launched on 20 July by armed youth and opposition forces, and the attacks on 23 July by Government of South Sudan forces, as they fought for control of Nassir Town, Upper Nile State, South Sudan.

190. On 25 July, the Council issued a statement to the press expressing grave concern about the catastrophic food insecurity situation in South Sudan, currently the worst in the world. The members of the Council urged all Member States to swiftly fulfil their pledges and to increase their commitments. They called upon all parties to respect and protect civilian populations and to expedite safe and unhindered humanitarian access.

### **Western Sahara**

191. On 30 October 2013, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, and the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, Christopher Ross. The Special Representative said that the situation in Western Sahara during the reporting period had remained stable. He added that progress had been registered in the implementation of confidence-building measures and the Mission's ceasefire monitoring activities. The Personal Envoy informed Council members about his trip to the region from 12 to 26 October and his intent to begin "shuttle diplomacy". He reaffirmed the goal of a mutually acceptable political solution and underlined the importance of promoting the parties' ownership of the peace process. In their remarks, most Council members stressed support for United Nations efforts and the need for a mutually acceptable political solution to the conflict.

192. On 16 April 2014, the Council held a meeting in private with countries contributing troops and police to MINURSO, and was briefed by the Special Representative.

193. On 17 April, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Special Representative and the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General. The Special Representative informed members of the Council that the general situation in Western Sahara remained calm and stable. For his part, the Personal Envoy advised the Council on the latest initiative to hold bilateral consultations and shuttle diplomacy with relevant stakeholders with a view to achieving a mutually acceptable political solution to the situation in Western Sahara. He noted that the substance of the negotiations remained unchanged despite the long period of talks without any progress. He called on the parties to deepen their level of commitment to the talks and to show flexibility to compromise. Council members expressed support for the ongoing United Nations-led approach and urged the parties, neighbouring countries and group of friends to deepen their commitment to the negotiation process. They affirmed that a mutually acceptable political solution was the only lasting solution to the conflict.

194. On 29 April, the Council adopted resolution [2152 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2015.

### **Peace consolidation in West Africa**

195. On 14 August 2013, the Council adopted a presidential statement concerning piracy in the Gulf of Guinea ([S/PRST/2013/13](#)), in which it expressed its concern about the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea posed to navigation, security and development in the region, and to the safety of seafarers and commercial maritime routes. The Council welcomed the initiatives already taken by States in the region and regional organizations to enhance maritime safety and security.

196. On 17 December, the Council heard a briefing on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) in the second half of 2013, presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWA, Said Djinnit. The members of the Council welcomed the action taken by the Special Representative and UNOWA pursuant to their good offices and regional coordination mandate. They

expressed support for the Secretary-General's recommendation, in his twelfth report on the activities of UNOWA (S/2013/732), that the mandate of UNOWA should be extended for three years, until 31 December 2016.

197. On 19 December, the President of the Security Council received a letter from the Secretary-General (S/2013/753), recommending that the mandate of UNOWA be extended for three years, from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016. On 23 December the President of the Council sent a letter to the Secretary-General concurring with the recommendation to extend the mandate of UNOWA to 31 December 2016 (S/2013/759).

198. On 8 July 2014, the Council heard a briefing, followed by closed consultations, on the activities of UNOWA in the first half of 2014, presented by the Special Representative. The next day, Council members adopted a statement to the press, in which they expressed their full support to the activities of the Special Representative and UNOWA, in particular in terms of coordination of the regional and international strategies, in support of peace and development in West Africa and the Sahel region.

#### **Peace and security in Africa (Guinea)**

199. On 23 October 2013, the Council heard a briefing in consultations of the whole by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the recent situation and political developments in Guinea after the legislative elections of 28 September 2013. In a statement issued to the press on 24 October, the members of the Council commended the Guinean people for their peaceful participation in the electoral process.

#### **Peace and security in Africa (Kenya)**

200. On 21 September 2013, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack in Nairobi and extending condolences to the victims and their families, as well as to the people and the Government of Kenya.

201. On 31 October, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue with the Contact Group of the Executive Council of the African Union on the International Criminal Court to consider a request contained in a letter dated 21 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United

Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/624).

202. On 12 November, the Council held closed consultations of the whole on a draft resolution regarding the requested deferral of Court proceedings in connection with the President and Deputy President of Kenya. No agreement was reached on the draft resolution, since members of the Council failed to reach agreement on the applicability of article 16 of the Rome Statute.

203. On 15 November, the Council voted on the draft resolution regarding the requested deferral. The draft received seven votes in favour and eight abstentions and was not adopted.

#### **Peace and security in Africa (Sahel)**

204. On 12 December 2013, the Council held a briefing on the Sahel region. The Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Permanent Observer for the African Union to the United Nations and the Special Representative of the European Union for the Sahel made statements concerning the outcome of their institutions' joint visit to the countries of the Sahel early in November 2013. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel provided an update on the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. Council members called for strengthened cooperation among the States of the region and support from the international community to assist those States in dealing with the challenges facing the Sahel, including the terrorist threat, transnational crime, poverty and corruption. They encouraged the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations action in all areas, including governance, security and resilience.

205. At the same meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement on the Sahel (S/PRST/2013/20), in which it welcomed the steps taken by the States of the region in strengthening cooperation with each other, in particular through the Second Regional Ministerial Conference on Border Security, held in Rabat on 13 and 14 November 2013, and the ministerial meeting on the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, held in Bamako on 5 November 2013.

206. On 19 June 2014, the Council was briefed by the Special Envoy for the Sahel, Hiroute Guebre Sellassie, on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel in the areas of governance, security and resilience. She reported on the deterioration in the political and security situation in the region, the enduring political and security challenges in Libya and Mali, as well as the persistent terrorist threat throughout the region. She called on the international community to improve coordination of the initiatives on the Sahel. Council members expressed their full support for the Special Envoy and shared her evaluation of the alarming situation in the region, underlining the need to address the root causes of existing interrelated problems.

#### **Peace and security in Africa: combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and West Africa**

207. On 18 December 2013, the Council held a debate on combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and West Africa. The Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa made statements on the growth of drug trafficking and consumption in West Africa and the United Nations response to that phenomenon. At that meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement on combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and West Africa ([S/PRST/2013/22](#)).

### **Americas**

#### **Haiti**

208. On 26 August 2013, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of MINUSTAH, Sandra Honoré, briefed the Council and troop- and police-contributing countries on the recent report of the Secretary-General ([S/2013/139](#)), including the security, political and humanitarian situation in the country and the activities of MINUSTAH.

209. On 10 October, the Council adopted unanimously resolution [2119 \(2013\)](#), in which it decided to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH until 15 October 2014, with the intention of further renewal. The Council further decided to reduce the MINUSTAH troop level

to up to 5,021 personnel and to maintain its police level of up to 2,601 personnel.

210. On 14 March 2014, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops and police to MINUSTAH. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Carl Alexandre, the Force Commander, Lieutenant General Edson Leal Pujol, and the Police Commissioner, Luis Miguel Carrilho, had an exchange of views with the troop- and police-contributing countries on the situation in Haiti and on the potential impact of the Mission's reconfiguration on the stabilization process in the country.

211. On 24 March, the Council held a debate in which the Special Representative presented the Secretary-General's report on the Mission's activities ([S/2014/162](#)). She informed the Council that the overall security situation in Haiti had remained relatively stable and the performance of the Haitian National Police continued to improve. She furthermore expressed cautious optimism and renewed hope concerning the economic situation, highlighted the progress made in post-earthquake reconstruction, and noted that an accelerated transition to a reconfigured United Nations structure in Haiti could be considered should conditions on the ground allow. Council members welcomed the renewed political dialogue in Haiti and underlined the importance of holding elections before the end of the year.

### **Middle East**

#### **The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question**

212. On 20 August 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, reported to the Council at an open briefing on the situation in the Middle East. The Assistant Secretary-General said that progress on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict could have a positive impact on regional stability. Efforts led by the United States Secretary of State, John F. Kerry, in the previous months had culminated in a series of preparatory meetings between the negotiators. Against that background, the Secretary-General had travelled to the region — to Jordan, Palestine and Israel — on 15 and 16 August 2013 to lend his personal support to the leaders on both sides, commending them on their bold decision to

embark on direct dialogue, which remained the single most credible path to a solution and the only way through which Palestinians could realize their rightful aspirations to an independent and viable Palestinian State, and Israelis could meet their legitimate security needs. In the ensuing consultations of the whole, the Council members hailed the resumption of negotiations between the parties.

213. On 17 September, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, provided the monthly briefing on the Middle East to the Council. He noted the fact that the resumption of direct negotiations in the Middle East peace process on 29 July had been widely welcomed. The Special Coordinator noted that the two sides had been engaged in several rounds of talks and encouraged both sides to accelerate and intensify discussions. During the consultations which followed, many Council members commended the parties to the Middle East peace process for the leadership they had shown in returning to negotiations. They also acknowledged the need for improvements to the situation on the ground, including in relation to settlement activity in the West Bank and restrictions on Gaza as well as the legitimate security interests of relevant parties.

214. On 22 October, the Council held the quarterly open debate on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs said the meeting was taking place at a moment of active diplomacy and discussions on both immediate crises and long-standing sources of tensions in the region, including the Syrian conflict, the Middle East peace process and questions regarding nuclear proliferation. Many Council members welcomed recent progress in the Middle East peace process. They also focused on the deteriorating violence and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and most emphasized that a political solution was the only durable way to end the crisis. Concerns were also raised with regard to the growing impact of the Syrian crisis on stability and security in Lebanon and the broader region.

215. On 19 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs noted during the monthly briefing that, four months since the resumption of direct negotiations, the process had suffered a significant setback with a series of announcements of settlement plans in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, which also led to the resignations of Palestinian

negotiators. He noted that the situation on the ground remained tense, and the Israeli security forces continued carrying out search and arrest operations. During the closed consultations that followed, many Council members expressed serious concern and condemned the recent large-scale settlement plan announced by Israel. Many members also stressed the need to improve the living conditions of the people in the Gaza Strip and to respect the legitimate security interests of the parties.

216. On 16 December, the Special Coordinator reported to the Council on the status of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. More than 20 negotiating sessions had been held in the second half of 2013, during which time there had been a number of serious incidents on the ground, as well as provocations, which had caused the atmosphere to deteriorate. The Special Coordinator briefly mentioned the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, recalling that, although the issue of chemical weapons had received particular attention, the vast majority of the killings and destruction continued to be carried out with conventional weapons. He called on all those with influence to help the parties prepare for constructive engagement at the second Geneva conference.

217. On 20 January 2014, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Secretary-General, who briefed the Council, said he was alarmed by the recurrent violence and incitement on all sides, as well by the continuing settlement activity. He added that both parties must act responsibly and with restraint. He then briefed the Council on the efforts made to reach a framework on all core issues to address Israeli and Palestinian aspirations in a fair and balanced manner and to allow for continued negotiations towards a final status agreement. Members commended the Palestinian and Israeli sides for resuming peace negotiations and expressed their support for the efforts of the United States of America in this regard. Council members also addressed the Syrian crisis, as they welcomed the second Geneva conference that would begin that week. They also expressed their serious concern regarding the deepening humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic.

218. On 25 February, the Council held its monthly meeting on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in his briefing, noted that the work done by the

United States Secretary of State to address Israeli and Palestinian aspirations and concerns had opened a credible political horizon for achieving a two-State solution. The Under-Secretary-General noted, however, that the situation on the ground remained fragile. With respect to the Syrian Arab Republic, he noted the holding of the second Geneva conference and the adoption of resolution [2139 \(2014\)](#) regarding the humanitarian situation in the country. In relation to Lebanon, he said that the formation of the Government of “national interest” was a major positive development against a backdrop of continuing tensions stemming from deadly terrorist attacks, but noted with concern incidents of shelling and shooting from across the Syrian border. During the consultations that followed, Council members expressed support for the efforts of the United States Secretary of State. They reiterated that a political solution was the only way to end the Syrian crisis and welcomed the formation of the Government in Lebanon.

219. On 18 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the Middle East and stated that, eight months since the resumption of talks between Israelis and Palestinians, United States-led efforts to present a basis for continued negotiations were ongoing. He recalled that continued settlement activity in the West Bank was contrary to international law and an obstacle to peace, and stressed that there had been a dangerous escalation of violence in Gaza between 11 and 13 March, with more than 70 rockets and five mortar shells indiscriminately fired towards Israel. Israel had conducted 15 airstrikes into Gaza in March. He stressed that incitement, whatever its source, poisoned the atmosphere for peace. During the ensuing consultations, Council members shared the view that the discussions between Israelis and Palestinians had reached a critical and crucial stage, and that efforts would have to be continued to reach a final status agreement with a view to implementing the two-State solution. On the Syrian Arab Republic, Council members stressed that only a political solution could bring the conflict to an end, underlining the importance of the Geneva talks.

220. On 29 April, the Council held an open debate on the Middle East and was briefed by the Special Coordinator, who reported that during the preceding nine months there had been unprecedented efforts to advance the peace process. However, he said the efforts had faltered over the inability of the parties to

bridge gaps between their positions, leading to the decision of Israel to suspend the talks following the announcement of a reconciliation agreement between rival Palestinian factions — Fatah and Hamas. Member States expressed concern at the current impasse and called for all parties to continue to support negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians as it was the only real solution to achieve the vision of two States living side by side in peace and security.

221. On 20 May, the Council held its monthly briefing and consultations on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs reported on the status of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, as well as on the Syrian Arab Republic and on Lebanon. During closed consultations, Council members expressed concern that the direct peace talks between Israel and Palestine were suspended and called on both sides to come back to the negotiating table while exercising maximum restraint. On the Syrian Arab Republic, Council members reiterated their regret for the resignation of the Joint Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi, and some members suggested that the Council should adhere to the seven-point plan he presented. They also reiterated that the Syrian crisis must be resolved politically.

222. On 23 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. He touched upon intensive search operations in the West Bank for the three Israeli students abducted near Hebron, the hunger strike by Palestinian detainees, new settlement announcements, and the formation of the Palestinian Government of national consensus. He stressed the need for both sides to exercise maximum restraint, to restore calm and to see opportunities to return to a negotiation process. In the consultations of the whole that followed, the members of the Council urged the Israelis and the Palestinians to de-escalate the situation through ceasing the violence and refraining from steps that could lead to further complications and prejudice outcomes of any future solution. They condemned the abduction of three Israeli youths, and underlined the assistance rendered by the Palestinian authorities in the search operation.

223. On 1 July, the Council issued a statement to the press expressing profound outrage at and condemning in the strongest terms the killing of three Israeli teenagers, one of whom was also a United States

citizen, whose bodies were discovered near the city of Hebron on 30 June.

224. On 2 July, the Council issued a statement to the press expressing profound sorrow and condemning in the strongest terms the abduction and killing of a Palestinian teenager from East Jerusalem on 2 July.

225. On 10 July, the Council was briefed by the Secretary-General on the deteriorating situation between Gaza and Israel. The Secretary-General expressed his concern about the risk of an all-out escalation in Israel and Gaza, and called on the international community to accelerate efforts to immediately halt the escalation, as he was alarmed by the rising toll on Palestinian civilians. During ensuing consultations, Council members expressed concern at the risk of further escalation of violence and called on all sides to abide by the ceasefire of November 2012 in Gaza. They further called for the urgent resumption of the peace process.

226. On 12 July, the Council issued a statement to the press expressing serious concern regarding the crisis related to Gaza, calling for de-escalation of the situation and for the reinstitution of the ceasefire of November 2012, and expressing support for the resumption of direct negotiations between the Israelis and Palestinians, with the aim of achieving a comprehensive peace agreement based on the two-State solution.

227. On 18 July, the Council heard an emergency briefing, following the launch of ground operations by the Israel Defense Forces into Gaza. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who emphasized that Israel had legitimate security concerns. He condemned the indiscriminate rocket fire from Gaza into Israel, but expressed concern at the heavy Israeli response. He recalled that the Secretary-General urged the parties to do their utmost to protect civilians and United Nations premises and staff, and to ensure that humanitarian assistance reached all those in need. He reiterated the importance of addressing the root causes of the current escalation. Council members expressed deep concern about the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza and called for a ceasefire between the parties, as proposed by Egypt. They urged parties to return to the negotiating table, aiming at a permanent peace and a two-State solution.

228. On 20 July, the Council convened an emergency meeting on the situation in Gaza, and was briefed by

the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who indicated that the situation in Gaza continued to deteriorate. He said that the Secretary-General, who had travelled to the region, called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and urged the parties to return to the negotiating table. During the ensuing discussion, Council members adopted elements to the press, by which they called for an immediate cessation of hostilities based on a return to the ceasefire agreement of November 2012 and welcomed the efforts of Egypt to broker a ceasefire, as well as those of the Secretary-General.

229. On 22 July, the Council convened its quarterly open debate on the Middle East. The Secretary-General briefed the Council by videoconference from Ramallah, West Bank. He strongly condemned the indiscriminate rocket fire launched by Hamas and Islamic Jihad from Gaza into Israel, and was also alarmed by Israel's heavy response and the corresponding high civilian death toll. The Secretary-General, who was visiting the region, indicated that at his every stop in the Middle East he had delivered a three-part message, which included a call for Israelis and Palestinians to stop the fighting; urging the parties to return to dialogue, and a call for the parties to address the underlying root causes of the cycles of violence that continued to plague them. Council and non-Council members who took the floor voiced their concern about the escalation of the crisis. They reiterated their call for an immediate ceasefire and further supported the Egyptian-brokered ceasefire.

230. On 28 July, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/13](#)), in which it expressed strong support for the call by international partners and the Secretary-General for an immediate and unconditional humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza, allowing for the delivery of urgently needed assistance, and urged all parties to accept and fully implement the humanitarian ceasefire into the Eid period and beyond.

231. On 31 July, the Council heard an emergency briefing on the situation related to Gaza. In her briefing, by videoconference, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator stated that an already volatile situation in Gaza had been exacerbated by 24 days of conflict, with thousands of victims, casualties and internally displaced people. She stressed that until a longer-term ceasefire was agreed, humanitarian actors needed more humanitarian pauses to enable them to

reach those in need. The Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Pierre Krähenbühl, speaking by telephone from Gaza city, reiterated his condemnation of the attack against an elementary girls' school in Jabalya, serving as a United Nations emergency shelter, and called for the immediate launch of an investigation. He also advised the Council that rockets belonging to armed groups in Gaza had been found in empty UNRWA facilities, and condemned the placement of weapons in UNRWA schools. In the ensuing consultations, Council members adopted elements to the press, expressing grave disappointment that the messages in the presidential statement of 28 July had not been heeded. They called for an immediate unconditional humanitarian ceasefire that could lead to a sustainable ceasefire based on the Egyptian proposal.

#### **The situation in the Middle East (Syrian Arab Republic)**

232. On 20 August 2013, in his open briefing before the Council, the Assistant-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, said that the bloodshed in the Syrian Arab Republic continued unabated, and humanitarian access to those in need continued to be a challenge. He recalled the Secretary-General's position that there was no military solution to the conflict and that a political solution was urgently needed, through the Geneva Conference. Moreover, the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mr. Åke Sellström, had arrived in Damascus and begun its work. In the ensuing consultations, all members reiterated the need for a political solution to the conflict, calling for the holding of the second Geneva conference as soon as possible.

233. On 21 August, the Council held consultations in response to allegations that chemical weapons had been used that day in the Ghouta area in the suburbs of Damascus. On that occasion, the Deputy Secretary-General said that reports of those allegations had been received and that the Secretariat had been unable to verify or confirm the information, although violent clashes were known to have occurred in the area. The Deputy Secretary-General noted that the consent of the Syrian Government and the cooperation of all parties to the investigation team led by Mr. Sellström were necessary in order to allow the latest allegations to be

investigated. Council members expressed deep concern at the allegations, reiterated that the use of chemical weapons was contrary to international law and said that it was necessary to shed light on what had occurred. Accordingly, they supported the Secretary-General's determination to carry out a thorough, impartial and prompt investigation.

234. On 16 September, the Secretary-General briefed the Council in closed consultations on the findings of the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Secretary-General advised the Council that the Mission had concluded that chemical weapons had been used in the Damascus suburbs on a relatively large scale on the morning of 21 August. He welcomed the framework for the elimination of Syrian chemical weapons agreed upon by the United States and the Russian Federation in Geneva on 14 September, and called for the Council to act to ensure compliance with that plan. Council members condemned the use of chemical weapons and many of them called for a binding resolution which would ensure compliance with the above-mentioned framework agreement.

235. On 26 September, following intensive discussions, the United States and the Russian Federation presented to the Council a draft resolution concerning the destruction of the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons. Since all Council members indicated they would co-sponsor the resolution, it was presented as a presidential text and was adopted unanimously by the Council on 27 September as resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#). All Council members delivered statements after the adoption welcoming the result and calling for full implementation. Most Council members were represented at the ministerial level.

236. Following the adoption of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), the representatives of Australia and Luxembourg announced their intention to circulate a draft presidential statement on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. A draft text was circulated to Council members on 28 September and was considered during informal consultations on 30 September.

237. On 2 October, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/15](#)), in which it expressed grave alarm at the significant and rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. It condemned all cases of denial of humanitarian access and urged all parties, in particular the Syrian

authorities, to take all appropriate steps to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and all humanitarian actors engaged in humanitarian relief activities to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to the affected people in the Syrian Arab Republic.

238. On 10 October, the Council heard a briefing in closed consultations from the Chef de Cabinet, Susana Malcorra, on the implementation of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#). She outlined the main recommendations on the role of the United Nations in eliminating the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme, contained in the Secretary-General's letter to the Council dated 7 October ([S/2013/591](#)), as requested in the resolution. In their remarks, the members of the Council commended the swift steps taken by the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to implement resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), and expressed their support for the Secretary-General's recommendation to establish an OPCW-United Nations joint mission on the elimination of the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme.

239. By a letter dated 11 October 2013 ([S/2013/603](#)) from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General, the Council authorized the establishment of the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic.

240. On 25 October, the Council was briefed at an open meeting by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who reported on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the status of implementation of the presidential statement of 2 October ([S/PRST/2013/15](#)). She said with regret that despite the Council's grave alarm at the significant and rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation and its call for urgent increased humanitarian action, fighting continued to intensify across the country and its impact on civilians continued to grow each day. The briefing was followed by closed consultations, during which the members of the Council expressed their serious concern over the lack of implementation of the presidential statement of 2 October by the parties to the Syrian conflict. They underlined the urgency of ceasing hostilities in order to allow the urgent delivery of humanitarian aid to the affected population, and called

on the parties to respect their obligations to protect civilians.

241. On 4 November, the Council was updated in consultations of the whole under "Other matters" on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. She said that the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to deteriorate rapidly, with the number of people in need reaching 9.3 million, including 6.5 million internally displaced. She also reviewed her previous call to Member States to exert pressure on all parties to the conflict to take specific measures to enhance humanitarian access and to alleviate the humanitarian situation.

242. On 5 November, the Council was briefed in informal consultations by the Special Coordinator of the Joint Mission of OPCW and the United Nations, Sigrid Kaag, on the implementation of the decision of the Executive Council of OPCW on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and Council resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#). She confirmed that since the adoption of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) some important steps had been completed and milestones had been met, which included the inspection of 21 of the 23 sites declared by the Syrian Arab Republic, the functional destruction of its critical chemical weapon equipment by the Syrian Government in the presence of OPCW verification teams, and the submission of a formal initial declaration, pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention, to OPCW by the Syrian Government. Members of the Council unanimously welcomed the progress achieved so far in the verification and destruction of Syrian chemical weapons.

243. On 28 November, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press strongly condemning the mortar shelling on 28 November against the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Damascus, which killed one person and wounded nine.

244. On 2 December, the Council held consultations with the Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. She underlined that, two months after the adoption of the presidential statement of 2 October 2013 ([S/PRST/2013/15](#)), fighting continued in densely populated areas with little regard for the lives of civilians, indiscriminate shelling was on the rise and civilian infrastructures were still targeted. The adoption of the presidential statement on 2 October and the

commitments made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in a letter addressed to the Council on 22 November (S/2013/686) had not translated into significant progress on humanitarian access on the ground.

245. On 4 December, the Council met with the Special Coordinator of the Joint Mission of OPCW and the United Nations to consider the implementation of resolution 2118 (2013). In her presentation, the Special Coordinator recalled the points made in the report transmitted by the Secretary-General on 27 November (S/2013/700), in particular the two main difficulties faced by the Joint Mission, namely the volatile security situation, which constituted a challenge both for the transportation of chemical material and for the work of United Nations personnel; and the removal of the most dangerous material from the country for destruction outside its territory, which would require substantial contributions from Member States. All Council members commended the Special Coordinator for the progress made and for the excellent cooperation between the United Nations and OPCW since the start of the mission.

246. On 16 December, the Council held consultations with the Head of the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, Åke Sellström. He informed the Council of the conclusions contained in his report submitted on 13 December, which was also submitted to the General Assembly (S/2013/735-A/68/663). He confirmed that chemical weapons had been used in the ongoing conflict between the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic. Council members expressed their gratitude to the Secretary-General and the Head of the Mission for the report, condemned the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and emphasized the importance of full implementation of resolution 2118 (2013).

247. On 8 January 2014, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Special Coordinator on the implementation of resolution 2118 (2013). She recalled the points made in the report transmitted by the Secretary-General on 27 December (S/2013/774), in particular the removal of nine containers of “priority one” chemical materials from the Syrian Arab Republic. She noted however that the target date of 31 December for the removal of all priority one chemicals had not been met. Council members commended the Special Coordinator for the progress made. They stressed the

importance of the Syrian Government’s meeting all the deadlines for the removal and destruction of the remaining chemical materials.

248. On 5 February, the Council was briefed in informal consultations by the Special Coordinator on the implementation of the decision of the Executive Council of OPCW on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and resolution 2118 (2013). She informed the Council that the Joint Mission continued its engagement with the Syrian Arab Republic and Member States with the aim of establishing continuity of movements to rid the country of chemical materials as quickly and safely as possible, in accordance with OPCW Executive Council decisions and resolution 2118 (2013). In elements to the press, read out by the President of the Council following the consultations, members of the Council, inter alia, noted the limited progress in the removal of the chemical weapons materials from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic and called upon the Syrian Government to expedite transport, in a systematic and sufficiently accelerated manner, of all relevant chemicals, with a view to their removal and destruction in a timely and safe manner.

249. On 13 February, the Council was updated in consultations on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. She said that since the Council had adopted its presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/15) the conflict had intensified, with reports of systematic targeting of communities with specific religious affiliations, use of siege as a weapon of war and deliberate denial of humanitarian assistance to people in need. She concluded that the presidential statement had not delivered as expected and she urged the Council to take the action necessary to uphold the principles and values of the United Nations. Some Council members, in the light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, expressed the view that the Council should adopt a resolution addressing the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

250. On 22 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2139 (2014), introduced by Australia, Luxembourg and Jordan, in which it demanded that all parties immediately put an end to all forms of violence, cease all attacks against civilians, as well as the indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas, and called upon all parties to immediately lift sieges of populated areas. The Council

also demanded that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, promptly allow rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, including across conflict lines and across borders. The Secretary-General and the members of the Council welcomed the adoption of the resolution on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and called upon the parties to fully and immediately implement the resolution.

251. On 5 March, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Special Coordinator on the activities of the Joint Mission, on the basis of the fifth monthly report of the Director-General of OPCW and the letter dated 27 February from the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) ([S/2014/133](#)). She informed the Council that some 35 per cent of the Syrian Arab Republic's declared chemical weapons material had been either removed from the Syrian territory or destroyed, adding that some 93 per cent of the isopropanol stockpile was destroyed ahead of the timeline. However 7 per cent remained in one site deemed inaccessible by the Syrian authorities, owing to security conditions. She further indicated that the Joint Mission would continue to impress upon its interlocutors the importance of systematic, predictable and volume-based movements at this critical juncture. Council members acknowledged recent developments and stressed that the Syrian Arab Republic must fulfil its international obligations and that the agreed milestones of April and the complete elimination deadline of 30 June must be met.

252. On 13 March, the Council was briefed in consultations by the United Nations-Arab League Joint Special Representative for the Syrian Arab Republic, Lakhdar Brahimi, on the difficulties in narrowing the gap between the two Syrian parties during the two rounds of talks held in the framework of the Geneva Conference in January and February 2014. More than three years of bitter conflict had placed the Syrian Arab Republic on the cusp of colossal destruction that could see it become a failed State by 2015. While commending the admirable hospitality of the country's neighbours and the generous solidarity of the donor community, he stressed that those efforts would not provide a lasting solution to a catastrophe of this magnitude, only a political solution would. His assessment was that neither side would achieve a decisive military victory in 2014. During the consultations, members of the Council expressed their

full support to the Joint Special Representative and most also stated support for his approach with regard to the four-point agenda of the talks. They also stated their support for a resumption of the talks in Geneva based on a genuine engagement by all parties to implement comprehensively the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012.

253. On 28 March, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Emergency Relief Coordinator on the first report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution [2139 \(2014\)](#) ([S/2014/208](#)). She described the continuing violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including aerial bombings, shelling, mortars and use of car bombs in populated areas, causing mass civilian deaths and injuries. She also highlighted the ongoing efforts of the United Nations to secure greater access to hard-to-reach and besieged areas. She stressed that all States with influence on the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic must continue to use that influence to facilitate humanitarian access, to protect civilians, and to lift the sieges that were being used to control communities, in total contravention of international humanitarian law. During the consultations, most Council members stressed that the key demands on the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic contained in resolution [2139 \(2014\)](#) had not been met. Some of them recalled that, in that resolution, the Council had expressed its intent to take further steps in the case of non-compliance with that resolution.

254. On 3 April, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Special Coordinator, who updated the Council on the level of implementation of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) on the removal and elimination of the Syrian chemical weapon stockpiles. Council members stressed the need for the acceleration of the process of removal of the chemical weapon materials from the Syrian Arab Republic, given that the timeline of 27 April for the removal of all declared chemical materials from the country and the deadline of 30 June for the completion of the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme were fast approaching. The Special Coordinator also briefed the Council on 23 April on progress with the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme.

255. On 17 April, the Council met again in closed consultations to discuss the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, in the light of the takeover of the Old City of

Homs by government forces. It was briefed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. Council members expressed their grave concern about the humanitarian impact of heavy fighting on civilians in the Old City of Homs and the Al-Waer neighbourhood. They urged the immediate implementation of resolution 2139 (2014).

256. On 30 April, the Council was again briefed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, who informed the members of the continuing violation by all parties of resolution 2139 (2014). She expressed concern over the indiscriminate attacks on civilians in contravention of human rights principles and international humanitarian law. Council members expressed concern over the non-implementation of resolution 2139 (2014), which had dire consequences for the humanitarian situation. They called on the parties to live up to their obligations under international humanitarian law and take actions to put an end to the violence.

257. On 8 May, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Special Coordinator, who updated the Council on the status of implementation of resolution 2118 (2013), which required the removal and elimination of the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme by the end of June 2014. Council members reiterated the need for expediting the completion of the removal of remaining chemical weapons, as well as the destruction of chemical weapons production facilities. There was also an acknowledgement of the continuing role of the United Nations in facilitating the completion of the operation. Members also welcomed the dispatch of a fact-finding mission of OPCW with regard to the alleged use of chlorine gas in the Syrian Arab Republic.

258. On 13 May, the Council was briefed by the Joint Special Representative, who noted that the appalling conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continued as the death toll currently stood at 150,000, with 2.5 million refugees and an estimated 6.5 million displaced persons. He stressed that there could be no military solution to the conflict, and that more fighting would only prolong the unacceptable agony of the people, further putting at risk the chances of the indispensable recovery of the country, and perhaps its integrity. Upon his resignation as the Joint Special Representative, Mr. Brahimi presented seven lines of action for the Council's consideration to end the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic. Council members expressed regret at

the resignation of the Joint Special Representative and applauded his tireless mediation efforts.

259. On 22 May, the Council proceeded to a vote on a draft resolution (S/2014/348), seeking the referral of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 to the International Criminal Court. The draft resolution received 13 votes in favour but was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of two permanent members.

260. On 29 May, the Council held consultations with a briefing by the Assistant-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator on the latest report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2139 (2014) (S/2014/365). In her briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General deplored the continuing violation of resolution 2139 (2014) and stressed that the arbitrary denial of consent on cross-border access constituted a violation of international law and non-compliance with the resolution. Council members expressed strong disappointment at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the parties' continued non-compliance with resolution 2139 (2014). The representatives of Australia, Jordan and Luxembourg informed Council members that they were preparing a new draft resolution to address some areas of non-compliance with resolution 2139 (2014).

261. On 4 June, the Special Coordinator briefed the Council in closed consultations on the implementation of resolution 2118 (2013) regarding the elimination of the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme. She emphasized that, with over 90 per cent of chemicals removed from the Syrian territory or destroyed, significant progress had been attained over a very ambitious period of nine months in dismantling most of the Syrian Arab Republic's declared chemical weapons programme. She said that important tasks remained and not all remaining activities would be completed by 30 June, and underlined the need to reconfigure the Mission after the end of removal operations. Council members noted the removal of 93 per cent of declared chemicals from the Syrian Arab Republic and stressed the need to complete the removal operations and to accomplish the work of the fact-finding mission to investigate the allegations concerning the use of chlorine gas in the Syrian Arab Republic.

262. On 26 June, during an open briefing on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Emergency Relief Coordinator informed the Council of the implementation of resolution 2139 (2014), which, she said, continued to be violated by all sides. She reported that violence and attacks on civilians continued unabated with devastating consequences for those affected. The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, Bashar Ja'afari, also made a statement. In the consultations of the whole that followed, the members of the Council condemned the violations of international humanitarian law by all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic and noted that resolution 2139 (2014) had not been implemented. Some called in this regard for an urgent and serious political process; others looked forward to a new resolution providing for cross-border operations. Some cited bureaucratic obstacles and Syrian Government restrictions on humanitarian assistance to contested and opposition-controlled areas. Others referred to anti-Government armed groups, blocking all major roads, as a main impediment to the delivery of assistance to the hard-to-reach areas.

263. On 7 July, the Council was briefed by the Special Coordinator, who indicated that all the chemical weapon materials declared by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic had been either removed from the Syrian territory or destroyed. Despite this achievement, the Special Coordinator pointed out the remaining tasks, mainly the destruction of 12 chemical weapon production facilities and the conclusion of ongoing consultations regarding possible discrepancies in the original declaration submitted by the Government. In their statements, Council members commended the Special Coordinator and her team for the landmark achievement of removing all the declared chemical weapon materials under a challenging environment and called for the remaining tasks to be expedited, including the destruction of the 12 chemical weapon production facilities.

264. On 14 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2165 (2014), proposed by Australia, Luxembourg and Jordan, in which it stated that United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners are authorized to use four additional border crossings into the Syrian Arab Republic, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance would reach people in need throughout the country.

265. On 30 July, the Council held its monthly closed consultations on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Emergency Relief Coordinator briefed the Council on the fifth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2139 (2014) (S/2014/525) and provided the first update on the implementation of resolution 2165 (2014). She indicated that, on 24 July, following the adoption of resolution 2165 (2014), a first convoy of humanitarian aid had crossed into the Syrian Arab Republic from Turkey through the Bab al-Salam border crossing. She stressed that the indiscriminate aerial bombings by Government forces and indiscriminate shelling by armed opposition, extremist and designated terrorist groups continued to result in deaths, injuries and displacement of civilians. She urged all parties to comply with Council decisions in that regard. Council members welcomed the first steps in the implementation of resolution 2165 (2014), as evidenced by the first humanitarian delivery through Bab al-Salam border crossing. However, they remained deeply concerned at the continuing hostilities and the parties' non-compliance with resolution 2139 (2014), and called on the parties to allow unhindered access for humanitarian assistance.

### Lebanon

266. On 14 August 2013, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

267. On 15 August, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it strongly condemned the terrorist attack committed that same day in southern Beirut, which had killed at least 10 people and wounded more than 100 (according to figures available at the time).

268. On 20 August, in his open briefing before the Council, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, said that the relative calm during the reporting period had ended tragically with the bomb explosion on 15 August in the Beirut suburb of Rouweiss, and referred to other attacks that had been discovered in the planning stage, before they could be carried out. He also noted that the Syrian crisis continued to affect Lebanon's stability, especially in the border areas. In the ensuing consultations of the whole, several Council members reiterated their concern about the destabilizing effects of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon and reaffirmed their support for Lebanon's disassociation policy.

269. On 22 August, the Council held consultations on UNIFIL. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations observed that the UNIFIL area of operations had remained calm and that the Force continued to play a crucial role in ensuring stability in southern Lebanon. However, the situation was fragile as a result of regional volatility and encroachments on Lebanese sovereignty. Council members called on the parties to make progress on pending issues pursuant to resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and expressed support for the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, as requested by the Government of Lebanon and recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 31 July 2013 ([S/2013/457](#)).

270. On 23 August, the Council issued another statement in which it strongly condemned the attacks that had occurred that same day in Tripoli, killing at least 42 people and wounding more than 400.

271. On 29 August, the Council adopted resolution [2115 \(2013\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2014.

272. On 24 October, the Council heard a briefing in closed consultations from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), Terje Roed-Larsen, who introduced the semi-annual report of the Secretary-General ([S/2013/612](#)). He said that the reporting period had seen no progress on the implementation of key provisions of resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) and had been characterized by increasing threats to the security and stability of Lebanon, including challenges to efforts to uphold the country's disassociation from the Syrian crisis. In their remarks, Council members expressed deep concern about the lack of tangible progress in the implementation of resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) and underlined the need for all parties to meet their international obligations. They deplored the spillover of the Syrian conflict into Lebanon, in particular the intercommunal violence and humanitarian crisis it had caused in that country, and called on all parties to the Syrian conflict to respect Lebanon's neutrality.

273. On 19 November, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attacks against the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut and appealing to all Lebanese people to preserve national unity in the face of attempts to undermine the country's stability.

274. On 26 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Derek Plumbly, and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and the activities of UNIFIL over the past four months. The Special Coordinator noted that the situation along the Blue Line and in the UNIFIL area of operations remained calm, while terrorist attacks in Beirut and Tripoli in the past few months, especially the terrorist attack outside the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, were dangerous new developments. A majority of the Council members expressed their concern at Israel's violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and supported Lebanon's policy of disassociation from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Following the consultations, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the establishment of the International Support Group for Lebanon, calling upon all Lebanese parties to respect the policy of disassociation, and expressing support for peace and stability in Lebanon.

275. On 16 December, the Council members, in consultations, heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the serious incident that occurred on 15 December in Naqoura, when an Israel Defense Forces soldier was shot dead on the Israeli side of the Blue Line by a Lebanese soldier. The Under-Secretary-General stated that an extraordinary tripartite meeting, attended by high-ranking officers of the Lebanese and Israeli armies, had been convened by UNIFIL on 16 December and had been held in a constructive atmosphere.

276. On 16 December, a statement to the press was issued by the Council, deploring the shooting of the Israel Defense Forces soldier, calling for restraint by all parties and calling on them to continue to cooperate with UNIFIL to ascertain the facts.

277. On 27 December, the Council also adopted a statement to the press condemning a terrorist attack in Beirut, which killed a former Lebanese Minister, M. Mohammed Chatah, and at least four other people, and caused numerous injuries, including among civilians.

278. On 2 January 2014, Council members issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack on 2 January 2014 in southern Beirut, which killed at least five people and wounded dozens.

279. On 16 January, Council members issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack in Hermel, Lebanon, which killed five people and injured dozens.

280. On 16 January, Council members issued a statement to the press welcoming the opening of the trial at the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, nearly nine years after the heinous terrorist attack that killed the former Prime Minister, Rafiq Hariri, and 21 others.

281. On 21 January, Council members issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack on 21 January 2014 in southern Beirut, killing at least four people and injuring dozens.

282. On 1 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press in which they strongly condemned the terrorist attack on 1 February in Hermel, Lebanon, which killed at least four people and injured dozens.

283. On 15 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the formation of a new Government in Lebanon.

284. On 19 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press strongly condemning the terrorist attacks on the Bir el-Hassan neighbourhood in the vicinity of an Iranian cultural centre in Beirut, which killed at least eight people and wounded more than 100.

285. On 25 March, the Council was briefed in consultations on the implementation of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) by the Special Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who presented the main findings of the latest report of the Secretary-General ([S/2014/130](#)). Both briefers informed Council members that the situation in the UNIFIL area of operations had remained generally calm. However, it was noted that the threats to Lebanon's security and stability resulting from the war in the Syrian Arab Republic had grown significantly. Members of the Council reaffirmed their commitment to stability in Lebanon and underlined their growing concern at the marked increase in cross-border fire from the Syrian Arab Republic as well as in terrorist acts and acts of violence across Lebanon. They urged all parties to promote dialogue, to preserve Lebanon's unity, to reject extremism and violence, to commit themselves to Lebanon's policy of disassociation, enshrined in the

Baabda Declaration, and to withdraw from fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic.

286. On 6 May, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Special Envoy, who presented the latest report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) ([S/2014/296](#)). He delivered a briefing about the unstable security situation in Lebanon due to the bombings and terrorist incidents at the Lebanese-Syrian border, in the context of the Syrian crisis, and assessed that resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) was not being fully implemented. Members of the Council welcomed the formation of a new Government under Prime Minister Tammam Salam, and stressed that a timely election of Lebanon's new President was necessary for Lebanon's stability. Many Council members expressed concerns about the lack of progress in implementing resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), including disarmament of all militias, and full control of all Lebanese territory by the Government of Lebanon. Council members also called on all parties in Lebanon to respect Lebanon's disassociation policy consistent with their commitment in the Baabda Declaration.

287. On 29 May, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/10](#)), in which it expressed disappointment that presidential elections had not been completed within the constitutional framework and urged Lebanon to hold elections quickly.

288. On 9 July, the Special Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the implementation of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#), on the basis of the latest report of the Secretary-General ([S/2014/438](#)). The Special Coordinator informed the Council that the situation in the UNIFIL area of operations had remained generally calm and stable, but deplored the continued threat posed by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic to Lebanon's security and stability. For his part, the Assistant Secretary-General hailed the excellent collaboration and coordination between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces, which included training and joint exercises. Members of the Council noted the relative calm that had prevailed in the UNIFIL area of operations over the past four months but stressed the need for all parties to focus on all outstanding issues in the implementation of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#).

### United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

289. On 19 September 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, in closed consultations, briefed the Council on the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). He reminded Council members that any military presence, other than UNDOF, in the area of separation, was a violation of the 1974 Agreement on Disengagement of Forces and that the Syrian conflict had the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. He said recent activities of the armed opposition, including the use of improvised explosive devices, posed a risk to UNDOF personnel and had led to restrictions on their movement. Council members expressed strong appreciation to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for its efforts to enhance the capacity of UNDOF, including through the increase in troop numbers. Many Council members urged the parties to act with restraint in response to security incidents and to comply with the terms of the 1974 Disengagement Agreement.

290. On 16 December, the Council held its quarterly consultations on UNDOF, with a view to renewing the mandate of the Force. The Under-Secretary-General highlighted the elements presented in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/716): the security situation in the area of operations had further deteriorated, with continued heavy clashes between the Syrian Armed Forces and armed members of the opposition in the area of separation; the presence and increased use by armed members of the opposition of improvised explosive devices posed a serious threat to the Force's security and freedom of movement; and the Force had been fired at on several occasions. Nevertheless, the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic had generally been maintained. Council members unanimously reiterated their support for UNDOF, expressed their appreciation to the troop-contributing countries and, on 18 December, unanimously adopted resolution 2131 (2013), by which the Council renewed the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, until 30 June 2014. A meeting with the troop-contributing countries was held on 10 December.

291. On 26 March 2014, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the activities of UNDOF during the previous three months, on the basis of the Secretary-General's latest report (S/2014/199). He

expressed concern about the continuing deterioration of the security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and its potential implications for the stability of the UNDOF area of operations and the wider region. He called on all parties to the Syrian conflict to cease military operations throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operations, recalling that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF. Council members stressed that ongoing military activities had the potential to heighten tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and to jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries. They reiterated, in this regard, that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF.

292. On 17 June, during a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to UNDOF and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the developments in the area of deployment in the Golan, highlighting recent violations of the Disengagement Agreement.

293. On 18 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in closed consultations on the situation in the UNDOF area of operations. He recalled that it had been 40 years since the Force was established and noted that the security situation in the Golan continued to be volatile, jeopardizing the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. He underlined the importance of the continued presence of UNDOF in ensuring stability in the Golan and in the region, asking the Council to extend the Force's mandate for a further period of six months. The members of the Council expressed their full support to UNDOF, calling for the cessation of all actions that endangered UNDOF and UNTSO personnel in their area of responsibility, in particular clashes between the Syrian parties, which increasingly involved heavy weapons, including tanks from both sides.

294. On 25 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2163 (2014), by which it extended the mandate of UNDOF until 31 December 2014.

### Iraq

295. On 25 November 2013, the Council held a briefing on the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). The Special Representative

of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMI, Nickolay Mladenov, briefed the Council on the situation in Iraq and the work of UNAMI during the past four months. He noted that many Iraqi political, religious, tribal and civil leaders had taken part in the Conference for Social Peace, signed a national code of honour and committed themselves to uphold the unity of Iraq and its people. He also commended improved relations between Iraq and Kuwait. However, he voiced his concern regarding continued challenges to the political and security situation in Iraq, including increasing sectarian violence and terrorist attacks. In closed consultations, Council members welcomed recent political dialogue and the continued improvement in Iraq-Kuwait relations. They expressed their concern over the deteriorating security situation in Iraq and the impact of the Syrian crisis on Iraq. Following consultations, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the recent violence in Iraq and reaffirming the Council's support for peace and stability in Iraq.

296. On 9 January 2014, the Council was briefed, in closed consultations, by the Special Representative on the situation in Iraq, specifically in Fallujah and Ramadi in Anbar Province. He stated that most parts of Fallujah were under the control of terrorist groups. He also expressed his concern over the increased numbers of internally displaced people, as more than 8,000 families had been forced to flee their homes in Anbar, and urged the international community to provide humanitarian assistance. He acknowledged the efforts undertaken by the Government to address the security situation and stressed the importance of an inclusive political process that encouraged dialogue among the different components of Iraqi society. He also underlined the importance of holding free and fair elections in April 2014 and called on the Council to support Iraq's efforts in this regard. On 10 January, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/1), in which it condemned the attacks perpetrated by the Al-Qaida affiliate, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), against the people of Iraq in an attempt to destabilize the country and region.

297. On 27 March, in his briefing to the Council based on the Secretary-General's reports on the activities of UNAMI (S/2014/190) and on the search for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including its national archives (S/2014/191), the Special Representative stated that, as

divisions continued to plague Iraqi politics, the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic had added a regional dimension to sectarian tensions and was affording terrorist networks the occasion to forge links across the border and expand their support base. He stressed, in this regard, that, while the United Nations would continue to support Iraq, the challenges ahead could not be resolved without inclusive political dialogue. On the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including its national archives, he stated that he could report no new results. During the ensuing consultations, members of the Council condemned all terrorist attacks and all violence that aimed further to destabilize the country and the region. They stressed that a national, inclusive dialogue of all political forces to address rising tensions and the root causes of Iraq's political and security instability would now be more urgently needed than ever.

298. On 20 May, the Council issued a statement to the press on the results of the election in Iraq. Members of the Council welcomed the provisional results of the parliamentary election and looked forward to the finalization of the results.

299. On 4 June, the Special Representative briefed the Council, in closed consultations, on the situation in Iraq following the election for Iraq's Council of Representatives held on 30 April. He informed the Council of the preliminary results of the election, which was carried out successfully despite ongoing security challenges, and paid special attention to post-election prospects. The Council members highlighted the need to form in Iraq a government of national unity in a timely and peaceful way. It was recommended to continue to engage Iraqi leaders at all levels in an inclusive nation-wide peace dialogue. Council members shared the concern of the Special Representative about the persistent terrorist threat in Iraq, while noting that all norms of international humanitarian law must be respected during Government-led anti-terrorist operations.

300. On 5 June, the Council adopted a statement to the press expressing support for the efforts of UNAMI and the ongoing United Nations assistance in Iraq. The members of the Council praised the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq, the Iraqi security forces and people for carrying out a successful election despite security challenges presented by terrorist groups, in particular ISIL.

301. On 11 June, the Council adopted a statement to the press deploring the events in the Iraqi city of Mosul, where elements of ISIL had attacked Iraqi security personnel and civilians, displacing hundreds of thousands of people, and denouncing the taking of hostages at the Turkish consulate.

302. On 12 June, the Special Representative briefed the Council, in closed consultations, on the recent alarming developments in Iraq, underlining his serious concern over the rapid advance of ISIL in the northern and western provinces of Iraq. He drew attention to the dire humanitarian situation in the affected areas. Council members expressed their grave concern over the speedy and unfettered advance of ISIL fighters throughout Iraq and reaffirmed their commitment to Iraq's security and territorial integrity.

303. On 21 July, the Council issued a statement to the press expressing deep concern over reports of threats against religious and ethnic minorities in Mosul and other parts of Iraq controlled by ISIL, including the ultimatum to Christians to either leave the city, stay and pay a tribute, convert to Islam, or face imminent execution.

304. On 23 July, the Council held a briefing, followed by consultations, on the situation in Iraq. The Special Representative reported that ISIL was now in control of about one third of the country, committing gross violations of human rights, including persecution of Christians and other ethnic and religious minorities. He called on the Council to demand the cessation of hostilities and to hold perpetrators to account, adding that the solution to the crisis would not be military. Council members expressed concern at the security situation in Iraq and condemned ISIL over its hostilities against the Government and its gross violations of human rights. They further urged the Iraq politicians to elect the President and the Prime Minister and to form an inclusive government as soon as possible.

305. On 30 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2169 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNAMI until 31 July 2015.

## **Yemen**

306. On 27 September 2013, the Council held a briefing on the situation in the Middle East (Yemen), with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Julie Bishop, presiding and several delegations represented

at the ministerial level. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, and the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Abdul Latif bin Rashid Al-Zayani, briefed the Council on recent developments. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen, Abubakr Abdullah Al-Qirbi, also made a statement. The Special Adviser said Yemen's National Dialogue Conference was the most genuine, transparent and inclusive deliberative process anywhere in the Arab region. The National Dialogue had made extraordinary progress and was nearing completion. Council members noted the significant progress Yemen had made with its political transition, despite significant humanitarian, economic and security challenges. They encouraged all parties in Yemen to remain engaged in dialogue to ensure that the Gulf Cooperation Council's transition timetable was adhered to as closely as possible. Council members expressed concern at recent terrorist attacks, including the threat posed by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula.

307. On 27 November, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Adviser, who said the National Dialogue Conference was entering the final stage. He added that Yemen had made remarkable progress despite security challenges. After the closed consultations, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press expressing the Council's support to the ongoing political transition process in Yemen and the Government's efforts to safeguard security, promote social and economic development and push forward political, economic and security reforms. The Council expressed its expectation for an early conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference, based on the completion of the steps contained in the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism. The Council also expressed its concern at attempts to undermine the political process and the Government of Yemen.

308. On 5 December, the Council adopted a statement to the press condemning the attack on the Yemeni Defence Ministry.

309. On 28 January 2014, the Special Adviser briefed the Council on the latest developments in the political transition process in Yemen. He welcomed the adoption of the final outcome document by the National Dialogue Conference. He noted the activity of spoilers that threatened Yemen's transition, including former President Saleh and Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, and recalled resolution [2051 \(2012\)](#) which highlighted

the Council's readiness to consider further measures available under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations to deter any actions in Yemen aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and the political transition. Council members welcomed the outcome of the National Dialogue Conference, and rejected any obstruction aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and the political transition. They expressed readiness to consider further measures to deter those attempting to derail the political transition.

310. On 26 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), in which it welcomed the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, expressed strong support for completing the next steps of the transition, including the drafting of a new constitution, holding the referendum on the draft constitution and timely general elections. By the resolution the Council established a sanctions regime of measures against individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen, including those who obstruct or undermine the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism agreement; those who impede the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure; and those who plan, direct, or commit acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen. The Council also established a Committee to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the freeze of financial assets and the travel ban on individuals or entities designated by the Committee.

311. On 25 March, the Council issued a statement to the press in which the members of the Council strongly condemned the terrorist attack on 24 March in Hadramawt, Yemen, which killed 20 soldiers.

312. On 24 April, the Council was briefed, in consultations on the whole, by the Special Adviser on the situation in Yemen. He informed the Council that the political transition process in Yemen remained on track, despite the activities of Al-Qaida-affiliated groups throughout the country. Council members looked forward to close cooperation between the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) and the Government of Yemen, regional

partners and the Gulf Cooperation Council in the consideration of measures against spoilers.

313. On 5 May, the members of the Council adopted a statement to the press, condemning the terrorist attack in Sana'a which killed one French citizen and injured others, as well as other recent terrorist attacks in Yemen.

314. On 14 May, the Council held a briefing followed by consultations on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#). The Chair of the Committee, the Permanent Representative of Lithuania, updated the Council on the discussions and activities of the Committee since the adoption of resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), and advised the Council that the Panel's report would be submitted to the Council no later than 25 June. In consultations, Council members recognized the activities carried out by the Committee and expressed support for continued close cooperation between the Committee and other sanctions Committees and regional organizations, including, inter alia, the Gulf Cooperation Council.

315. On 20 June, the Special Adviser briefed the Council in closed consultations on the situation in Yemen, highlighting the ongoing political process, as well as the recent government offensive against Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. Speaking about the conflict with Houthis in the north, he said that the ceasefire of 4 June was tenuous, as sporadic clashes continued, but overall it was holding. He also underlined humanitarian problems and the fiscal crisis. He said that elements of the former regime continued to agitate, and he called on the Council to support the political transition in the country. Council members shared the Special Adviser's view that, despite many acute challenges, including fighting Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, the country was moving forward on the path of political transition. They noted in this regard that the Yemenis should be assisted in building a peaceful democratic State, building on the decisions of the National Dialogue Conference. They reiterated that all spoilers of the political process in Yemen should be dealt with and humanitarian needs addressed.

316. On 9 July, the Special Adviser briefed the Council, under "Other matters", on the situation in Yemen. He indicated to the Council that Houthis had seized the town of Amran, accusing former members of the regime, including former President Saleh, of supporting that group. The Special Adviser urged the

Council to take action by sending a strong message to the spoilers, including the members of the former regime, as well as to the Houthis. On 11 July, the Council issued a statement to the press demanding that the Houthis, all armed groups and parties involved in the violence withdraw and relinquish control of Amran. They further urged the Panel of Experts to look into the spoilers and present expeditiously relevant recommendations to the Committee, based on the sanctions regime established by resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#).

### **The situation in the Middle East (Egypt)**

317. On 15 August 2013, the Council held consultations on the situation in Egypt. The Deputy Secretary-General reported that the situation in that country was extremely volatile, following the violent crackdown on 14 August to disperse the camps set up by protesters supporting the deposed President Mohamed Morsi, adding that there had been uprisings in many cities. He said that it was imperative to end the violence, establish genuine dialogue and restore the rule of law. The Council members regretted the loss of life and agreed that the violence must be ended immediately and that all parties must exercise maximum restraint and resume the path of dialogue in order to find a political solution to the country's current situation.

318. On 16 February 2014, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press in which they condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack targeting a bus with tourists from the Republic of Korea on 16 February in the Sinai peninsula, Egypt, killing at least four people and injuring dozens.

## **Asia**

### **Afghanistan**

319. On 5 August 2013, the Council issued a statement to the press in which it condemned in the strongest terms the suicide attack on 3 August near the Indian consulate in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, which had resulted in multiple civilian deaths and injuries, mostly children, and had killed Afghan security personnel. The members of the Council reiterated their serious concern at the threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and illegal armed groups.

320. On 19 September, the Council held its quarterly open debate on Afghanistan. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Ján Kubiš, briefed the Council, drawing on the report of the Secretary-General. He outlined progress with Afghanistan's political, security and economic transition. Considerable challenges remained, but efforts were on track. The Taliban continued to target mostly Afghans, but had failed to achieve a military victory. The Afghan National Security Forces had taken the security lead across the country, but their capabilities were not yet fully developed and continued international support would be required. The Special Representative noted the importance of sustained international support in the years ahead. Council members stressed the importance of making progress against the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, including on human rights issues, with a particular emphasis on the rights of women and girls.

321. On 13 September, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the attack on the United States Consulate in Herat, Afghanistan, for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility.

322. On 10 October, the Council adopted unanimously resolution [2120 \(2013\)](#), in which it decided to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) until 31 December 2014 and requested the leadership of ISAF to keep the Council regularly informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the timely provision of quarterly reports, and its final report in December 2014.

323. On 4 December, the Council adopted a statement to the press condemning the attacks carried out the previous week against humanitarian personnel deployed in Afghanistan, in the provinces of Faryab and Uruzgan. In its statement, the Council recalled the importance of humanitarian and development work in Afghanistan.

324. On 17 December, the Council held a debate on Afghanistan. The Special Representative called for inclusive presidential and provincial elections. The progress made by Afghanistan in the areas of human rights, development and consolidation of the rule of law needed to be maintained, and the international community needed to implement the commitments made in Chicago and Tokyo. The Special Representative

also warned against the development of an illicit economy based on unprecedented growth in drug production. The members of the Council paid tribute to the progress achieved by Afghanistan, particularly in its preparation for elections. Insecurity and threats to human rights gains, as well as a difficult operating environment for humanitarian workers, continued to give cause for concern.

325. On 17 January 2014, Council members issued a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attack at a restaurant in Kabul, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to Afghan civilians and international personnel, including United Nations staff, responsibility for which had been claimed by the Taliban.

326. On 17 March, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation in Afghanistan, drawing on the report of the Secretary-General (S/2014/163). He said that the elections of 5 April were to be seen as a defining moment leading to Afghanistan's first-ever democratic transfer of power. He underlined the value of regional cooperation and the need for active regional engagement in support of Afghanistan's stability. He also noted that a breakthrough in direct talks with the Taliban had failed to materialize so far. The Council adopted resolution 2145 (2014), by which it renewed the mandate of UNAMA for 12 months. During the debate, Council members highlighted the importance of the upcoming elections and said that security would have a major impact on the polls. They expressed concern about the increasing number of civilians, including children, killed and wounded in the conflict.

327. On 18 March, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attack on the same day in Faryab Province, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries among civilians.

328. On 21 March, the Council issued a statement to the press in which its members condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack on 21 March 2014 at the Serena Hotel in Kabul, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to Afghan civilians, including children, and international personnel.

329. On 5 April, the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the holding of the presidential and provincial council elections in Afghanistan on that day. Council members reiterated the importance of those

historic elections to Afghanistan's transition and democratic development.

330. On 15 May, the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the announcement by the Afghan Independent Election Commission on 15 May of the certified final results of the first round of the Afghanistan presidential election.

331. On 23 May, the Council issued a statement to the press in which it condemned the attack against the Indian Consulate in Herat Province, Afghanistan, and acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives.

332. On 6 June, the Council adopted a statement to the press condemning the bomb attack in Kabul, which caused a number of deaths and injuries among civilians and security personnel.

333. On 17 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2160 (2014) concerning sanctions against the Taliban, in which it urged all States to take measures against individuals and entities associated with that group, among other actions freezing without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities. It also urged States to prevent the entry into or transit through their national territories of those individuals.

334. On 25 June, during the debate on the situation in Afghanistan, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation in the country following the presidential and provincial elections. He appealed for calm among the supporters of the two main candidates and said that the candidates must decisively and actively engage in finding solutions for the current deadlock. The Council also heard the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yuri Fedotov, who said that an estimated 80 per cent of the world's opium and heroin were produced in Afghanistan and expressed concern over the sharp increase in the opium production in that country in 2013. The members of the Council, as well as participating Member States, underlined the importance of the democratic transfer of power for Afghanistan and highlighted the security challenges posed to the country's stability by terrorist and extremist groups and drug trafficking. They also urged continued economic assistance to Afghanistan in order to help it overcome existing problems.

335. Also on 25 June, the Council adopted two presidential statements, on the elections in Afghanistan ([S/PRST/2014/11](#)) and on Afghan illicit drug production and drug trafficking ([S/PRST/2014/12](#)).

336. On 15 July, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning in the strongest terms the suicide attack on 15 July in Paktika, Afghanistan, which caused many deaths and injuries to civilians, including children, as well as the attack in Kabul on 15 July, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to civilians, for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility.

### **Maldives**

337. On 2 October 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, briefed Council members in closed consultations under “Other matters” on the latest political developments and rising tensions in the Maldives, following the first round of the presidential elections on 7 September, as well as on the actions taken by the United Nations to monitor and calm the situation.

### **Myanmar**

338. On 17 April 2014, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar, Vijay Nambiar, on the political and security situation in the country. Council members had an exchange of views on the issue and called on the Government to address urgently communal violence in Rakhine and work diligently to achieve reconciliation between the Buddhist and Muslim communities.

### **United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia**

339. On 21 January 2014, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, Miroslav Jenča, on the work of the Centre over the previous six months. The members of the Council reaffirmed the importance of the use of preventive diplomacy and early warning mechanisms by the United Nations to assist in the peaceful settlement of disputes. They welcomed initiatives by the Centre to assist the Central Asian States in finding a comprehensive solution to the management of trans-boundary water resources, taking

into account the interests of all riparian States. They also welcomed the Centre’s specific focus on supporting the cooperation among the Central Asian States in the area of counter-terrorism and religious extremism. Council members also recognized the threat posed by illicit drug production, trade and trafficking to international peace and stability in the region. In this regard they emphasized the importance of close coordination between Afghanistan and its neighbours, in particular the Central Asian States, in combating drug trafficking. The same day, they issued a statement to the press along those lines.

340. On 26 June, the Special Representative briefed the Council in closed consultations on the developments in Central Asia. He said that the overall situation in the region remained stable, despite persisting cross-border threats and a number of internal dynamics. He stressed that the drug trafficking from Afghanistan and the spread of narcotics throughout the region continued to undermine security by exacerbating crime, corruption, health problems and terrorism. He underlined the positive impact of regional economic cooperation. The Council adopted a statement to the press, in which it commended the efforts of the Centre and welcomed its specific focus on supporting the cooperation among the Central Asian States in the areas of counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism and radicalization. The Council members underlined the threat posed by the illicit drug production and trafficking to international peace and stability in the region, acknowledged the continuing impact of the situation in Afghanistan on the Central Asian States and encouraged increased cooperation and coordination in the region.

### **Europe**

#### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

341. On 12 November 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2123 \(2013\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the multinational stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR Althea) for a further 12 months. The Council then held a debate, during which the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, briefed the Council on the political situation in the country. He remained concerned about some challenges to the full implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He believed

that the continued presence of the military missions of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were necessary and welcomed the adoption of resolution [2123 \(2013\)](#) to extend the mandate of EUFOR.

342. On 15 May 2014, the Council was briefed by the High Representative following the forty-fifth report on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He stated that the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to act in their personal political interests and were unable to agree on an overall reform process. In addition, expressing his concern at inter-ethnic tensions and the increasing separatist rhetoric of the senior leaders from the Republika Srpska, he called on the international community to stand together in support of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, he noted as unfortunate that the Federation entity authorities had acted unilaterally in 2013 in a way that compromised the single economic space of the country, although that issue was currently proceeding to a solution. During the discussion, members of the Council shared the High Representative's concern about the prolonged political stalemate. Expressing their concern over the secessionist rhetoric by the Republika Srpska, several Council members reaffirmed their support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## Cyprus

343. On 21 January 2014, a private meeting of the Council was held with the countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNFICYP, Lisa Bittenheim, briefed the Council on the activities of the Force.

344. On 22 January, the Council received a briefing from the Special Representative and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alexander Downer. Presenting the latest report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP ([S/2013/781](#)), the Special Representative commended the work undertaken by the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, as well as the confidence-building measures. She also underlined the challenges that UNFICYP was facing inside the buffer zone and urged all parties to respect the mandate of UNFICYP. The Special Adviser briefed the Council on the consultations between the Greek Cypriots and

the Turkish Cypriots regarding the issuance of a joint communiqué. He added that his team looked forward to collaborating with both sides and called on Council members to engage in bilateral discussions to bridge the differences. Council members stressed the importance for both sides to reach a negotiating framework, in accordance with relevant Council resolutions.

345. On 30 January, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2135 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP until 31 July 2014.

346. On 11 February, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press welcoming the joint communiqué agreed by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders and commending them for political leadership. Council members were encouraged by the commitment to resume structured negotiations in a results-oriented manner and to discuss all unresolved core issues independently, and called on the parties to continue in a spirit of good faith to reach a solution as soon as possible. The members of the Council expressed hope that the leaders would use this opportunity to reach a comprehensive settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant Council resolutions.

347. On 23 July, a private meeting of the Council was held with the countries contributing troops and police to UNFICYP. The Special Representative briefed the Council, by videoconference from Nicosia.

348. On 24 July, the Council held consultations on the question of Cyprus. The Special Representative, briefing the Council by videoconference from Nicosia, recalled that 2014 marked the fiftieth anniversary of UNFICYP and that, during that time, the Force had ensured that civilians in and around the buffer zone were able to carry out their normal activities. She described the situation as generally calm and stable but regretted some violations and incidents in the buffer zone. She further welcomed the agreement on the joint declaration signed on 11 February 2014 by the leaders of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. Council members called on all parties concerned to respect the authority of UNFICYP within the buffer zone and expressed support for renewed negotiations to resolve the Cyprus question.

349. On 30 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2168 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP until 31 January 2015.

**Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999), 1244 (1999)**

350. On 29 August 2013, the Council held a meeting on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), at which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK, Farid Zarif, introducing the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the Mission (S/2013/444), reported on the progress made towards the implementation of the agreement between Belgrade and Pristina reached on 19 April 2013 and their commitment to observe the agreed timetable, notwithstanding some complications in the process. Statements were also made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Ivan Mrkić, and by Enver Hoxhaj, from Kosovo, both of whom confirmed their commitment to the political dialogue facilitated by the European Union. The Council members welcomed the progress made and expressed support for the ongoing process of dialogue. Some members expressed concern about the fragile security situation throughout Kosovo. They also thanked UNMIK for its work in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999) and requested UNMIK to continue to fulfil its mandate in accordance with that resolution.

351. On 19 November, the Council held a debate and heard a briefing by the Special Representative, who reported that the successful conduct of Kosovo-wide municipal elections on 3 November constituted an important milestone in the implementation of the first agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations between Pristina and Belgrade, of 19 April 2013. He stressed that UNMIK continued to focus its efforts and resources in support of the dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina and towards the fulfilment of its mandate. The Prime Minister of Serbia, Ivica Dačić, and Hashim Thaçi of Kosovo also delivered statements. Members of the Council expressed their support for the European Union-facilitated dialogue and called for implementation of the agreements reached by the two sides. Some members expressed concerns regarding the return of Serbian refugees and internally displaced persons.

352. On 10 February 2014, the Special Representative briefed the Council by videoconference. The Prime Minister of Serbia and Hashim Thaçi of Kosovo also addressed the Council. The Special Representative took note of the remarkable progress achieved in the previous year, particularly through reaching, on 19 April 2013,

the first agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations. The Council members supported and encouraged further implementation of that agreement.

353. On 27 May, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative, who commended the significant progress made by Belgrade and Pristina in the normalization of their relations. Welcoming the continuing commitment by both sides to resolve differences through dialogue, he encouraged Belgrade and Pristina to continue to make efforts towards the full implementation of the first agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations. On a negative note, he highlighted a number of setbacks, condemning a series of violent incidents in Kosovo, including an assault in northern Kosovo against the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX). Council members welcomed the progress made by Belgrade and Pristina in the normalization of relations and in the implementation of the agreement of 19 April 2013. They encouraged both sides to continue to engage in European Union-facilitated dialogue, in order to resolve outstanding sensitive issues. Several Council members welcomed the extension of the mandates of EULEX, including the establishment of a specialist court.

**Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations (S/2014/136) and letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (S/2014/264)**

354. On 28 February 2014, the Council held a private meeting in relation to the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136). The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, provided an overview on the developments in Ukraine since November 2013, and informed the Council about the Secretary-General's efforts to promote dialogue aimed at peaceful resolution of the crisis in Ukraine. He voiced the Secretary-General's appeal for an inclusive political process in Ukraine that reflected the aspirations of all Ukrainians and preserved Ukraine's unity and territorial integrity, and expressed the solidarity of the United Nations with the citizens of Ukraine in difficult circumstances. During the consultations, many Council members voiced their support for Ukrainian unity,

territorial integrity and sovereignty; agreed on the importance of restraint on the part of all political actors in Ukraine; and called for an inclusive political dialogue acknowledging the diversity of Ukrainian society.

355. On 1 March, the Council held a briefing, followed by consultations of the whole, on the situation in Ukraine. The Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General, who echoed the grave concern of the Secretary-General about the deterioration of the situation in Ukraine. He reiterated the Secretary-General's call for the full respect for and preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and called for an immediate restoration of calm and direct dialogue between all parties concerned to resolve the crisis. During the consultations, members of the Council stressed the need for an urgent de-escalation of the situation and recalled the need for an inclusive political dialogue acknowledging the diversity of Ukrainian society and taking into account the aspirations of all Ukrainians and the need to respect the rights of all Ukrainians.

356. On 3 March, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who referred to a continuing build-up of Russian troops in Crimea and said that a number of Ukrainian military bases had been surrounded by Russian troops. He also recalled the position in this respect of the Russian Federation, which affirmed that those actions were carried out to defend its citizens and to ensure that human rights were respected. The vast majority of Council members reiterated the need for full respect for and preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and called for an immediate restoration of calm and direct dialogue between all parties concerned to resolve the crisis.

357. On 6 March, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which it was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General by videoconference from Kiev, on the latest developments in Ukraine, including the visit to Crimea by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry. The Deputy Secretary-General underlined the very dangerous consequences the situation with regard to Ukraine could have for the stability of the region and beyond. Many Council members expressed support for a good offices mission by the Secretary-General and condemned the threats against the Special Coordinator

that had occurred in Crimea and had forced him to leave the peninsula.

358. On 10 March, the Council held a private meeting during which the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the increasingly complex situation in Crimea, where the local authorities had announced the holding of a referendum on the status of Crimea. He gave further explanations about the ongoing international efforts and United Nations activities aiming at a de-escalation of the tensions and the search for a lasting peaceful solution to the crisis.

359. On 13 March, the Council held a briefing, chaired by the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn, during which the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs stated that the announcement of the organization of a referendum on the legal status of Crimea had further complicated an already difficult and volatile situation. The Prime Minister of Ukraine, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, participated in the meeting and urged the Russian Federation to pull back its military forces deployed in Crimea to their barracks and to engage in serious negotiations in order to tackle the crisis. Members of the Council expressed support for the Secretary-General's mediation efforts and called for a peaceful resolution of the crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

360. On 15 March, the Council proceeded to a vote on a draft resolution (S/2014/189), by which it would have reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, urged all parties to pursue immediately a peaceful resolution of the dispute, and declared that the referendum on the status of Crimea could have no validity and could not form the basis for any alteration of the status of Crimea. The draft resolution was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

361. On 19 March, the Deputy Secretary-General briefed the Council and explained that the Secretary-General had engaged with key actors with the aim of de-escalating the situation and had unfailingly urged dialogue and adherence to the fundamental principles of the Charter, such as respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and ensuring the fulfilment of the human rights of all, with a particular focus on minorities. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human

Rights briefed Council members on his recent mission to Ukraine and on the deteriorating human rights situation in the country. Members of the Council expressed their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to resolve the crisis by peaceful means.

362. On 28 March, the Council held consultations of the whole following the Secretary-General's visits to the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The Secretary-General described the situation as a critical moment for Ukraine and for efforts to maintain international peace and security, expressed his concern about the deep rift that the crisis created in Ukraine, in the region and in the international community and underscored the need to urgently re-engage in constructive diplomacy. Members of the Council expressed support for the good offices of the Secretary-General aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the crisis and echoed his call for an urgent de-escalation of the crisis.

363. On 13 April, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. He informed the Council of increasing calls by some elements in Ukraine for secession. He also noted that the situation had assumed a violent dimension because of the activities of unidentified armed personnel. He reiterated the call by the Secretary-General for all concerned to exercise maximum restraint, strictly adhere to the Charter of the United Nations and engage in direct dialogue. Council members called for restraint by all parties and expressed hope that the meeting of representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union, scheduled for 17 April in Geneva, would provide an opportunity to promote a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

364. On 16 April, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who said that protest-related human rights violations in Ukraine must be urgently investigated and verified and security forces must maintain public order in accordance with human rights standards. Council members called for restraint by all parties concerned, while underlining the importance of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States.

365. On 29 April, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who noted that the spirit of compromise that had emerged from the quadripartite meeting of representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union and had culminated in the Geneva

joint statement on Ukraine of 17 April appeared to have evaporated amid varying interpretations of the document and fresh violence in the eastern and southern parts of the country. Council members reiterated the need for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. They recognized the utility of the Geneva joint statement for de-escalating the tension in Ukraine, and called on the parties to faithfully implement its provisions.

366. On 2 May, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the further deteriorating situation in eastern and southern Ukraine, particularly in the city of Sloviansk, where two Ukrainian military helicopters had been shot down and a number of casualties had been reported on the ground. He stated that an increasing number of buildings in eastern Ukraine were taken over by armed groups and continuing violence in those areas threatened to further destabilize Ukraine. The Under-Secretary-General reiterated the Secretary-General's appeal for a diplomatic solution and for maximum restraint to prevent further escalation of tensions. Council members expressed their grave concern over the deteriorating situation in eastern Ukraine and reiterated the urgent need for the de-escalation of tension.

367. On 21 May, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The latter informed the Council that the human rights situation in eastern Ukraine had worsened, with a worrying rise in human rights violations, such as targeted killings, abductions, arbitrary detention, torture, intimidation and harassment. He further noted that unlawful detention of journalists and the deterioration of media freedom remained of great concern. The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs echoed the Secretary-General's concerns about the deterioration of the situation in eastern Ukraine. He emphasized that the elections of 25 May would be a way forward for de-escalating the situation and reiterated the Secretary-General's appeal to all parties to redouble their efforts to help to create the necessary conditions for free and fair elections. Council members expressed their deep concern about the deteriorating human rights situation in eastern Ukraine and called for a thorough investigation into human rights violations. They also expressed their hope that the elections of 25 May would provide an opportunity to

de-escalate tensions and to promote a peaceful solution to the crisis.

368. On 28 May, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Ukraine, particularly following the presidential elections of 25 May. After noting the high turnout in the presidential elections, he welcomed the President-elect's initiative to engage in dialogue with all sides and to reach out to the eastern region. Nevertheless, he expressed his concern at continuing violence in the eastern region, which had led to increasing numbers of casualties. Highlighting the need to de-escalate tensions, the Under-Secretary-General reiterated the Secretary-General's appeal to use the outcome of the elections as an opportunity to unify in support of a peaceful, stable, prosperous and united Ukraine. Council members welcomed Ukraine's successful presidential elections and stressed the importance of inclusive national dialogue between all parties concerned to achieve a peaceful solution.

369. On 2 June, the Russian Federation, in consultations of the whole convened at its request, presented a draft resolution on the humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine. The Council members expressed their concern over the humanitarian situation in the country but voiced diverging views on the reasons for it and its scale, as well as on the content and goals of the draft resolution.

370. On 16 June, in closed consultations, the Council heard, by videoconference, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the situation in eastern Ukraine. She noted that the eastern Ukrainian provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk experienced limited access to basic social services, including education and health care. She also said that in the absence of a political settlement ending violence the country could face a humanitarian crisis. While reiterating their grave concerns over the continuing increase in violence as well as the humanitarian situation in the country, Council members agreed in general that there could be no military solution to the crisis and the only way out of it remained the political process, in line with the Geneva statement of 17 April 2014.

371. On 17 June, the Council members adopted a statement to the press by which they expressed their deepest condolences to the families of all journalists who had been killed while covering the crisis in

Ukraine, including the two Russian journalists killed on 17 June, and the Italian photojournalist who was killed on 24 May, along with his Russian interpreter. The members of the Council encouraged a thorough investigation of all incidents of violence involving journalists while expressing concern about reported cases of detention and harassment of journalists covering the crisis in Ukraine.

372. On 24 June, in an open briefing on the recent developments, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, underlined that there were encouraging signs indicating a de-escalation of the conflict in Ukraine, and political and diplomatic steps were beginning to be taken towards the resolution of the crisis, including the peace plan proposed by the President, Petro Poroshenko. The Council was also briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who presented the third monthly report of the United Nations human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine, covering the period from 7 May to 7 June. He underlined some positive progress but highlighted the rapidly deteriorating situation in the east, which was facing the most serious human rights challenges. The Council members, while voicing diverging views on the developments in eastern Ukraine and its root causes, welcomed the ceasefire and expressed hope that it would have a tangible effect, particularly opening an opportunity for inclusive national dialogue.

373. On 18 July, the Council held an emergency briefing, following the crash of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 in eastern Ukraine. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. Representatives of most of the countries that had lost nationals in the crash also made statements, including Council members (Australia, United Kingdom) and non-Council members (Belgium, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Viet Nam). The Under-Secretary-General reported that the United Nations had no independent verification of the cause of the crash and said that the Secretary-General called for an international and independent investigation. He reiterated the Secretary-General's call to armed groups to immediately disarm and engage in direct dialogue with the Government of Ukraine. Council members expressed sympathy and deep condolences to the families and the Governments of the victims. They condemned the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17, demanded a full, thorough and independent international investigation, as well as a

ceasefire to allow unhindered access to the crash site, and stressed that those responsible should be held accountable. The Council issued a statement to the press along those lines.

374. On 21 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2166 \(2014\)](#), in which it condemned in the strongest terms the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 on 17 July in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine, resulting in the tragic loss of 298 lives. Two Council members were represented at the ministerial level — Australia, by Foreign Minister Julie Bishop; and Luxembourg, by Foreign Minister Jean Asselborn. The Netherlands, which had lost 196 nationals on MH17, was also represented by its Foreign Minister, Franciscus Timmermans. In resolution [2166 \(2014\)](#) the Council supported efforts to establish a full, thorough and independent international investigation into the incident in accordance with international civil aviation guidelines, and demanded that the armed groups in control of the crash site and the surrounding area refrain from any actions that might compromise the integrity of the crash site. The Council further demanded that all military activities be immediately ceased in the immediate area surrounding the crash site.

## **Thematic issues**

### **Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

375. On 7 May 2014, the Council held a high-level open debate, under the item “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, on the topic “Commemorating the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and looking ahead”. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Yun Byung-se, presided over the debate. In his briefing, the Deputy Secretary-General commended the significant contribution of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) since its adoption on 28 April 2004 and stressed that the implementation of the resolution must be a global commitment and enterprise. He called on all remaining Member States to submit their initial implementation reports by the end of 2014. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea laid out three key essential tasks which should underpin future efforts: enhancement of the role of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) in monitoring the implementation of the resolution; capacity-building and assistance for the implementation; and promotion

of synergy among non-proliferation-related norms and initiatives. Council members commended the role of the Committee and called for the need to increase momentum towards full implementation of the resolution. The Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/7](#)) on non-proliferation as an outcome of the open debate.

### **Non-proliferation (Islamic Republic of Iran)**

376. On 12 December 2013, the Council had an open briefing for the consideration of the quarterly report of the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#). The Permanent Representative of Australia, in his capacity as the Chair of that Committee, reported on the work of the Committee for the period from 6 September to 12 December 2013. He welcomed the interim agreement reached between the group of five permanent members plus one and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 24 November 2013, while clarifying that the sanctions imposed by resolutions [1737 \(2006\)](#), [1747 \(2007\)](#), [1803 \(2008\)](#) and [1929 \(2010\)](#) remained in effect. The Council members welcomed the interim agreement (Joint Plan of Action) of 24 November, and the progress made in the dialogue with the International Atomic Energy Agency, while noting that much remained to be done before reaching the goal of a comprehensive and final settlement.

377. On 20 March 2014, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) on the work of the Committee during the period from 13 December 2013 to 19 March 2014. He stated that although the Committee was mindful of ongoing talks between the group of five plus one and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Plan of Action, the work of both the Committee and the Panel of Experts remained unchanged for 2014. Many Council members welcomed the Joint Plan of Action and the positive momentum created by recent diplomatic efforts. Some Council members considered that the dual track approach, consisting of a sanctions regime and parallel negotiations, was bearing fruit, but that the clarification by the Islamic Republic of Iran of all pending questions related to a possible military dimension of its nuclear programme remained essential in order to restore confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of that programme. Some Council members also stressed the need to create favourable conditions and atmosphere for the ongoing diplomatic negotiation process.

378. On 9 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2159 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended until 9 July 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#) pertaining to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

379. On 25 June, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) on the work of the Committee during the period from 20 March to 24 June, as well as on the final report of the Panel of Experts. During the ensuing discussion, many Council members welcomed the progress made in the negotiations between the group of five plus one and the Islamic Republic of Iran on a comprehensive agreement of the Iranian nuclear issue. Many members noted that sanctions resolutions remained in full force unless the Council decided otherwise. Attention focused in particular on the Panel's recommendations. Emphasis was also placed on seeking a long-term, comprehensive and proper solution of the Iranian nuclear issue through diplomatic and peaceful means.

#### **Non-proliferation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)**

380. On 7 August 2013, the Council held consultations on the quarterly report on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), concerning measures imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Chair of the Committee and Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, Sylvie Lucas, stated that, during the consultations of 31 May, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts, Martin Uden, had introduced the final report for 2013 (see [S/2013/337](#)). Several members of the Committee expressed concern about the elaborate methods used by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to circumvent the sanctions and about its continuing development of nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. They also stressed the importance of making the Panel's report public, while others reiterated the need for the Panel to continue working within its mandate and under the Committee's direction.

381. On 11 November, the Chair of the Committee presented the 90-day report on the ongoing activities of the Committee, as well as on the exchange of views between Committee members on the report of the Panel of Experts. Members of the Council called for the full and effective implementation of the relevant

resolutions and encouraged the Committee to continue to play an important role. Reaffirming their support to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution, members of the Council emphasized the importance of achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner and maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in north-east Asia; they welcomed the recent efforts by parties concerned in this regard. Some members called for the early resumption of the six-party talks and the full and expeditious implementation of the joint statement of 19 September 2005. Some members urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fulfil its obligations under relevant Council resolutions, to demonstrate its seriousness towards denuclearization talks and to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

382. On 20 February 2014, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee on the work of the Committee during the period from 11 November 2013 to 19 February 2014. She informed the Council that, during the reporting period, the Panel of Experts had submitted several incident reports that were discussed by the Committee, including the report on the arms shipment seized by Panama in July 2013 aboard the *Chong Chon Gang*. She also reported that the Committee continued to review and improve the Consolidated List of Individuals and Entities subject to an asset freeze and travel ban and the lists of prohibited items. The Chair advised further that on 18 November 2013 the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), together with the Chairs of the Committees established respectively by resolutions [1988 \(2011\)](#), [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1737 \(2006\)](#) and [1540 \(2004\)](#), held an open briefing on the roles of the Council and the Financial Action Task Force in combating the financing of terrorism and proliferation, with the participation of the President of the Task Force. Following the introduction of the report, several members shared their initial observations about the final report and described it as strong and detailed and its recommendations as reasonable. Several members commended the Panel of Experts for its comprehensive incident report on the *Chong Chon Gang* incident, which they considered of an excellent quality, and underlined the need for a timely and effective response to the violation. Some Council members stated that a clear violation of sanctions had occurred in this case and put forward a number of concrete proposals for

Committee action at a minimum, notably the issuance of an implementation assistance notice on the case, the designation of additional entities, including shipping entities involved in the violation, and publishing the incident report in an effort to assist Member States and to demonstrate transparency. Other members stated that their capitals were still examining the report and stressed that any follow-up by the Committee, including discussions on the issue of publication of the report, could be considered only after the Panel of Experts had concluded its follow-up investigation. One member expressed doubts about some data contained in the report and expressed the belief that the experts had not acted in accordance with agreed procedures. A number of Council members also expressed deep alarm about the findings of the Human Rights Council commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, emphasizing that they deserved further attention. The need to address differences in human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect was also mentioned.

383. On 5 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2141 \(2014\)](#), by which it extended until 5 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) pertaining to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Council requested the Panel to submit to the Council a midterm report by 5 September 2014 and a final report by 5 March 2015.

384. On 27 March, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the launch on 26 March of two medium-range Nodong ballistic missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in violation of Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#) and [2094 \(2013\)](#). The Under-Secretary-General reported that the Secretary-General had continued to urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cease its ballistic missile activities, which are contrary to building trust in the region, and focus on the necessary dialogue and diplomacy to maintain regional peace and stability. Council members agreed on elements for the press condemning the ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a violation of relevant Council resolutions and stating the agreement of Council members to consult on an appropriate response.

385. On 20 May, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) on the work of the Committee during the period from 20 February to 6 May 2014. She updated the Council about the Committee's discussions on the Panel's final report and other issues, including follow-up measures for the *Chong Chon Gang* case and the recent ballistic missile launches of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. She further informed the Council that the lists of items prohibited for export or import from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been updated and announced that the Committee would hold an open briefing in the near future. In the ensuing discussion, Council members reiterated their condemnations of the ballistic missile launches of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to abide by its international obligations and stressed the need for the Committee to take appropriate action in response to that country's violations of Council resolutions. Council members also stressed the importance of the Committee's work on strengthening the implementation of sanctions measures. Some suggested that the relevant discussion and the Panel's work should bear in mind the overall situation of the Korean peninsula and contribute to its peace and stability rather than complicating it. Several members raised the need for the Council to formally discuss the recent report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

386. On 17 July the Council was briefed, under "Other matters", on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea informed the Council that, since February 2014, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had engaged in six rounds of ballistic missile launches, firing 10 Scud-class short-range ballistic missiles and two Nodong mid-range ballistic missiles into the seas surrounding the Korean peninsula. He added that, during the same period, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had also fired around 100 other short-range missiles, rockets and artillery shells. He noted that those launches heightened tensions for the Korean peninsula and north-east Asia as a whole, and posed a significant threat to international aviation and maritime navigation, as well as to civilian safety. Council members agreed on elements for the press in which they condemned the launch of ballistic missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

as a violation of Council resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#) and [2094 \(2013\)](#), and urged that country to fully comply with the relevant resolutions. During the discussion, many Council members underlined that the provocations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea undermined the peace and security of the region and that such provocations were not acceptable. Some members stressed the need for all parties concerned to exercise restraint, including military activities, and create favourable conditions for the resumption of the six-party talks.

#### **Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

387. On 24 February 2014, the Council heard a briefing on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) by the President of the Swiss Confederation and Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE, Didier Burkhalter. He noted the contribution of OSCE, as a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the Charter, to the efforts of the United Nations to maintain or re-establish peace, security and stability at the international level, in particular the work performed by both organizations in Kosovo, Georgia and Afghanistan. The Chairperson-in-Office stated that his agenda had been dominated by the political crisis and recent escalation of violence in Ukraine and noted his calls on all sides to refrain from violence, resolve the crisis through dialogue and political means, and respect human rights. Council members welcomed the comprehensive approach of OSCE to security, supported the Swiss Chairmanship's priorities across all three OSCE dimensions, including encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and called for strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE. Council members that addressed the situation in Ukraine expressed support for a political solution to end the violence.

#### **Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security**

388. On 6 August 2013, an open debate was held on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security. The meeting was chaired by the President of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. Briefings were given by the Secretary-General; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of

Cuba, Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, in his capacity as President pro tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States; the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia, Tekeda Alemu, speaking on behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Eda Rivas Franchini, speaking on behalf of the Union of South American Nations; and the Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States, Ahmed Fathalla. During the open debate, the Council issued a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/12](#)).

389. During the Security Council mission to Africa from 3 to 9 October, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the United Nations Security Council held their seventh annual joint consultative meeting at African Union Headquarters, in Addis Ababa, on 8 October; the meeting was chaired jointly by Azerbaijan and Equatorial Guinea in their capacities as President of the Security Council for the month of October and acting President of the African Union Peace and Security Council, respectively. Six topics were included in the agenda of the meeting: the Great Lakes region, the Sudan and South Sudan, Somalia, the Central African Republic, the Sahel region and the enhancement of the partnership between the African Union and the United Nations. A joint communiqué was adopted and issued later as a document of the Security Council ([S/2013/611](#)).

390. On 28 October, the Council held a high-level meeting on the theme "Strengthening the partnership synergy between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation". The meeting was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Elmar Mammadyarov, and was attended by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the high-level representatives of the Council members. In the presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/16](#)) adopted as an outcome of the meeting, the Council, inter alia, recognized and further encouraged the active contribution of OIC in the work of the United Nations and acknowledged the continuing dialogue between the two organizations in the fields of peacemaking, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

391. On 14 February 2014, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, briefed the Council on cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union in maintaining international peace and

security. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, Linas Linkevičius, presided at the briefing. The High Representative reiterated the European Union's strong commitment to supporting and working for effective multilateralism, with the United Nations at its core. She provided an overview of the European Union's contribution to international negotiations and responses to crises. The Secretary-General underlined the importance of establishing stronger partnerships with regional organizations and their critical role in maintaining international peace and security, including in conflict prevention, mediation, crisis management, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Council members underlined the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and noted the European Union's complementary role in maintaining international peace and security.

392. Also on 14 February 2014, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/4), in which it commended the significant contribution of the European Union in support of the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### **Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council**

393. On 27 November 2013, the Council held an open meeting and heard briefings by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the prevention of access to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery by non-State actors. On behalf of the three Committees, the Permanent Representative of Australia and Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), Gary Quinlan, introduced the work of the Committees since the last briefing, in May 2013, and spoke of directions for future endeavours. The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea, Oh Joon, and the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Mohammed Loulichki, in their capacity as the Chairs of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1373 (2001), respectively, also took the floor and introduced the key activities of their respective Committees.

394. On 9 December, the Council received briefings from the outgoing Chairs of its subsidiary bodies, in the order in which the bodies were established: Masood Khan, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and Chair of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations; Agshin Mehdiyev, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Gert Rosenthal, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals; and Mohammed Loulichki, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau.

395. On 28 May 2014, the Council held its biannual briefing by the Chairs of its counter-terrorism related subsidiary bodies. The Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, and, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) concerning weapons of mass destruction briefed the Council on the ongoing cooperation between the three Committees and the work of their respective Committees since the last briefing, held in November 2013, as well as directions for future endeavours. Members of the Council expressed their appreciation for the work of the Committees and their support to the Committees. They also emphasized the importance for these Committees to further carry out their mandates and enhance their coordination and cooperation with Member States, with support from relevant expert groups.

#### **United Nations peacekeeping**

396. On 11 June 2014, the Council held an open debate on new trends in United Nations peacekeeping. The discussion was focused mainly on issues such as the establishment of more robust mandates, the use of new technology, including unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles, multidimensional tasks in mandates and inter-mission cooperation. The Secretary-General, in his briefing, noted that, while United Nations peacekeeping was gradually adapting to new demands, the groundwork should be laid for extending State authority, reinforcing efforts to ensure adequate force protection, and using all possible forms of technology

to ensure that peacekeeping personnel operated more safely and cost-effectively. Council members and non-Council members underlined the dramatically changing nature of environments that the Blue Helmets were mandated to deal with, including the appearance of new non-State actors (international terrorists and transnational organized criminal groups), the increasing complexity of tasks and other threats and challenges. Some delegations opined that the results of implementing the “robust” mandates in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali were successful in protecting not only civilians but also peacekeepers, and welcomed in this regard the flexible and broader use of any modern technologies. Others emphasized that new trends in peacekeeping raised numerous legal, technical and logistical issues that required comprehensive consideration by Member States.

397. On 28 July, the Council convened an open debate on the theme “United Nations peacekeeping: regional partnership and its evolution”, a topic proposed by Rwanda. In his introductory remarks, the Secretary-General told the Council that partnerships with regional organizations should continue to be based on the comparative strengths of each group. He stressed that it was important to draw lessons learned from recent experiences throughout Africa, as the United Nations continues to work to enhance the predictability and sustainability of African-led peace support operations. Representatives of the European Union and the African Union also made statements. Council and non-Council members recognized that regional and subregional organizations are well positioned to understand the causes of armed conflicts, owing to their knowledge of the region. They spoke of the need for strengthened partnerships, including by enhancing the predictability and sustainability of financing peacekeeping operations led by regional organizations. During the open debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2167 \(2014\)](#), in which it underlined the importance of partnership and cooperation with relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, stressed the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a Security Council mandate, while reiterating that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations.

### **Maintenance of international peace and security: war, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace**

398. On 29 January 2014, under the Presidency of Jordan, the Council held an open debate on the theme “War, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace”. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs addressed the main questions regarding the essential elements of reconciliation and how the United Nations approach to crisis management should be combined with the imperative of enabling societies to heal. Council and non-Council members reflected on the scourge of conflicts and lessons learned to seek ways to prevent them. It was recognized that a component of a conflict is “conflicting narratives” among the warring sides and delegations sought out examples of meaningful reconciliation based on shared historical understanding helping to cement lasting peace.

### **Maintenance of international peace and security: security sector reform**

399. On 28 April 2014, the Council held an open debate on security sector reform. It was briefed by the Secretary-General, who noted that the United Nations had improved its delivery capacity through the Security Sector Reform Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force. The Secretary-General however noted that more remained to be done, and underlined the need for national security services to have the capacity to perform their duties. Member States stressed the need for national ownership of the security sector reform process, and that Governments had the sovereign right and primary responsibility for determining national approach and priorities. During the open debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2151 \(2014\)](#).

### **Maintenance of international peace and security: medal for exceptional courage**

400. On 8 May 2014, the Council adopted resolution [2154 \(2014\)](#), by which it created a medal to honour those military, police and civilian United Nations or associated personnel who demonstrate exceptional courage in the face of extreme danger. The medal is named after a Senegalese military officer, Mbaye Diagne, who saved the lives of many Rwandans during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, during which Hutu and others were also killed. He lost his life while

serving with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.

### Post-conflict peacebuilding

401. On 19 March 2014, the Council held a briefing on post-conflict peacebuilding. The Deputy Secretary-General briefed the Council on the progress made in the implementation of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746) since the adoption of the presidential statement of 20 December 2012 (S/PRST/2012/29). He appealed to the Council to take advantage of the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture in 2015 to shape the kind of Peacebuilding Commission that would be relevant, catalytic and effective, working in the interests of the States on its agenda. The Permanent Representative of Brazil and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, underlined the successes of the Commission in the countries on its agenda, emphasizing the need for deepening analysis, supported by country examples, of how the United Nations collective and diversified efforts across the security and socioeconomic spectrum of post-conflict response could contribute to long-term peacebuilding objectives. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Helen Clark, advocated a more inclusive approach to peacebuilding, through the engagement and participation of all social groups and meaningful participation by women, youth and other marginalized groups. In their interventions, Council members addressed the priority areas set out in the Secretary-General's report and shared the assessment of the Deputy Secretary-General.

402. On 15 July, the Council had a briefing on post-conflict peacebuilding, in order to consider the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session (S/2014/67). The Permanent Representative of Croatia and former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Vladimir Drobnyak, presented the report, followed by the current Chair of the Commission, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, Permanent Representative of Brazil. During a subsequent informal interactive dialogue, held on the same day, the Chair of the Commission, the Chairs of country-specific configurations, countries on the Commission's agenda, the Chair of the Commission's Working Group on Lessons Learned and the Peacebuilding Support Office were invited to share views on the Commission. The informal meeting focused on the Commission's

advisory function to the Security Council, particularly the progress in focusing the content and evolving practice in the modality of interaction, as well as on how to address recurring relapse into conflict.

### Children and armed conflict

403. On 7 March 2014, the Council held an open debate on children and armed conflict chaired by the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Luxembourg. The Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui; the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Anthony Lake; and a former child soldier from Sierra Leone, Alhaji Babah Sawaneh, briefed the Council. The objective of the open debate was to encourage reflection on ways and means to make progress towards the full implementation of the children and armed conflict agenda. In his statement, the Secretary-General called upon Member States to intensify efforts to ensure that perpetrators of grave violations against children were brought to justice. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict outlined the situation of children in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Central African Republic and South Sudan and welcomed the endorsement of the "Children, not soldiers" campaign launched on 6 March 2014 in association with UNICEF. The Executive Director of UNICEF emphasized the importance of both prevention of the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and the reintegration of those children, underlining that educating and training those children was an investment in the future of the countries concerned. Alhaji Babah Sawaneh, who was forcefully abducted and conscripted into an armed group at the age of 10, shared his story with the Council. The Council adopted unanimously resolution 2143 (2014) aimed at addressing the widespread impact of armed conflict on children.

### Protection of civilians in armed conflict

404. On 19 August 2013, the Council held an open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina, Susana Ruiz Cerutti, presided over the debate. Briefings were given by the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navanethem Pillay,

the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, and the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Philip Spoerri.

405. On 12 February 2014, the Council held an open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/3](#)). Briefings were given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and the Director-General of ICRC, Yves Daccord.

### **The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security**

406. On 19 February 2014, the Council held an open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania presided over the debate. The Secretary-General briefed the Council, also drawing on issues covered in his report on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations ([S/2013/341](#)). The Secretary-General stressed that the rule of law was intrinsically linked to peace and security. He noted that strengthening the rule of law was now an integral part of the mandates of peacekeeping operations and political missions, which were providing national authorities with wide-ranging support, from constitution-making to strengthening police, justice and corrections institutions. Council members and most other delegations reiterated the importance of the rule of law in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Many delegations underlined the role of the United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions in providing support to the strengthening of rule of law institutions in host countries. Some delegations called for a more consistent commitment by the Council in mandating such support while other delegations stressed that no single model of the rule of law could be applied to all situations.

407. On 21 February, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/5](#)), in which it reaffirmed the continued recognition of the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule

of law, and emphasized the vital importance it attached to promoting justice and the rule of law as an indispensable element for peaceful coexistence and the prevention of armed conflict.

### **Women and peace and security**

408. On 18 October 2013, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security ([S/2013/525](#)), the Council held an open debate on the topic “Women, rule of law and transitional justice in conflict-affected situations”. Briefings were given by the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Women, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, the Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security of the Secretary-General of NATO and the Senior Gender Adviser on Gender Issues of OSCE. The Council adopted unanimously resolution [2122 \(2013\)](#), in which it recognized the need for consistent implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) in its own work and expressed its intention to focus more attention on women’s leadership and participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

409. On 25 April 2014, the Council held an open debate on women and peace and security with the theme “Sexual violence in conflict”. In his briefing, the Secretary-General stressed that, with political will on the part of Governments, the United Nations team of experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict could assist in building capacity to fight impunity for crimes of sexual violence, helping Governments to address reforms to the military and criminal justice systems and other crucial areas. The Council was also briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Bangura, who noted the great emphasis that the international community had placed on combating impunity as well as the attitude of zero tolerance it had adopted towards sexual violence. A representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security stressed the importance of ending impunity for sexual violence and ensuring adequate services for survivors. Member States agreed on the need for urgent action to put an end to sexual violence in armed conflict as well as the need for perpetrators of such acts to be held accountable.

### **Human rights situations in the Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic**

410. On 9 April 2014, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The High Commissioner detailed the human rights violations prevalent in those countries. Emphasizing the role of justice in achieving sustainable peace, she underlined the role of the Council in ensuring accountability for impunity. Council members expressed their concern over the persistent violations of human rights and international humanitarian laws in those countries and cautioned perpetrators of such heinous acts of their culpability under international law. A majority of Council members called for the human rights violations in the Syrian Arab Republic to be referred to the International Criminal Court, while others urged the international community to proceed with caution in order not to exacerbate the tenuous situation.

### **Threats to international peace and security: prevention of and fight against genocide**

411. On 16 April 2014, Council members were briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General and the former Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, Colin Keating, on the topic "Prevention of and fight against genocide". The briefings were to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who were opposed to the genocide were also killed. In his briefing, the Deputy Secretary-General noted the need to seek justice for the victims and survivors, as well as the imperative for prevention of genocide in all parts of the world. In his briefing, Mr. Keating, who was the President of the Council in April 1994, apologised for the Council's inaction and blamed the massacre of more than 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutus on the failure of the Council to recognize early signs that preceded the genocide and the failure of the Secretariat to provide useful information to that end. Council members shared the opinion of the briefers that the genocide in Rwanda was a result of the lack of political will to act by the international community. They called for the effective strengthening of international and regional cooperation to avoid repetition of the tragedy

in Rwanda in future and for enhancing national capacities with respect to early warning. The Council unanimously adopted resolution [2150 \(2014\)](#), in which it called upon States to recommit themselves to prevent and fight against genocide, reaffirming the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and underlining the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed.

### **Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts**

412. On 17 December 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2129 \(2013\)](#) on the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate. By the resolution the Council renewed the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and extended it from three to four years in order to improve its coherence with budgetary timelines and the timetable for review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

413. On 29 and 30 December, the Council adopted two statements to the press condemning the terrorist attacks that occurred in Volgograd, in the Russian Federation.

414. On 27 January 2014, the Council adopted resolution [2133 \(2014\)](#), in which it called upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages.

415. On 2 March, the Council adopted a statement to the press in which its members condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack on 1 March 2014 in a railway station at Kunming, China, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries of innocent civilians.

416. On 9 May, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attacks committed by Boko Haram in Gamboru Ngala, Nigeria, on 5 May. They also condemned in the strongest terms the abduction of 276 schoolgirls on 14 April in Chibok, Nigeria, as well as the reported abduction on 5 May of eight girls in Warabe, Nigeria.

417. On 28 May, the Council issued a statement to the press, condemning the terrorist attack against the

Jewish Museum in Brussels on 24 May, which resulted in loss of life and injuries, and had a possible anti-Semitic motivation behind it.

418. On 17 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#), on measures against individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#), for 30 months from the date of expiration of the mandate in June 2015.

419. On 23 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the issue of terrorism in the Middle East, focusing on the three main groups active in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, namely the Islamic State in Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS, also known as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, or ISIL), Jabhat al-Nusra, and Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. The Council members reiterated their concern over growing terrorist threats in the region. Some called for promoting inclusion in the political process. Others insisted on the necessity to block terrorists' access to weapons and sources of funding.

420. On 28 July, the Council adopted a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/14](#)), in which it expressed grave concern over the reports of the access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), namely the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Jabhat al-Nusra, and condemned any engagement in direct or indirect trade of oil from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq involving terrorist groups.

### Small arms

421. On 26 September 2013, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, in Australia's capacity as Council President for the month of September, chaired a high-level meeting of the Council on the topic of small arms and light weapons. This was the first time in five years that the Council had taken up the issue. Briefings were given by the Secretary-General and the Vice-President of ICRC, Christine Beerli. During the meeting, Council members adopted resolution [2117 \(2013\)](#) by 14 votes in favour, with one abstention. Resolution [2117 \(2013\)](#) is the first-ever resolution to detail the Council's efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer,

destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and it elaborates practical steps to achieve this. It includes provisions, inter alia, for strengthening the implementation of Council embargoes; better securing and managing arms stockpiles; focusing the role of peacekeeping missions to combat small arms threats; and improving the United Nations capacity to tackle those threats. The Council member that abstained explained that it could not support the text as it lacked an important provision on the unacceptability of transferring small arms and light weapons to non-State actors, and expressed its belief that the root of the problem of small arms and light weapons was illicit trafficking.

### International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia

422. On 5 December 2013, the Council held a debate to consider the reports of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The Council heard briefings by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism, Judge Theodor Meron, and the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Vagn Joensen. It also heard briefings by the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Serge Brammertz, and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Mechanism, Hassan Bubacar Jallow. The briefings focused on the status of outstanding cases, the fulfilment by the Tribunals of their completion strategies, the transition to the Mechanism and the need for cooperation, including for the arrest of the remaining fugitives still wanted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

423. On 18 December 2013, the Council, by 14 votes in favour, with one abstention, adopted resolution [2130 \(2013\)](#), by which it extended the term of office of the permanent and ad litem judges at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia who are members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber (and whose names are listed in the resolution) until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the cases before the Tribunal, if sooner. The Council also requested the Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously with the aim of facilitating the closure of the Tribunal, taking into

account resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), and expressed concern that, in order to complete the work of the Tribunal, the trials and appeals would go beyond 2014.

424. On 5 June 2014, the Council held a debate to consider the reports of the two Tribunals and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The Council heard briefings by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism and the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as well as the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Mechanism on fulfilling the completion strategies by the Tribunals and the transition to the Mechanism. Some Council members paid tribute to the contribution of the two Tribunals to international criminal justice. Other Council members expressed concern over ongoing delays in fulfilling the completion strategies by the Tribunals and in the transition to the Mechanism. The Council also urged all States to strengthen their efforts to find nine fugitives and bring them for trial.

#### **Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice**

425. On 28 October 2013, at a private meeting, the Council considered the item entitled “Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice”. The Council members heard a briefing by and had an exchange of views with the President of the International Court of Justice, Judge Peter Tomka.

#### **Other matters**

##### **Implementation of the note by the President of the Council ([S/2010/507](#))**

426. On 29 October 2013, the Council held an open debate on working methods under the item “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ([S/2010/507](#))”. There was broad participation in the meeting and constructive practical proposals were put forward by speakers, demonstrating the great interest that the Member States attach to reviewing and improving the Council’s working methods. Deliberations focused on issues of transparency; interaction with non-Council members; troop- and police-contributing countries; regional and

subregional bodies; and relevant United Nations bodies and the overall efficiency of the Council.

##### **Secretary-General’s retreat**

427. On 21 and 22 April 2014, the Secretary-General held the annual retreat for the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the Security Council and their partners at the Greentree Estate in New York. During the retreat, three broad topics were discussed: managing crisis in failed States or fragile nascent ones, responding to large-scale protests against democratically elected leaders, and mission transitions and oversight.

##### **Annual memorial service for the staff members who lost their lives in the Baghdad bombing on 19 August 2003 and the United Nations personnel who lost their lives in the line of duty between September 2012 and June 2013**

428. On 19 August 2013, an annual memorial service was held in memory of the staff who lost their lives in the Baghdad bombing on 19 August 2003, as well as United Nations personnel who lost their lives in the line of duty between September 2012 and June 2013. There was a special tribute to fallen staff and survivors of the 2003 Canal Hotel bombing in Baghdad, in which 22 people were killed and 100 were wounded.

##### **Tribute to Nelson Mandela**

429. On 5 December 2013, the Council adopted a statement to the press paying tribute to the life and work of Nelson Mandela. The Council also observed a minute of silence during its discussions that day.

##### **Briefings by the Department of Political Affairs (“horizon scanning”)**

430. On 4 September 2013, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, on his visit in August to the Middle East. During his visit he travelled to Jordan, Israel and the West Bank with the Secretary-General. The Under-Secretary-General then travelled back to Jordan, before proceeding to visit Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

431. On 4 December, the Council was briefed by, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, on the work of the Department of Political Affairs in the areas of preventive diplomacy and peaceful settlement of conflicts, as well as efforts

by the Department to strengthen various United Nations mechanisms for good offices and mediation.

**Wrap-up sessions**

432. Pursuant to the note of 12 December 2012 by the President of the Security Council ([S/2012/922](#)), wrap-up sessions were convened in August 2013, and in February, March, April, May and July 2014. The first five meetings were convened as private meetings,

while the meeting in July 2014 was convened in the format of a briefing.

**Annual report of the Security Council**

433. On 30 October 2013, the Council adopted its annual report for the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 ([A/68/2](#)). On 7 November 2013, the Permanent Representative of China, in his capacity as President of the Council for the month, presented the annual report to the General Assembly.



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## Part I

# Activities relating to all questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

## I

### Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">2115 (2013)</a>	29 August 2013	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2116 (2013)</a>	18 September 2013	The situation in Liberia
<a href="#">2117 (2013)</a>	26 September 2013	Small arms
<a href="#">2118 (2013)</a>	27 September 2013	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2119 (2013)</a>	10 October 2013	The question concerning Haiti
<a href="#">2120 (2013)</a>	10 October 2013	The situation in Afghanistan
<a href="#">2121 (2013)</a>	10 October 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
<a href="#">2122 (2013)</a>	18 October 2013	Women and peace and security
<a href="#">2123 (2013)</a>	12 November 2013	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
<a href="#">2124 (2013)</a>	12 November 2013	The situation in Somalia
<a href="#">2125 (2013)</a>	18 November 2013	The situation in Somalia
<a href="#">2126 (2013)</a>	25 November 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
<a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>	5 December 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
<a href="#">2128 (2013)</a>	10 December 2013	The situation in Liberia
<a href="#">2129 (2013)</a>	17 December 2013	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
<a href="#">2130 (2013)</a>	18 December 2013	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
<a href="#">2131 (2013)</a>	18 December 2013	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2132 (2013)</a>	24 December 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

<a href="#">2133 (2014)</a>	27 January 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
<a href="#">2134 (2014)</a>	28 January 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic
<a href="#">2135 (2014)</a>	30 January 2014	The situation in Cyprus
<a href="#">2136 (2014)</a>	30 January 2014	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">2137 (2014)</a>	13 February 2014	The situation in Burundi
<a href="#">2138 (2014)</a>	13 February 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
<a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>	22 February 2014	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2140 (2014)</a>	26 February 2014	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2141 (2014)</a>	5 March 2014	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<a href="#">2142 (2014)</a>	5 March 2014	The situation in Somalia
<a href="#">2143 (2014)</a>	7 March 2014	Children and armed conflict
<a href="#">2144 (2014)</a>	14 March 2014	The situation in Libya
<a href="#">2145 (2014)</a>	17 March 2014	The situation in Afghanistan
<a href="#">2146 (2014)</a>	19 March 2014	The situation in Libya
<a href="#">2147 (2014)</a>	28 March 2014	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">2148 (2014)</a>	3 April 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
<a href="#">2149 (2014)</a>	10 April 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic
<a href="#">2150 (2014)</a>	16 April 2014	Threats to international peace and security
<a href="#">2151 (2014)</a>	28 April 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security
<a href="#">2152 (2014)</a>	29 April 2014	The situation concerning Western Sahara
<a href="#">2153 (2014)</a>	29 April 2014	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
<a href="#">2154 (2014)</a>	8 May 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security
<a href="#">2155 (2014)</a>	27 May 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
<a href="#">2156 (2014)</a>	29 May 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
<a href="#">2157 (2014)</a>	29 May 2014	The situation in Guinea-Bissau

<a href="#">2158 (2014)</a>	29 May 2014	The situation in Somalia
<a href="#">2159 (2014)</a>	9 June 2014	Non-proliferation
<a href="#">2160 (2014)</a>	17 June 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
<a href="#">2161 (2014)</a>	17 June 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
<a href="#">2162 (2014)</a>	25 June 2014	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
<a href="#">2163 (2014)</a>	25 June 2014	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2164 (2014)</a>	25 June 2014	The situation in Mali
<a href="#">2165 (2014)</a>	14 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">2166 (2014)</a>	21 July 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
<a href="#">2167 (2014)</a>	28 July 2014	United Nations peacekeeping operations
<a href="#">2168 (2014)</a>	30 July 2014	The situation in Cyprus
<a href="#">2169 (2014)</a>	30 July 2014	The situation concerning Iraq

## II

### Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<i>Statement by the President</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/12</a>	6 August 2013	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/13</a>	14 August 2013	Peace consolidation in West Africa
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/14</a>	23 August 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/15</a>	2 October 2013	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/16</a>	28 October 2013	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/17</a>	14 November 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/18</a>	25 November 2013	Central African region
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/19</a>	9 December 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/20</a>	12 December 2013	Peace and security in Africa
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/21</a>	16 December 2013	The situation in Libya
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/22</a>	18 December 2013	Peace and security in Africa
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/1</a>	10 January 2014	The situation concerning Iraq
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/2</a>	23 January 2014	The situation in Mali
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/3</a>	12 February 2014	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/4</a>	14 February 2014	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/5</a>	21 February 2014	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/6</a>	26 March 2014	The situation in Sierra Leone
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/7</a>	7 May 2014	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/8</a>	12 May 2014	Central African region

<i>Statement by the President</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/9</a>	22 May 2014	The situation in Somalia
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/10</a>	29 May 2014	The situation in the Middle East
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/11</a>	25 June 2014	The situation in Afghanistan
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/12</a>	25 June 2014	The situation in Afghanistan
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/13</a>	28 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/14</a>	28 July 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/15</a>	28 July 2014	The situation in Mali

### III

## Official communiqués issued by the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.7018</a>	14 August 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
<a href="#">S/PV.7021</a>	22 August 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Mission in Liberia
<a href="#">S/PV.7023</a>	26 August 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<a href="#">S/PV.7027</a>	29 August 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
<a href="#">S/PV.7051</a>	28 October 2013	Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice
<a href="#">S/PV.7079</a>	10 December 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
<a href="#">S/PV.7097</a>	21 January 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
<a href="#">S/PV.7122</a>	27 February 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
<a href="#">S/PV.7123</a>	28 February 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.7131</a>	10 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
<a href="#">S/PV.7133</a>	12 March 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/PV.7135</a>	14 March 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<a href="#">S/PV.7151</a>	31 March 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
<a href="#">S/PV.7156</a>	16 April 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
<a href="#">S/PV.7166</a>	30 April 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
<a href="#">S/PV.7189</a>	29 May 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
<a href="#">S/PV.7195</a>	9 June 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
<a href="#">S/PV.7200</a>	17 June 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.7201</a>	17 June 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
<a href="#">S/PV.7223</a>	23 July 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

#### **IV**

### **Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7015	6 August 2013	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security  Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/446</a> )
7016	14 August 2013	Peace consolidation in West Africa
7017	14 August 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic ( <a href="#">S/2013/470</a> )
7018	14 August 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
7019	19 August 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict  Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/447</a> )
7020	20 August 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7021	22 August 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Mission in Liberia
7022	23 August 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
7023	26 August 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7024	28 August 2013	The question concerning Haiti  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti ( <a href="#">S/2013/493</a> )
7025	29 August 2013	The situation in the Middle East  Letter dated 31 July 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/457</a> )
7026	29 August 2013	Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1160 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1199 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1203 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1239 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo ( <a href="#">S/2013/444</a> )
7027	29 August 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
7028	5 September 2013	Non-proliferation  Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>
7029	10 September 2013	The situation in Liberia  Twenty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia ( <a href="#">S/2013/479</a> )
7030	12 September 2013	The situation in Somalia  Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia ( <a href="#">S/2013/521</a> )
7031	16 September 2013	The situation in Libya  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya ( <a href="#">S/2013/516</a> )
7032	17 September 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7033	18 September 2013	The situation in Liberia  Twenty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia ( <a href="#">S/2013/479</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7034	18 September 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone  Eleventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone ( <a href="#">S/2013/547</a> )
7035	19 September 2013	The situation in Afghanistan  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security ( <a href="#">S/2013/535</a> )
7036	26 September 2013	Small arms  The impact of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons on international peace and security  Report of the Secretary-General on small arms ( <a href="#">S/2013/503</a> )  Letter dated 6 September 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/536</a> )
7037	27 September 2013	The situation in the Middle East
7038	27 September 2013	The situation in the Middle East
7039	2 October 2013	The situation in the Middle East
7040	10 October 2013	The question concerning Haiti  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti ( <a href="#">S/2013/493</a> )
7041	10 October 2013	The situation in Afghanistan
7042	10 October 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
7043	16 October 2013	The situation in Mali  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2013/582</a> )
7044	18 October 2013	Women and peace and security  Women, rule of law and transitional justice in conflict-affected situations  Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/587</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7045	21 October 2013	Security Council mission  Briefing by Security Council mission to Africa (3 to 9 October 2013)
7046	21 October 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo  Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region ( <a href="#">S/2013/569</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <a href="#">S/2013/581</a> )
7047	22 October 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7048	23 October 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan  Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ( <a href="#">S/2013/607</a> )
7049	25 October 2013	The situation in the Middle East
7050	28 October 2013	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security  Strengthening the partnership synergy between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation  Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/588</a> )
7051	28 October 2013	Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice
7052	29 October 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Security Council working methods  Letter dated 16 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/613</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7053	30 October 2013	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly
7054	30 October 2013	The situation in Somalia  Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/606</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2077 (2012)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2013/623</a> )
7055	12 November 2013	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina  Letter dated 5 November 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/646</a> )
7056	12 November 2013	The situation in Somalia  Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/606</a> )
7057	12 November 2013	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina  Letter dated 5 November 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/646</a> )
7058	14 November 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
7059	14 November 2013	The situation in Libya
7060	15 November 2013	Peace and security in Africa  Identical letters dated 21 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/624</a> )
7061	18 November 2013	The situation in Somalia  Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2077 (2012)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2013/623</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7062	18 November 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan ( <a href="#">S/2013/651</a> )
7063	19 November 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7064	19 November 2013	Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1160 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1199 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1203 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1239 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo ( <a href="#">S/2013/631</a> )
7065	20 November 2013	Central African region  Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas ( <a href="#">S/2013/671</a> )
7066	25 November 2013	Central African region  Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas ( <a href="#">S/2013/671</a> )
7067	25 November 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei ( <a href="#">S/2013/577</a> )
7068	25 November 2013	The situation concerning Iraq  First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2013/654</a> )  First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2013/661</a> )
7069	25 November 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic  Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2121 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2013/677</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7070	26 November 2013	<p>The situation in Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (<a href="#">S/2013/680</a>)</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (<a href="#">S/2013/681</a>)</p>
7071	27 November 2013	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
7072	5 December 2013	<p>The situation in the Central African Republic</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic submitted pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2121 (2013)</a> (<a href="#">S/2013/677</a>)</p>
7073	5 December 2013	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (<a href="#">S/2013/460</a>)</p> <p>Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (<a href="#">S/2013/463</a>)</p> <p>Letter dated 13 November 2013 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (<a href="#">S/2013/663</a>)</p> <p>Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President 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, addressed to the President of the Security Council (<a href="#">S/2013/678</a>)</p>

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/679</a> )
7074	9 December 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
7075	9 December 2013	The situation in Libya
7076	9 December 2013	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
7077	10 December 2013	The situation in Liberia
		Letter dated 19 November 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1521 (2003)</a> concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/683</a> )
7078	10 December 2013	The situation in Somalia
		Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia ( <a href="#">S/2013/709</a> )
7079	10 December 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
7080	11 December 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
7081	12 December 2013	Peace and security in Africa
7082	12 December 2013	Non-proliferation
		Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>
7083	16 December 2013	The situation in Libya
7084	16 December 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7085	17 December 2013	The situation in Afghanistan
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security ( <a href="#">S/2013/721</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7086	17 December 2013	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
7087	17 December 2013	Peace consolidation in West Africa  Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa ( <a href="#">S/2013/732</a> )
7088	18 December 2013	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  Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia ( <a href="#">S/2013/463</a> )  Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President 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, addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/678</a> )  Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/679</a> )
7089	18 December 2013	The situation in the Middle East  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 12 September to 3 December 2013 ( <a href="#">S/2013/716</a> )
7090	18 December 2013	Peace and security in Africa  Combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and in West Africa  Letter dated 5 December 2013 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2013/728</a> )
7091	24 December 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Letter dated 23 December 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2013/758</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7092	6 January 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic ( <a href="#">S/2013/787</a> )
7093	10 January 2014	The situation concerning Iraq
7094	13 January 2014	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <a href="#">S/2013/757</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region ( <a href="#">S/2013/773</a> )
7095	16 January 2014	The situation in Mali  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2014/1</a> )
7096	20 January 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7097	21 January 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
7098	22 January 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic
7099	23 January 2014	The situation in Mali
7100	23 January 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ( <a href="#">S/2014/26</a> )
7101	27 January 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
7102	27 January 2014	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire  Thirty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">S/2013/761</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7103	28 January 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic ( <a href="#">S/2013/787</a> )
7104	28 January 2014	The situation in Burundi  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi ( <a href="#">S/2014/36</a> )
7105	29 January 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security  War, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace  Letter dated 14 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/30</a> )
7106	30 January 2014	The situation in Cyprus  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus ( <a href="#">S/2013/781</a> )
7107	30 January 2014	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo  Letter dated 22 January 2014 from the Coordinator of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo extended pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2078 (2012)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/42</a> )
7108	10 February 2014	Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1160 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1199 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1203 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1239 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo ( <a href="#">S/2014/68</a> )
7109	12 February 2014	Protection of civilians in armed conflict  Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict ( <a href="#">S/2013/689</a> )  Letter dated 3 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/74</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7110	13 February 2014	The situation in Burundi  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi ( <a href="#">S/2014/36</a> )
7111	13 February 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Letter dated 7 February 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1591 (2005)</a> concerning the Sudan, addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/87</a> )
7112	14 February 2014	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security  European Union
7113	19 February 2014	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security  Report of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations ( <a href="#">S/2013/341</a> )  Letter dated 3 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/75</a> )
7114	20 February 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic
7115	21 February 2014	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security  Report of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations ( <a href="#">S/2013/341</a> )  Letter dated 3 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/75</a> )
7116	22 February 2014	The situation in the Middle East
7117	24 February 2014	Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7118	25 February 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7119	26 February 2014	The situation in the Middle East
7120	26 February 2014	Security Council mission Briefing of the Security Council mission to Mali (31 January to 3 February 2014)
7121	26 February 2014	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau ( <a href="#">S/2014/105</a> )
7122	27 February 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> ) Wrap-up session
7123	28 February 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7124	1 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7125	3 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7126	5 March 2014	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
7127	5 March 2014	The situation in Somalia
7128	6 March 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic pursuant to paragraph 48 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2014/142</a> )
7129	7 March 2014	Children and armed conflict Letter dated 1 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/144</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7130	10 March 2014	The situation in Libya  Note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/106</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya ( <a href="#">S/2014/131</a> )
7131	10 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7132	11 March 2014	The situation in Somalia  Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia ( <a href="#">S/2014/140</a> )
7133	12 March 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
7134	13 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7135	14 March 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
7136	14 March 2014	The situation in Libya  Note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/106</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya ( <a href="#">S/2014/131</a> )
7137	14 March 2014	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo  Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region ( <a href="#">S/2014/153</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <a href="#">S/2014/157</a> )
7138	15 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7139	17 March 2014	The situation in Afghanistan  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security ( <a href="#">S/2014/163</a> )
7140	18 March 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7141	18 March 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan ( <a href="#">S/2014/158</a> )
7142	19 March 2014	The situation in Libya
7143	19 March 2014	Post-conflict peacebuilding  Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict ( <a href="#">S/2012/746</a> )
7144	19 March 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7145	20 March 2014	The situation in Liberia  Twenty-seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia ( <a href="#">S/2014/123</a> )
7146	20 March 2014	Non-proliferation  Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>
7147	24 March 2014	The question concerning Haiti  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti ( <a href="#">S/2014/162</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7148	26 March 2014	The situation in Sierra Leone  Final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone ( <a href="#">S/2014/192</a> )
7149	27 March 2014	The situation concerning Iraq  Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2014/190</a> )  Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2014/191</a> )
7150	28 March 2014	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo  Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region ( <a href="#">S/2014/153</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <a href="#">S/2014/157</a> )
7151	31 March 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
7152	3 April 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ( <a href="#">S/2014/138</a> )
7153	10 April 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic  Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic submitted pursuant to paragraph 48 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2014/142</a> )
7154	13 April 2014	Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/264</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7155	16 April 2014	Threats to international peace and security  Prevention and fight against genocide  Letter dated 11 April 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/265</a> )
7156	16 April 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
7157	16 April 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7158	23 April 2014	The situation in Mali  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2014/229</a> )
7159	24 April 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan  Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ( <a href="#">S/2014/279</a> )
7160	25 April 2014	Women and peace and security  Sexual violence in conflict  Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence ( <a href="#">S/2014/181</a> )
7161	28 April 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security  Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities  Report of the Secretary-General on securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform ( <a href="#">S/2013/480</a> )  Letter dated 1 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/238</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7162	29 April 2014	The situation concerning Western Sahara  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara ( <a href="#">S/2014/258</a> )
7163	29 April 2014	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire  Letter dated 14 April 2014 from the Vice-Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/266</a> )
7164	29 April 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7165	29 April 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7166	30 April 2014	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2010/507</a> )  Wrap-up session
7167	2 May 2014	Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/264</a> )
7168	2 May 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
7169	7 May 2014	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction  Commemorating the tenth anniversary of resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> and looking ahead  Letter dated 2 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/313</a> )
7170	8 May 2014	Maintenance of international peace and security
7171	12 May 2014	Central African region  Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas ( <a href="#">S/2014/319</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7172	12 May 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
7173	13 May 2014	The situation in Libya
7174	14 May 2014	The situation in Burundi
7175	14 May 2014	The situation in the Middle East
7176	15 May 2014	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina  Letter dated 2 May 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/314</a> )
7177	19 May 2014	The situation in Guinea-Bissau  Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau ( <a href="#">S/2014/332</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau ( <a href="#">S/2014/333</a> )
7178	20 May 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7179	20 May 2014	The situation in Mali
7180	22 May 2014	The situation in the Middle East
7181	22 May 2014	The situation in Somalia  Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia ( <a href="#">S/2014/330</a> )
7182	27 May 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
7183	27 May 2014	Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1160 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1199 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1203 (1998)</a> , <a href="#">1239 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo ( <a href="#">S/2014/305</a> )
7184	28 May 2014	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
7185	28 May 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7186	29 May 2014	<p>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (<a href="#">S/2014/336</a>)</p>
7187	29 May 2014	<p>The situation in Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (<a href="#">S/2014/332</a>)</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (<a href="#">S/2014/333</a>)</p>
7188	29 May 2014	<p>The situation in Somalia</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (<a href="#">S/2014/330</a>)</p>
7189	29 May 2014	<p>Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (<a href="#">S/2010/507</a>)</p> <p>Wrap-up session</p>
7190	29 May 2014	The situation in the Middle East
7191	4 June 2014	The situation in Somalia
7192	5 June 2014	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Letter dated 15 May 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (<a href="#">S/2014/343</a>)</p> <p>Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (<a href="#">S/2014/350</a>)</p>

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the President 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, addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/351</a> )
7193	9 June 2014	Non-proliferation
7194	9 June 2014	The situation in Libya
7195	9 June 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
7196	11 June 2014	United Nations peacekeeping operations
		New trends
		Letter dated 1 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2014/384</a> )
7197	16 June 2014	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
		Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">S/2014/342</a> )
7198	17 June 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
7199	17 June 2014	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
7200	17 June 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
7201	17 June 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7202	18 June 2014	The situation in Mali  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2014/403</a> )
7203	19 June 2014	Peace and security in Africa  Report of the Secretary-General on the progress towards the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel ( <a href="#">S/2014/397</a> )
7204	23 June 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7205	24 June 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7206	24 June 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic
7207	25 June 2014	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire  Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire ( <a href="#">S/2014/342</a> )
7208	25 June 2014	The situation in Afghanistan  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security ( <a href="#">S/2014/420</a> )
7209	25 June 2014	The situation in the Middle East  Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 11 March to 28 May 2014 ( <a href="#">S/2014/401</a> )
7210	25 June 2014	The situation in Mali  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2014/403</a> )
7211	25 June 2014	Non-proliferation  Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7212	26 June 2014	The situation in the Middle East  Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a> ( <a href="#">S/2014/427</a> )
7213	8 July 2014	Peace consolidation in West Africa  Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa ( <a href="#">S/2014/442</a> )
7214	10 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7215	11 July 2014	The situation in the Central African Republic  Letter dated 26 June 2014 from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a> addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/452</a> )
7216	14 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East
7217	15 July 2014	Post-conflict peacebuilding  Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session ( <a href="#">S/2014/67</a> )
7218	17 July 2014	The situation in Libya
7219	18 July 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7220	18 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7221	21 July 2014	Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2014/136</a> )
7222	22 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7223	23 July 2014	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1353 (2001)</a> , annex II, sections A and B  United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
7224	23 July 2014	<p>The situation concerning Iraq</p> <p>Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a> (<a href="#">S/2014/480</a>)</p> <p>Third report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a> (<a href="#">S/2014/485</a>)</p>
7225	28 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7226	28 July 2014	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
7227	28 July 2014	The situation in Mali
7228	28 July 2014	<p>United Nations peacekeeping operations</p> <p>The United Nations and regional partnership and its evolution</p> <p>Letter dated 3 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (<a href="#">S/2014/478</a>)</p>
7229	30 July 2014	<p>The situation in Cyprus</p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (<a href="#">S/2014/461</a>)</p>
7230	30 July 2014	<p>The situation concerning Iraq</p> <p>Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a> (<a href="#">S/2014/480</a>)</p> <p>Third report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a> (<a href="#">S/2014/485</a>)</p>
7231	30 July 2014	<p>Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (<a href="#">S/2010/507</a>)</p> <p>Letter dated 22 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (<a href="#">S/2014/526</a>)</p>
7232	31 July 2014	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

**V**  
**Meetings of the Security Council and troop- and police-**  
**contributing countries held during the period from**  
**1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">7018</a>	14 August 2013	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
<a href="#">7021</a>	22 August 2013	United Nations Mission in Liberia
<a href="#">7023</a>	26 August 2013	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<a href="#">7079</a>	10 December 2013	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
<a href="#">7097</a>	21 January 2014	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
<a href="#">7133</a>	12 March 2014	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">7135</a>	14 March 2014	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<a href="#">7156</a>	16 April 2014	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
<a href="#">7195</a>	9 June 2014	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
<a href="#">7200</a>	17 June 2014	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
<a href="#">7201</a>	17 June 2014	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
<a href="#">7223</a>	23 July 2014	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

## **VI**

### **Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council held during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

#### **Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission**

##### **Seventy-sixth session**

19 to 21 November 2013

##### **Seventy-seventh session**

29 and 30 April 2014

#### **Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea**

##### **Informal consultations/meetings**

13 September; 13 November 2013; 10 January; 21 February; 27 March; 15 May 2014

#### **Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities**

##### **Informal consultations/meetings**

13 September; 1, 15 and 18 November; 3 and 13 December 2013; 27 January; 11 and 25 February; 21 April; 22 May; 11 and 24 June 2014

#### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism**

##### **Formal/plenary meetings**

19 September (273rd); 20 September (274th); 24 October (275th); 7 November (276th); 21 November (277th); 19 December 2013 (278th); 23 January (279th); 27 February (280th); 20 March (281st); 17 April (282nd); 8 May (283rd); 5 June (284th); 10 July (285th); 31 July 2014 (286th)

#### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) concerning Liberia**

##### **Informal consultations/meetings**

19 November 2013; 24 January; 14 March; 16 May 2014

#### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

##### **Informal consultations/meetings**

17 January; 4 April; 19 June 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)**

**Formal/plenary meetings**

12 August (56th); 8 November (57th); 18 December (58th) 2013; 30 January (59th); 9 June (60th) 2014

**Informal consultations/meetings**

18 September (3 meetings); 9, 16 and 18 December 2013; 30 January; 19 March; 3 April; 9 and 10 June; 1 July 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

11 October; 9 December 2013; 21 March; 11 April; 18 June 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

16 August; 13 November 2013; 4 February; 9 May 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#)**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

11 September; 25 October; 20 December 2013; 24 January; 24 February; 10 April; 16 June 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#)**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

26 August; 23 October; 21 November 2013; 20 January; 17 March; 2 and 23 June 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

6 November 2013; 26 February; 29 May; 2 June 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#)**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

22 October; 17 December 2013; 11 February; 22 May 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau**

**Informal consultations/meetings**

9 April 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic**

**Formal/plenary meetings**

16 January (1st); 6 February 2014 (2nd)

**Informal consultations/meetings**

5 March; 1 and 5 May; 25 June 2014

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#)**

**Formal/plenary meetings**

30 April 2014 (1st)

**Informal consultations/meetings**

5 May; 20 and 24 June; 30 July 2014

**Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations**

30 August; 16 September; 15 November; 20 December 2013; 15 and 30 May; 27 June; 25 July 2014

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa**

23 May 2014

**Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict**

**Formal/plenary meetings**

16 August (40th); 25 October (41st); 6 December (42nd) 2013; 14 February (43rd); 1 May (44th); 2 June (45th); 6 June (46th); 20 June (47th); 21 July (48th) 2014

**Informal consultations/meetings**

16 and 30 August; 6, 13 and 20 September; 21 October; 22 November; 16 December 2013; 10, 15, 24 and 27 January; 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 21 and 22 April; 9, 16, 21, 22 and 30 May; 13 June 2014

**Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions**

13, 15 and 26 August; 3 and 20 September; 16 and 23 October; 12 November; 6 and 17 December 2013; 30 January; 26 February; 3 April; 9 and 27 May; 30 June; 24 July 2014

**Informal Working Group on International Tribunals**

1 and 5 August; 20 November; 4, 5 and 18 December 2013; 4 June 2014

## VII

### Annual reports of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council issued during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

#### A. Annual reports of committees

<a href="#">S/2013/791</a>	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">751 (1992)</a> and <a href="#">1907 (2009)</a> concerning Somalia and Eritrea
<a href="#">S/2013/792</a>	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities
<a href="#">S/2013/755</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1521 (2003)</a> concerning Liberia
<a href="#">S/2013/747</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1533 (2004)</a> concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/2013/751</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> concerning Côte d'Ivoire
<a href="#">S/2013/788</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1591 (2005)</a> concerning the Sudan
<a href="#">S/2013/756</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1718 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/394</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/790</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a> concerning Libya
<a href="#">S/2013/789</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/779</a>	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> concerning Guinea-Bissau

#### B. Annual reports of working groups

<a href="#">S/2013/786</a>	Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations
<a href="#">S/2013/710</a>	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
<a href="#">S/2013/794</a>	Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

## VIII

### Reports of panels and monitoring mechanisms issued during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>Pursuant to</i>
<b>Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team</b>		
<a href="#">S/2013/467</a>	2 August 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2083 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/656</a>	10 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2082 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/41</a>	22 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2083 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/402</a>	9 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2082 (2012)</a>
<b>Central African Republic: Panel of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2014/452</a>	26 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire: Group of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2013/605</a>	11 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/266</a>	14 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo: Group of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2014/42</a>	22 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2078 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/428</a>	19 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2136 (2014)</a>
<b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Panel of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2014/147</a>	6 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2141 (2014)</a>
<b>Islamic Republic of Iran: Panel of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2014/394</a>	11 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2105 (2013)</a>
<b>Liberia: Panel of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2013/683</a>	19 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2079 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/363</a>	16 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2128 (2013)</a>
<b>Libya: Panel of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2014/106</a>	15 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2095 (2013)</a>
<b>Sudan: Panel of Experts</b>		
<a href="#">S/2014/87</a>	7 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2091 (2013)</a>

## **IX**

### **Reports of Security Council missions issued during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Report</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/173</a>	11 March 2014	Report of the Security Council mission to Mali, 1 to 3 February 2014
<a href="#">S/2014/242</a>	3 April 2014	Report of the Security Council mission to Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, 18 to 24 May 2012
<a href="#">S/2014/341</a>	13 May 2014	Report of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia (including the African Union), 3 to 9 October 2013

## X Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Established by resolution</i>	<i>Resolution(s) relating to the operation's mandate adopted during the reporting period</i>
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	47 (1948)	None
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	50 (1948)	None
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	186 (1964)	2135 (2014) 2168 (2014)
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	350 (1974)	2131 (2013) 2163 (2014)
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	425 (1978) 426 (1978)	2115 (2013)
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	690 (1991)	2152 (2014)
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	1244 (1999)	None
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	1509 (2003)	2116 (2013)
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	1528 (2004)	2162 (2014)
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	1542 (2004)	2119 (2013)
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	1769 (2007)	None
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	1925 (2010)	2147 (2014)
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	1990 (2011)	2126 (2013) 2156 (2014)
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	1996 (2011)	2155 (2014)
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	2100 (2013)	2164 (2014)
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	2149 (2014)	

## XI

### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<i>Mission or office</i>	<i>Established by</i>	<i>Decisions relating to the mandate adopted during the reporting period</i>
United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)	<a href="#">S/2001/1129</a>	<a href="#">S/2013/759</a>
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	<a href="#">1401 (2002)</a>	<a href="#">2145 (2014)</a>
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	<a href="#">1500 (2003)</a>	<a href="#">2169 (2014)</a>
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	<a href="#">S/2007/280</a>	None
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)*	<a href="#">1829 (2008)</a>	
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)**	<a href="#">S/PRST/2009/5</a>	<a href="#">2134 (2014)</a> <a href="#">2149 (2014)</a>
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	<a href="#">1876 (2009)</a>	<a href="#">2157 (2014)</a>
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	<a href="#">S/2010/457</a>	<a href="#">S/2014/104</a>
United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)	<a href="#">64/288</a>	None
United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)	<a href="#">1959 (2010)</a>	<a href="#">2137 (2014)</a>
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	<a href="#">2009 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2144 (2014)</a>
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	<a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2158 (2014)</a>

\* Mandate expired on 31 March 2014, pursuant to resolution [2097 \(2013\)](#).

\*\* Subsumed into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014.

## **XII**

### **Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/475</a>	1 August 2013	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
<a href="#">S/2013/470</a>	5 August 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
<a href="#">S/2013/479</a>	12 August 2013	Twenty-sixth progress report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia
<a href="#">S/2013/480</a>	13 August 2013	Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform
<a href="#">S/2013/493</a>	19 August 2013	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<a href="#">S/2013/499</a>	21 August 2013	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/2013/503</a>	22 August 2013	Small arms
<a href="#">S/2013/521</a>	3 September 2013	Somalia
<a href="#">S/2013/524</a>	4 September 2013	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
<a href="#">S/2013/525</a>	4 September 2013	Women and peace and security
<a href="#">S/2013/516</a>	5 September 2013	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
<a href="#">S/2013/535</a>	6 September 2013	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
<a href="#">S/2013/542</a>	12 September 2013	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (1 July to 12 September 2013)
<a href="#">S/2013/547</a>	12 September 2013	Eleventh report on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
<a href="#">S/2013/569</a>	24 September 2013	Implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region
<a href="#">S/2013/577</a>	27 September 2013	The situation in Abyei
<a href="#">S/2013/581</a>	30 September 2013	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/2013/582</a>	1 October 2013	The situation in Mali
<a href="#">S/2013/607</a>	14 October 2013	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/612</a>	16 October 2013	Eighteenth semi-annual report on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1559 (2004)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/623</a>	21 October 2013	The situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia
<a href="#">S/2013/631</a>	28 October 2013	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
<a href="#">S/2013/651</a>	8 November 2013	South Sudan
<a href="#">S/2013/654</a>	11 November 2013	First report pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/650</a>	13 November 2013	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/661</a>	13 November 2013	First report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/671</a>	14 November 2013	Activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas
<a href="#">S/2013/677</a>	15 November 2013	Report on the Central African Republic pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution <a href="#">2121 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/680</a>	19 November 2013	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/2013/681</a>	19 November 2013	Developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/2013/689</a>	22 November 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
<a href="#">S/2013/706</a>	27 November 2013	The situation in Abyei
<a href="#">S/2013/709</a>	2 December 2013	Somalia
<a href="#">S/2013/716</a>	3 December 2013	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (12 September to 3 December 2013)
<a href="#">S/2013/721</a>	6 December 2013	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
<a href="#">S/2013/732</a>	11 December 2013	Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa
<a href="#">S/2013/757</a>	17 December 2013	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/2013/749</a>	18 December 2013	Fifth report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">1956 (2010)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/761</a>	24 December 2013	Thirty-third report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/773</a>	23 December 2013	Implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region
<a href="#">S/2013/781</a>	30 December 2013	United Nations operation in Cyprus
<a href="#">S/2013/787</a>	31 December 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
<a href="#">S/2014/1</a>	2 January 2014	The situation in Mali
<a href="#">S/2014/5</a>	6 January 2014	Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict
<a href="#">S/2014/9</a>	9 January 2014	Work of the United Nations to help States and subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism
<a href="#">S/2014/26</a>	15 January 2014	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<a href="#">S/2014/36</a>	20 January 2014	United Nations Office in Burundi
<a href="#">S/2014/31</a>	27 January 2014	Children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic
<a href="#">S/2014/68</a>	30 January 2014	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
<a href="#">S/2014/105</a>	14 February 2014	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/2014/123</a>	18 February 2014	Twenty-seventh progress report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia
<a href="#">S/2014/126</a>	25 February 2014	The situation in Abyei
<a href="#">S/2014/138</a>	25 February 2014	Special report on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<a href="#">S/2014/130</a>	26 February 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/131</a>	26 February 2014	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
<a href="#">S/2014/140</a>	3 March 2014	Somalia
<a href="#">S/2014/142</a>	3 March 2014	Report on the Central African Republic pursuant to paragraph 48 of resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/153</a>	5 March 2014	Implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region
<a href="#">S/2014/157</a>	5 March 2014	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/2014/158</a>	6 March 2014	South Sudan

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/162</a>	7 March 2014	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<a href="#">S/2014/163</a>	7 March 2014	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
<a href="#">S/2014/181</a>	13 March 2014	Conflict-related sexual violence
<a href="#">S/2014/190</a>	14 March 2014	Second report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/191</a>	14 March 2014	Second report pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/192</a>	17 March 2014	Final report on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
<a href="#">S/2014/199</a>	18 March 2014	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (4 December 2013 to 10 March 2014)
<a href="#">S/2014/208</a>	24 March 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/221</a>	26 March 2014	Third report pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution <a href="#">1958 (2010)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/229</a>	28 March 2014	The situation in Mali
<a href="#">S/2014/258</a>	10 April 2014	The situation concerning Western Sahara
<a href="#">S/2014/267</a>	14 April 2014	Children and armed conflict in Mali
<a href="#">S/2014/279</a>	15 April 2014	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<a href="#">S/2014/295</a>	23 April 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/296</a>	24 April 2014	Nineteenth semi-annual report on the implementation of resolution <a href="#">1559 (2004)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/305</a>	29 April 2014	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
<a href="#">S/2014/319</a>	6 May 2014	Activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas
<a href="#">S/2014/330</a>	12 May 2014	Somalia
<a href="#">S/2014/332</a>	12 May 2014	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/2014/333</a>	12 May 2014	Developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
<a href="#">S/2014/336</a>	13 May 2014	The situation in Abyei

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/339</a>	15 May 2014	Children and armed conflict
<a href="#">S/2014/342</a>	15 May 2014	Thirty-fourth report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
<a href="#">S/2014/365</a>	22 May 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/397</a>	6 June 2014	Progress towards the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel
<a href="#">S/2014/403</a>	9 June 2014	The situation in Mali
<a href="#">S/2014/401</a>	10 June 2014	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (11 March to 28 May 2014)
<a href="#">S/2014/420</a>	18 June 2014	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
<a href="#">S/2014/422</a>	18 June 2014	Sixth report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">1956 (2010)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/427</a>	20 June 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/438</a>	26 June 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/442</a>	26 June 2014	Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa
<a href="#">S/2014/450</a>	30 June 2014	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/2014/453</a>	30 June 2014	Children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<a href="#">S/2014/449</a>	11 July 2014	Fulfilling our collective responsibility: international assistance and the responsibility to protect
<a href="#">S/2014/480</a>	8 July 2014	Third report pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/461</a>	9 July 2014	United Nations operation in Cyprus
<a href="#">S/2014/485</a>	11 July 2014	Third report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/515</a>	22 July 2014	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<a href="#">S/2014/518</a>	23 July 2014	The situation in Abyei
<a href="#">S/2014/525</a>	23 July 2014	Implementation of resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/537</a>	25 July 2014	South Sudan
<a href="#">S/2014/550</a>	31 July 2014	United Nations Office in Burundi

### **XIII**

#### **Summary statements by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council was seized during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

[S/2013/10/Add.31](#)-52

[S/2014/10](#) and Add.1-31

## **XIV**

### **Notes by the President of the Security Council issued during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/513</a>	28 August 2013	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
<a href="#">S/2013/515</a>	28 August 2013	Working methods and procedure
<a href="#">S/2013/2/Rev.1</a>	23 September 2013	Bureaux of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/630</a>	28 October 2013	Working methods and procedure
<a href="#">S/2013/635</a>	30 October 2013	Adoption of the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly
<a href="#">S/2013/657</a>	11 November 2013	Agenda item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”
<a href="#">S/2013/668</a>	29 November 2013	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
<a href="#">S/2014/2</a> and <a href="#">Add.1</a> and <a href="#">Rev.1</a> and <a href="#">2</a>	2 January, 25 March and 24 April 2014	Bureaux of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/106</a>	19 February 2014	Report of the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1973 (2011)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/116</a>	3 March 2014	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
<a href="#">S/2014/147</a>	6 March 2014	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1874 (2009)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/268</a>	14 April 2014	Working methods and procedure
<a href="#">S/2014/391</a>	4 June 2014	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
<a href="#">S/2014/393</a>	5 June 2014	Working methods and procedure: subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/394</a>	11 June 2014	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1929 (2010)</a>

**XV**  
**Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of  
the Security Council for the period from 1 August 2013 to  
31 July 2014**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
August 2013	Argentina	<a href="#">S/2014/3</a>
September 2013	Australia	<a href="#">S/2013/701</a>
October 2013	Azerbaijan	<a href="#">S/2013/770</a>
November 2013	China	<a href="#">S/2013/793</a>
December 2013	France	<a href="#">S/2014/247</a>
January 2014	Jordan	<a href="#">S/2014/592</a>
February 2014	Lithuania	<a href="#">S/2014/392</a>
March 2014	Luxembourg	<a href="#">S/2014/575</a>
April 2014	Nigeria	<a href="#">S/2014/446</a>
May 2014	Republic of Korea	<a href="#">S/2014/593</a>
June 2014	Russian Federation	<a href="#">S/2014/594</a>
July 2014	Rwanda	<a href="#">S/2014/595</a>



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## Part II

# Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

## Chapter 1

### Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

#### A. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

##### Meetings of the Council

7020 (20 August 2013); 7032 (17 September 2013); 7047 (22 October 2013); 7063 (19 November 2013); 7084 (16 December 2013); 7096 (20 January 2014); 7118 (25 February 2014); 7140 (18 March 2014); 7164 (29 April 2014); 7178 (20 May 2014); 7204 (23 June 2014); 7214 (10 July 2014); 7220 (18 July 2014); 7222 (22 July 2014); 7225 (28 July 2014); 7232 (31 July 2014)

##### Consultations of the whole

20 August; 17 September; 19 November; 16 December 2013; 25 February; 18 March; 10 July 2014

##### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/13](#)

##### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/524</a>	4 September 2013	General Assembly resolution <a href="#">67/23</a>

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/484</a>	13 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/487</a>	13 August 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/505</a>	23 August 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/509</a>	26 August 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/514</a>	28 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/567</a>	20 September 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/600</a>	9 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/619</a>	17 October 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/632</a>	28 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/638</a>	30 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/641</a>	1 November 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/665</a>	13 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/666</a>	13 November 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/708</a>	27 November 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/712</a>	29 November 2013	Identical notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/729</a>	10 December 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/752</a>	19 December 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/767</a>	24 December 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/771</a>	26 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/782</a>	30 December 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/14</a>	9 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/16</a>	10 January 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/23</a>	14 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/28</a>	16 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/47</a>	23 January 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/49</a>	22 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/59</a>	28 January 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/62</a>	29 January 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/82</a>	6 February 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/107</a>	18 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/118</a>	20 February 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/128</a>	25 February 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/135</a>	27 February 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/185</a>	3 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/154</a>	5 March 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/161</a>	6 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Guinea to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/180</a>	12 March 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/205</a>	20 March 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/214</a>	24 March 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/227</a>	26 March 2014	Letter from the representatives of Indonesia and Japan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/257</a>	9 April 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/280</a>	16 April 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/289</a>	21 April 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/290</a>	21 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/301</a>	25 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/317</a>	5 May 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/325</a>	7 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/335</a>	12 May 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/347</a>	15 May 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/381</a>	29 May 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/385</a>	2 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/396</a>	5 June 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/416</a>	17 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/418</a>	17 June 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/429</a>	20 June 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/454</a>	30 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/455</a>	30 June 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/468</a>	2 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/471</a>	3 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/473</a>	7 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/474</a>	7 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/479</a>	8 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/483</a>	9 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/486</a>	11 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/489</a>	11 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/491</a>	14 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/495</a>	15 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/499</a>	16 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/506</a>	17 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/513</a>	21 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/514</a>	21 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/519</a>	23 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/530</a>	24 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/539</a>	25 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/551</a>	30 July 2014	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/561</a>	30 July 2014	Letter from the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Iran (Islamic Republic of) to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
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## **B. The situation in the Middle East**

### **1. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force**

#### **Meetings of the Council**

7089 (18 December 2013); 7209 (25 June 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.B)

#### **Consultations of the whole**

19 September; 16 December 2013

#### **Resolutions adopted**

[2131 \(2013\)](#); [2163 \(2014\)](#)

#### **Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated**

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Resolution 50 (1948)	Established
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(A number of military observers are assigned to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Resolution <a href="#">350 (1974)</a>	Established
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Resolution <a href="#">2131 (2013)</a>	Mandate renewed until 30 June 2014
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Resolution <a href="#">2163 (2014)</a>	Mandate renewed until 31 December 2014
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#### **Reports of the Secretary-General**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/542</a>	12 September 2013	Resolution <a href="#">350 (1974)</a> and subsequent resolutions, including resolution <a href="#">2108 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/716</a>	3 December 2013	Resolution <a href="#">350 (1974)</a> and subsequent resolutions, including resolution <a href="#">2108 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/199</a>	18 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">350 (1974)</a> and subsequent resolutions, including resolution <a href="#">2131 (2013)</a>

<a href="#">S/2014/401</a>	10 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">350 (1974)</a> and subsequent resolutions, including resolution <a href="#">2131 (2013)</a>
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**Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2013/498</a>	19 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/549</a>	13 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/601</a>	9 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/711</a>	2 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/743</a>	16 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/97</a>	12 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/156</a>	5 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/201</a>	19 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/219</a>	25 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/388</a>	3 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/415</a>	17 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/434</a>	23 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/435</a>	23 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## 2. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#)

### Meetings of the Council

7025 (29 August 2013); 7190 (29 May 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.C)

### Consultations of the whole

20 and 22 August; 26 November; 16 December 2013; 25 March; 9 July 2014

### Resolutions adopted

[2115 \(2013\)](#)

### Presidential statements

S/PRST/2014/10

## Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Resolution 50 (1948)      Established

(A number of military observers are assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon)

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Resolutions [425 \(1978\)](#)  
and [426 \(1978\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2115 \(2013\)](#)      Mandate extended until 31 August 2014

## Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/457</a>	31 July 2013	Resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/650</a>	13 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/130</a>	26 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/438</a>	26 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/554</a>	31 July 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>

## Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/485</a>	13 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/486</a>	13 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/489</a>	14 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/502</a>	14 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/514</a>	28 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/522</a>	29 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/527</a>	4 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/537</a>	6 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/545</a>	12 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/546</a>	12 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/548</a>	12 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/590</a>	30 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/596</a>	8 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/604</a>	11 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/626</a>	23 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/658</a>	4 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/693</a>	25 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/713</a>	25 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/745</a>	16 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/780</a>	30 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/11</a>	30 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/18</a>	9 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/25</a>	14 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/70</a>	27 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/86</a>	7 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/155</a>	24 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/134</a>	27 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/204</a>	19 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/216</a>	24 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/254</a>	9 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/284</a>	9 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/278</a>	14 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/294</a>	16 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/325</a>	7 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/326</a>	8 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/359</a>	19 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/366</a>	19 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/411</a>	12 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/412</a>	16 June 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/482</a>	24 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/494</a>	14 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/507</a>	17 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/548</a>	23 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### 3. Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#)

#### Consultations of the whole

24 October 2013; 6 May 2014

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/612</a>	16 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">1559 (2004)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/296</a>	24 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1559 (2004)</a>

### 4. Security Council resolution [1595 \(2005\)](#)

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/702</a>	20 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/703</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

### 5. The situation in the Middle East

#### Consultations of the whole

15 August; 17 September; 25 October; 19 November; 16 December 2013;  
25 February; 18 March; 20 May; 23 June 2014

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/514</a>	28 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/325</a>	7 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## 6. Other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East

### (a) Syrian Arab Republic

#### Meetings of the Council

7038 (27 September 2013); 7039 (2 October 2013); 7049 (25 October 2013); 7116 (22 February 2014); 7180 (22 May 2014); 7212 (26 June 2014); 7216 (14 July 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

20 and 21 August; 16, 17 and 26 September; 10 and 25 October; 4, 5 and 19 November; 2, 4, 12 and 16 December 2013; 8 January; 6, 13 and 25 February; 5, 13, 18 and 28 March; 17, 23 and 30 April; 8 and 13 May; 4 and 26 June; 7 and 30 July 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2118 \(2013\)](#); [2139 \(2014\)](#); [2165 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/15

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/208</a>	24 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/295</a>	23 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/365</a>	22 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/427</a>	20 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/525</a>	23 July 2014	Resolutions <a href="#">2139 (2014)</a> and <a href="#">2165 (2014)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/465</a>	2 August 2013	Letter from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/492</a>	15 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/500</a>	21 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Italy to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/514</a>	28 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/520</a>	31 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/529</a>	5 September 2013	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/533</a>	6 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/541</a>	9 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/540</a>	10 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/553</a>	16 September 2013	Note by the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/563</a>	19 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/564</a>	19 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Denmark to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/565</a>	19 September 2013	Letter from the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/571</a>	24 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/573</a>	24 September 2013	Letter from the observer of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/580</a>	27 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/591</a>	7 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/595</a>	7 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/603</a>	11 October 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/608</a>	13 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/609</a>	16 October 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/618</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/625</a>	23 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/628</a>	24 October 2013	Letter from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/629</a>	28 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/643</a>	4 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/644</a>	4 November 2013	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/645</a>	4 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Hungary to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/667</a>	14 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/686</a>	22 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/690</a>	25 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/693</a>	25 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/699</a>	26 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/700</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/714</a>	3 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/715</a>	3 December 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/719</a>	4 December 2013	Letter from the representative of the Italy to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/723</a>	6 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/727</a>	9 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/730</a>	10 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/731</a>	11 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/735</a>	13 December 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/739</a>	16 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/742</a>	16 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/762</a>	24 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/763</a>	24 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/766</a>	24 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/774</a>	27 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/52</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/66</a>	29 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/245</a>	6 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/88</a>	8 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/89</a>	10 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/92</a>	11 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/102</a>	13 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/108</a>	14 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/133</a>	27 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/182</a>	13 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Netherlands to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/195</a>	17 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/207</a>	21 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/209</a>	22 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/212</a>	24 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/217</a>	25 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/218</a>	25 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/220</a>	26 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/223</a>	26 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/224</a>	26 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/232</a>	28 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/244</a>	2 April 2014	Letter from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/255</a>	9 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/260</a>	10 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/269</a>	11 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/274</a>	11 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/271</a>	14 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/285</a>	16 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/287</a>	17 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/292</a>	22 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/300</a>	25 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/304</a>	28 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/308</a>	30 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/309</a>	30 April 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/324</a>	8 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/334</a>	12 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/361</a>	19 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/362</a>	21 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Netherlands to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/368</a>	23 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/370</a>	23 May 2014	Letter from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/372</a>	24 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/378</a>	27 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/379</a>	28 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/386</a>	2 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/389</a>	3 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/407</a>	13 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/426</a>	18 June 2014	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/432</a>	23 June 2014	Letter from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/433</a>	23 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/439</a>	25 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/444</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/462</a>	1 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/484</a>	10 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/505</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/533</a>	25 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/547</a>	29 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/559</a>	31 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the President of the Security Council

(b) **Yemen**

**Meetings of the Council**

7037 (27 September 2013); 7119 (26 February 2014); 7175 (14 May 2014)

**Consultations of the whole**

27 November 2013; 28 January; 24 April; 14 May; 20 June; 9 July 2014

**Resolutions adopted**

[2140 \(2014\)](#)

**Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2014/282</a>	16 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/465</a>	2 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 2

### The situation in Cyprus

#### Meetings of the Council

7106 (30 January 2014); 7229 (30 July 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.A)

#### Consultations of the whole

22 January; 11 February; 24 July 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2135 \(2014\)](#); [2168 \(2014\)](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Resolution <a href="#">186 (1964)</a>	Established
Resolution <a href="#">2135 (2014)</a>	Mandate extended until 31 July 2014
Resolution <a href="#">2168 (2014)</a>	Mandate extended until 31 January 2015

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/781</a>	30 December 2013	Resolutions <a href="#">186 (1964)</a> and subsequent resolutions, including resolution <a href="#">2114 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/461</a>	9 July 2014	Resolutions <a href="#">186 (1964)</a> and subsequent resolutions, including resolution <a href="#">2135 (2014)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/468</a>	2 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/494</a>	16 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/518</a>	29 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/539</a>	10 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/551</a>	10 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2013/554</a>	13 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/594</a>	9 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/617</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/622</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/634</a>	29 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/642</a>	30 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/662</a>	12 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/664</a>	13 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/672</a>	14 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/697</a>	25 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/720</a>	5 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/724</a>	6 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/738</a>	13 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/772</a>	26 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/19</a>	9 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/39</a>	20 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/56</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/71</a>	30 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/77</a>	31 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

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<a href="#">S/2014/114</a>	18 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/119</a>	20 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/169</a>	7 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/174</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/215</a>	21 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/251</a>	7 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/272</a>	14 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/327</a>	9 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/328</a>	7 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/329</a>	9 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/352</a>	15 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/380</a>	27 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/406</a>	12 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/424</a>	18 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/527</a>	23 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 3

### The situation concerning Western Sahara

#### Meetings of the Council

7162 (29 April 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.D)

#### Consultations of the whole

30 October 2013; 17 April 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2152 \(2014\)](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Resolution [690 \(1991\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2152 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 30 April 2015

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/258</a>	10 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2099 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/507</a>	22 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/508</a>	26 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/754</a>	19 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/785</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/235</a>	28 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/322</a>	6 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/323</a>	8 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 4

### United Nations peacekeeping operations

#### Meetings of the Council

7196 (11 June 2014); 7228 (28 July 2014)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2167 \(2014\)](#)

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/630</a>	28 October 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/786</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/384</a>	1 June 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/478</a>	3 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 5

### The situation in Liberia

#### Meetings of the Council

7029 (10 September 2013); 7033 (18 September 2013); 7077 (10 December 2013); 7145 (20 March 2014)

(see also part II, chapters 22.F and 31)

#### Consultations of the whole

10 September; 5 December 2013; 20 March; 16 June 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2116 \(2013\)](#); [2128 \(2013\)](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Resolution [1509 \(2003\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2116 \(2013\)](#)      Mandate extended until 30 September 2014

#### Reports of the Panel of Experts on Liberia

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/683</a>	19 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2079 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/363</a>	16 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2128 (2012)</a>

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/479</a>	12 August 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2066 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/123</a>	18 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2116 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/755</a>	20 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1521 (2003)</a> concerning Liberia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/777</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/504</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 6

### The situation in Somalia

#### Meetings of the Council

7030 (12 September 2013); 7054 (30 October 2013); 7056 (12 November 2013); 7061 (18 November 2013); 7078 (10 December 2013); 7127 (5 March 2014); 7132 (11 March 2014); 7181 (22 May 2014); 7188 (29 May 2014); 7191 (4 June 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

12 September; 30 October; 11 and 26 November; 10 and 11 December 2013;  
21 February; 11 March; 22 May 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2124 \(2013\)](#); [2125 \(2013\)](#); [2142 \(2014\)](#); [2158 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/9](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

Resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#)      Established for an initial period of 12 months

Resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 29 May 2015

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/521</a>	3 September 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/623</a>	21 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2077 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/709</a>	2 December 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/140</a>	3 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/330</a>	12 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/495</a>	16 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/606</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/620</a>	18 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/764</a>	20 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/765</a>	24 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/791</a>	31 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">751 (1992)</a> and <a href="#">1907 (2009)</a> concerning Somalia and Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/79</a>	5 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/100</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/177</a>	10 March 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">751 (1992)</a> and <a href="#">1907 (2009)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/239</a>	1 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/243</a>	3 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 7

### Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

#### A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

##### Meetings of the Council

7055 (12 November 2013); 7057 (12 November 2013); 7176 (15 May 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 8)

##### Resolutions adopted

[2123 \(2013\)](#)

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/646</a>	5 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/692</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/187</a>	13 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/314</a>	2 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/531</a>	25 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

#### B. Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)

##### Meetings of the Council

7026 (26 August 2013); 7064 (19 November 2013); 7108 (10 February 2014); 7183 (27 May 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 8)

##### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#)      Established

### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/631</a>	28 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/68</a>	30 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/305</a>	29 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1244 (1999)</a>

### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/572</a>	25 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/737</a>	13 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/113</a>	19 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/165</a>	8 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Serbia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/371</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

## C. 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

### Meetings of the Council

7088 (18 December 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 8)

### Consultations of the whole

14 August 2013

### Resolutions adopted

[2130 \(2013\)](#)

### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/455</a>	31 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/463</a>	2 August 2013	Note by the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2013/678</a>	18 November 2013	Letter from the President 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 to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/685</a>	21 November 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/351</a>	16 May 2014	Letter from the President 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 to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 8

### **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**

### **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**

#### **Meetings of the Council**

7073 (5 December 2013); 7192 (5 June 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 7)

#### **Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2013/464</a>	2 August 2013	Note by the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/679</a>	18 November 2013	Letter from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/794</a>	31 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/350</a>	16 May 2014	Letter from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 9

### The question concerning Haiti

#### Meetings of the Council

7024 (28 August 2013); 7040 (10 October 2013); 7147 (24 March 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.H)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2119 \(2013\)](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Resolution [1542 \(2004\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2119 \(2013\)](#)      Mandate extended until 15 October 2014

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/493</a>	19 August 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2070 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/162</a>	7 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2119 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/776</a>	28 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/175</a>	7 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/176</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 10

### The situation in Burundi

#### Meetings of the Council

7104 (28 January 2014); 7110 (13 February 2014); 7174 (14 May 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

#### Consultations of the whole

28 January; 26 March; 8 and 24 April; 14 May; 10 July 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2137 \(2014\)](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office in Burundi

Resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 31 December 2014

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/36</a>	20 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2090 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/550</a>	31 July 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2137 (2014)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/57</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/404</a>	20 June 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 11

### The situation in Afghanistan

#### Meetings of the Council

7035 (19 September 2013); 7041 (10 October 2013); 7085 (17 December 2013);  
7139 (17 March 2014); 7208 (25 June 2014)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2120 \(2013\)](#); [2145 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/11](#); [S/PRST/2014/12](#)

#### Political missions established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Resolution [1401 \(2002\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2145 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 17 March 2015

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/535</a>	6 September 2013	General Assembly resolution <a href="#">67/16</a> and Security Council resolution <a href="#">2096 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/721</a>	6 December 2013	General Assembly resolution <a href="#">68/11</a> and Security Council resolution <a href="#">2096 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/163</a>	7 March 2014	General Assembly resolution <a href="#">68/11</a> and Security Council resolution <a href="#">2096 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/420</a>	18 June 2014	General Assembly resolution <a href="#">68/11</a> and Security Council resolution <a href="#">2145 (2014)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/558</a>	17 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/750</a>	18 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/179</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/256</a>	9 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/421</a>	18 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 12

### The situation in Sierra Leone

#### Meetings of the Council

7034 (18 September 2013); 7148 (26 March 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

#### Consultations of the whole

18 September 2013

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/6](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

Resolution [1829 \(2008\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2097 \(2013\)](#)      Mandate terminated on 31 March 2014

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/547</a>	12 September 2013	Resolutions <a href="#">1886 (2009)</a> , <a href="#">1941 (2010)</a> , <a href="#">2005 (2011)</a> , <a href="#">2065 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">2097 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/192</a>	17 March 2014	Resolutions <a href="#">1886 (2009)</a> , <a href="#">1941 (2010)</a> , <a href="#">2005 (2011)</a> , <a href="#">2065 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">2097 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/211</a>	24 March 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
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## Chapter 13

### The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

#### Meetings of the Council

7046 (21 October 2013); 7058 (14 November 2013); 7094 (13 January 2014); 7107 (30 January 2014); 7137 (14 March 2014); 7150 (28 March 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.E, and part V, chapter 8)

#### Consultations of the whole

22 and 29 August; 12 September; 21, 25 and 28 October; 6 November; 11 December 2013; 13, 22 and 23 January; 21 February; 14 March; 14 May 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2136 \(2014\)](#); [2147 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/17](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic

Resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 31 March 2015

#### Reports of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/42</a>	22 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2078 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/428</a>	19 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2136 (2014)</a>

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2013/569</a>	24 September 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2098 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/581</a>	30 September 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2098 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/757</a>	17 December 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2098 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/773</a>	23 December 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2098 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/153</a>	5 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2098 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/157</a>	5 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2098 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/450</a>	30 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2147 (2014)</a>

### Reports of Security Council missions

<a href="#">S/2014/341</a>	13 May 2014	Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia (including the African Union) (3 to 9 October 2013)
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### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/512</a>	23 August 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/517</a>	29 August 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/530</a>	4 September 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/534</a>	6 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Uganda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/579</a>	27 September 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/633</a>	28 October 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/648</a>	5 November 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/670</a>	14 November 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/740</a>	13 December 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/747</a>	13 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1533 (2004)</a> concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/27</a>	15 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Uganda to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/42</a>	22 January 2014	Letter from the Coordinator of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/61</a>	28 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Uganda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/183</a>	13 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/428</a>	19 June 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1533 (2004)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/447</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 14

### The situation in the Central African Republic

#### Meetings of the Council

7017 (14 August 2013); 7042 (10 October 2013); 7069 (25 November 2013); 7072 (5 December 2013); 7092 (6 January 2014); 7098 (22 January 2014); 7103 (28 January 2014); 7114 (20 February 2014); 7128 (6 March 2014); 7153 (10 April 2014); 7206 (24 June 2014); 7215 (11 July 2014)

(see also part II, chapters 28 and 31)

#### Consultations of the whole

14 August; 25 November; 9 December 2013; 6 and 22 January; 21 February; 6 March; 11 July 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2121 \(2013\)](#); [2127 \(2013\)](#); [2134 \(2014\)](#); [2149 \(2014\)](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#)      Established until 30 April 2015

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

[S/PRST/2009/5](#)      Established

Resolution [2121 \(2013\)](#)      Mandate reinforced and updated

Resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 31 January 2015

Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#)      Subsumed into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014

#### Reports of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/452</a>	26 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2013/470</a>	5 August 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2088 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/677</a>	15 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2121 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/787</a>	31 December 2013	Resolutions <a href="#">2088 (2013)</a> and <a href="#">2121 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/142</a>	3 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>

**Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2013/476</a>	9 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/557</a>	16 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/566</a>	20 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/636</a>	22 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/637</a>	29 October 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/687</a>	22 November 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/696</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/43</a>	20 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/44</a>	22 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/34</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/83</a>	7 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/98</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/99</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/111</a>	19 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/117</a>	20 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/45</a>	25 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/151</a>	4 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Guinea to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/172</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/228</a>	24 March 2014	Letter from Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/250</a>	7 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/275</a>	15 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/410</a>	16 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/373</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/452</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/497</a>	11 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/498</a>	15 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/544</a>	24 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/545</a>	28 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 15

### Children and armed conflict

#### Meetings of the Council

7129 (7 March 2014)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2143 \(2014\)](#)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>	<i>Country concerned</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/31</a>	27 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a>	Syrian Arab Republic
<a href="#">S/2014/267</a>	14 April 2014	Resolutions <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a> , <a href="#">1882 (2009)</a> , <a href="#">1960 (2010)</a> , <a href="#">1998 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">2068 (2012)</a>	Mali
<a href="#">S/2014/339</a>	15 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2068 (2012)</a>	
<a href="#">S/2014/453</a>	30 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a>	Democratic Republic of the Congo

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/555</a>	16 September 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/710</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/775</a>	26 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/91</a>	10 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/144</a>	1 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/150</a>	4 March 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/245</a>	6 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 16

### The situation in Guinea-Bissau

#### Meetings of the Council

7070 (26 November 2013); 7074 (9 December 2013); 7121 (26 February 2014);  
7177 (19 May 2014); 7187 (29 May 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

#### Consultations of the whole

5 September; 26 November 2013; 26 February; 3 April 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2157 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/19](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

Resolution [1876 \(2009\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2157 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 30 November 2014

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/499</a>	21 August 2013	Resolutions <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/680</a>	19 November 2013	Resolutions <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/681</a>	19 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/105</a>	14 February 2014	Resolutions <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/332</a>	12 May 2014	Resolutions <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/333</a>	12 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2103 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/510</a>	26 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Mozambique to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/779</a>	27 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> concerning Guinea-Bissau to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/492</a>	10 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/493</a>	14 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/528</a>	21 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/529</a>	23 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 17

### Protection of civilians in armed conflict

#### Meetings of the Council

7019 (19 August 2013); 7109 (12 February 2014)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/3](#)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/689</a>	22 November 2013	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/2</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/447</a>	1 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/492</a>	15 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/74</a>	3 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Lithuania to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 18

### Small arms

#### Meetings of the Council

7036 (26 September 2013)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2117 \(2013\)](#)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/503</a>	22 August 2013	<a href="#">S/PRST/2007/24</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/536</a>	6 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General
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## Chapter 19

### Women and peace and security

#### Meetings of the Council

7044 (18 October 2013); 7160 (25 April 2014)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2122 \(2013\)](#)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/525</a>	4 September 2013	<a href="#">S/PRST/2010/22</a> and <a href="#">S/PRST/2012/23</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/181</a>	13 March 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2106 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/587</a>	3 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/618</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

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## **Chapter 20**

### **Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice**

#### **Meetings of the Council**

7051 (28 October 2013)

#### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7051](#)

## **Chapter 21**

### **Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

#### **Meetings of the Council**

7117 (24 February 2014)

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## Chapter 22

### **Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B**

#### **A. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus**

##### **Meetings of the Council**

7097 (21 January 2014); 7223 (23 July 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 2)

##### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7097](#); [S/PV.7223](#)

#### **B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force**

##### **Meetings of the Council**

7079 (10 December 2013); 7200 (17 June 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.1)

##### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7079](#); [S/PV.7200](#)

#### **C. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon**

##### **Meetings of the Council**

7018 (14 August 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.2)

##### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7018](#)

#### **D. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara**

##### **Meetings of the Council**

7156 (16 April 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 3)

##### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7156](#)

## **E. United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

### **Meetings of the Council**

7133 (12 March 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 13)

### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7133](#)

## **F. United Nations Mission in Liberia**

### **Meetings of the Council**

7021 (22 August 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 5)

### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7021](#)

## **G. United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire**

### **Meetings of the Council**

7195 (9 June 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 25)

### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7195](#)

## **H. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti**

### **Meetings of the Council**

7023 (26 August 2013); 7135 (14 March 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 9)

### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7023](#); [S/PV.7135](#)

## **I. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali**

### **Meetings of the Council**

7201 (17 June 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 41)

### **Official communiqués**

[S/PV.7201](#)

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## Chapter 23

### Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

#### Meetings of the Council

7086 (17 December 2013); 7101 (27 January 2014); 7198 (17 June 2014); 7226 (28 July 2014)

(see also part II, chapters 24 and 29)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2129 \(2013\)](#); [2133 \(2014\)](#); [2160 \(2014\)](#); [2161 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/14](#)

#### Reports of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/467</a>	2 August 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2083 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/656</a>	10 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2082 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/41</a>	22 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2083 (2012)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/402</a>	9 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2082 (2012)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/467</a>	2 August 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/529</a>	5 September 2013	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/532</a>	5 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/533</a>	6 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

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<a href="#">S/2013/656</a>	10 November 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/676</a>	15 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/698</a>	22 November 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/722</a>	10 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1373 (2001)</a> concerning counter-terrorism to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/789</a>	31 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/792</a>	31 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/35</a>	20 January 2014	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/41</a>	22 January 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> and <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/73</a>	31 January 2014	Letter from the Ombudsperson to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/210</a>	24 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/218</a>	25 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/226</a>	26 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/233</a>	28 March 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1373 (2001)</a> concerning counter-terrorism to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/283</a>	11 April 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/286</a>	17 April 2014	Letter from the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/324</a>	8 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/402</a>	9 June 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/433</a>	23 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/440</a>	25 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/484</a>	10 July 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/553</a>	31 July 2014	Letter from the Ombudsperson to the President of the Security Council

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## **Chapter 24**

### **Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council**

#### **Meetings of the Council**

7071 (27 November 2013); 7076 (9 December 2013); 7184 (28 May 2014)

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## Chapter 25

### The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

#### Meetings of the Council

7102 (27 January 2014); 7163 (29 April 2014); 7197 (16 June 2014); 7207 (25 June 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.G)

#### Consultations of the whole

24 October 2013; 27 January; 24 April 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2153 \(2014\)](#); [2162 \(2014\)](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution [1528 \(2004\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 30 June 2015

#### Reports of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/605</a>	11 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/266</a>	14 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/761</a>	24 December 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2112 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/342</a>	15 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2112 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/605</a>	11 October 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> concerning Côte d'Ivoire to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/751</a>	16 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> to the President of the Security Council

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<a href="#">S/2014/266</a>	14 April 2014	Letter from the Vice-Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/293</a>	22 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/354</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/355</a>	16 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/364</a>	21 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 26

### Security Council mission

#### Meetings of the Council

7045 (21 October 2013); 7120 (26 February 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

27 January 2014

#### Reports of Security Council missions

<a href="#">S/2014/173</a>	11 March 2014	Mission to Mali (1 to 3 February 2014)
<a href="#">S/2014/341</a>	13 May 2014	Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia (including the African Union) (3 to 9 October 2013)

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/579</a>	27 September 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/72</a>	30 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

## Chapter 27

### The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

#### Meetings of the Council

7113 (19 February 2014); 7115 (21 February 2014)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/5](#)

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/75</a>	3 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Lithuania to the Secretary-General
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## Chapter 28

### Central African region

#### Meetings of the Council

7065 (20 November 2013); 7066 (25 November 2013); 7171 (12 May 2014)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/18](#); [S/PRST/2014/8](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

[S/2010/457](#)      Established

[S/2014/104](#)      Mandate extended until 31 August 2015

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/671</a>	14 November 2013	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/6</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/319</a>	6 May 2014	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/18</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/103</a>	10 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/104</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/306</a>	25 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/307</a>	29 April 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/345</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 29

### Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction\*

#### Meetings of the Council

7169 (7 May 2014)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/7](#)

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/561</a>	18 September 2013	Letter from the observer of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/769</a>	24 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/76</a>	3 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/217</a>	25 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/230</a>	19 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/313</a>	2 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/320</a>	6 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/369</a>	22 May 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/376</a>	28 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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\* Resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) was adopted under this agenda item.

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## Chapter 30

### Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan\*

#### Meetings of the Council

7022 (23 August 2013); 7048 (23 October 2013); 7062 (18 November 2013); 7067 (25 November 2013); 7080 (11 December 2013); 7091 (24 December 2013); 7100 (23 January 2014); 7111 (13 February 2014); 7141 (18 March 2014); 7152 (3 April 2014); 7159 (24 April 2014); 7168 (2 May 2014); 7172 (12 May 2014); 7182 (27 May 2014); 7186 (29 May 2014); 7199 (17 June 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

7 and 22 August; 5 and 18 September; 10, 16 and 23-25 October; 6, 11, 18 and 20 November; 5, 17, 20, 23 and 30 December 2013; 9 and 23 January; 11 February; 12 and 18 March 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2126 \(2013\)](#); [2132 \(2013\)](#); [2138 \(2014\)](#); [2148 \(2014\)](#); [2155 \(2014\)](#); [2156 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/14](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Resolution [1769 \(2007\)](#)      Established

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2126 \(2013\)](#)      Mandate extended until 31 May 2014

Resolution [2156 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 15 October 2014

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2155 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 30 November 2014

#### Reports of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/87</a>	7 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2091 (2013)</a>

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\* Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 11 November 2013 ([S/2013/657](#)), as from that date, the wording of the item “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan” was revised to read “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”.

**Reports of the Secretary-General**

<a href="#">S/2013/577</a>	27 September 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2104 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/607</a>	14 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/651</a>	8 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2109 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/706</a>	27 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2104 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/26</a>	15 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/87</a>	7 February 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1591 (2005)</a> concerning the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/126</a>	25 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2126 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/138</a>	25 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/158</a>	6 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2109 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/279</a>	15 April 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/336</a>	13 May 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2126 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/515</a>	22 July 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/518</a>	23 July 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2156 (2014)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/537</a>	25 July 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2155 (2014)</a>

**Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2013/466</a>	2 August 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/469</a>	5 August 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/491</a>	14 August 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/528</a>	3 September 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/560</a>	17 September 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/616</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/627</a>	24 October 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/657</a>	11 November 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/669</a>	14 November 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/758</a>	23 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/776</a>	28 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/784</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/788</a>	31 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1591 (2005)</a> concerning the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/8</a>	8 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/21</a>	8 January 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/46</a>	23 January 2014	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/81</a>	3 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/171</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/178</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/206</a>	21 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/259</a>	10 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/297</a>	24 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/337</a>	9 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/338</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/345</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/356</a>	19 May 2014	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/413</a>	12 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/414</a>	16 June 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/500</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/516</a>	18 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/517</a>	22 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 31

### Post-conflict peacebuilding

#### Meetings of the Council

7143 (19 March 2014); 7217 (15 July 2014)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
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<a href="#">S/2014/5</a>	6 January 2014	
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#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/687</a>	22 November 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/50</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/57</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/67</a>	29 January 2014	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session
<a href="#">S/2014/211</a>	24 March 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/228</a>	24 March 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/404</a>	20 June 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 32

### The situation concerning Iraq

#### Meetings of the Council

7068 (25 November 2013); 7093 (10 January 2014); 7149 (27 March 2014);  
7224 (23 July 2014); 7230 (30 July 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

25 November 2013; 9 January; 4 June 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2169 \(2014\)](#)

(see also part V, chapter 3)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/1](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

Resolution [1500 \(2003\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2169 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 31 July 2015

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/661</a>	13 November 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/749</a>	18 December 2013	Resolution <a href="#">1956 (2010)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/190</a>	14 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/221</a>	26 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1958 (2010)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/422</a>	18 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">1956 (2010)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/485</a>	11 July 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2110 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/559</a>	13 September 2013	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/440</a>	25 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2014/457</a>	30 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/535</a>	30 June 2014	Note by the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/481</a>	8 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/523</a>	22 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/538</a>	31 July 2014	Note by the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 33

### Threats to international peace and security

#### Meetings of the Council

7155 (16 April 2014)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2150 \(2014\)](#)

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/262</a>	10 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Belgium to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/265</a>	11 April 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/273</a>	11 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 34

### Non-proliferation

#### Meetings of the Council

7028 (5 September 2013); 7082 (12 December 2013); 7146 (20 March 2014);  
7193 (9 June 2014); 7211 (25 June 2014)

#### Resolutions adopted

[2159 \(2014\)](#)

#### Reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/394</a>	11 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2105 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/513</a>	28 August 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/615</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/668</a>	29 November 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/783</a>	27 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1737 (2006)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/116</a>	3 March 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/391</a>	4 June 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/394</a>	11 June 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/464</a>	2 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 35

### Peace consolidation in West Africa

#### Meetings of the Council

7016 (14 August 2013); 7087 (17 December 2013); 7213 (8 July 2014)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/13](#)

#### Consultations of the whole

17 December 2013

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office for West Africa

[S/2001/1129](#)      Established

[S/2013/759](#)      Mandate extended until 31 December 2016

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/732</a>	11 December 2013	<a href="#">S/2010/661</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/442</a>	26 June 2014	<a href="#">S/2013/759</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/456</a>	31 July 2013	Identical letters from the representatives of Benin and Cameroon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/753</a>	19 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/759</a>	23 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/51</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 36

### Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

#### Meetings of the Council

7126 (5 March 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

7 August; 11 November 2013; 20 February; 20 May 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2141 \(2014\)](#)

#### Reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/147</a>	6 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2094 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/488</a>	13 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/756</a>	20 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1718 (2006)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/37</a>	20 January 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/53</a>	26 January 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/84</a>	7 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/147</a>	6 March 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/159</a>	7 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/194</a>	15 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/237</a>	31 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/248</a>	4 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/253</a>	8 April 2014	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1718 (2006)</a> to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/360</a>	20 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/512</a>	21 July 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 37

### Maintenance of international peace and security

#### A. General issues

##### Meetings of the Council

7170 (8 May 2014)

##### Resolutions adopted

[2154 \(2014\)](#)

#### B. War, its lessons, and the search for a permanent peace

##### Meetings of the Council

7105 (29 January 2014)

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/30</a>	14 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General
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#### C. Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities

##### Meetings of the Council

7161 (28 April 2014)

##### Resolutions adopted

[2151 \(2014\)](#)

##### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/480</a>	13 August 2013	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/19</a>

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/238</a>	1 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/240</a>	1 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Slovakia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/472</a>	3 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Slovakia to the Secretary-General

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## Chapter 38

### Peace and security in Africa

#### A. General issues

##### Meetings of the Council

7060 (15 November 2013); 7081 (12 December 2013)

##### Consultations of the whole

12 November 2013

##### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office to the African Union

General Assembly resolution [64/288](#) Established

##### Reports of Security Council missions

<a href="#">S/2014/341</a>	13 May 2014	Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Ethiopia (including the African Union) (3 to 9 October 2013)
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##### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/475</a>	1 August 2013	General Assembly resolution <a href="#">65/278</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/9</a>	9 January 2014	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/5</a>

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/456</a>	31 July 2013	Identical letters from the representatives of Benin and Cameroon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/624</a>	21 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/639</a>	31 October 2013	Letter from the observer of the African Union to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/694</a>	19 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/695</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/778</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in African to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council

## B. Sahel region

### Meetings of the Council

7081 (12 December 2013); 7090 (18 December 2013); 7203 (19 June 2014)

### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/20](#); [SPRST/2013/22](#)

### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/397</a>	6 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2056 (2012)</a> and <a href="#">S/PRST/2013/10</a>

### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/707</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/728</a>	5 December 2013	Letter from the representative of France to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/748</a>	16 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/51</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/310</a>	28 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/311</a>	30 April 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/390</a>	4 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 39

### **Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security**

#### **Meetings of the Council**

7015 (6 August 2013); 7050 (28 October 2013); 7112 (14 February 2014)

#### **Presidential statements**

[S/PRST/2013/12](#); [S/PRST/2013/16](#); [S/PRST/2014/4](#)

#### **Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2013/446</a>	1 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/588</a>	3 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 40

### The situation in Libya

#### Meetings of the Council

7031 (16 September 2013); 7059 (14 November 2013); 7075 (9 December 2013); 7083 (16 December 2013); 7130 (10 March 2014); 7136 (14 March 2014); 7142 (19 March 2014); 7173 (13 May 2014); 7194 (9 June 2014); 7218 (17 July 2014)

#### Consultations of the whole

16 September; 4 and 26 November; 9 December 2013; 10 and 13 March; 9 June 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2144 \(2014\)](#); [2146 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2013/21](#)

#### Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 13 March 2015

#### Reports of the Panel of Experts on Libya

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2014/106</a>	19 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2095 (2013)</a>

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/516</a>	5 September 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2095 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/131</a>	26 February 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2095 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/602</a>	11 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/649</a>	6 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/655</a>	6 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Libya to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/704</a>	21 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/707</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/705</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/790</a>	31 December 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a> concerning Libya to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/106</a>	19 February 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/197</a>	17 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/203</a>	19 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/288</a>	17 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/417</a>	17 June 2014	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 41

### The situation in Mali

#### Meetings of the Council

7043 (16 October 2013); 7095 (16 January 2014); 7099 (23 January 2014); 7158 (23 April 2014); 7179 (20 May 2014); 7202 (18 June 2014); 7210 (25 June 2014); 7227 (28 July 2014)

(see also part II, chapter 22.I)

#### Consultations of the whole

16 October; 10 December 2013; 16 January; 20, 21 and 28 May 2014

#### Resolutions adopted

[2164 \(2014\)](#)

#### Presidential statements

[S/PRST/2014/2](#); [S/PRST/2014/15](#)

#### Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#)      Established

Resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#)      Mandate extended until 30 June 2015

#### Reports of Security Council missions

[S/2014/173](#)      11 March 2014      Mission to Mali (1 to 3 February 2014)

#### Reports of the Secretary-General

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/582</a>	1 October 2013	Resolution <a href="#">2100 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/1</a>	2 January 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2100 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/229</a>	28 March 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2100 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/403</a>	9 June 2014	Resolution <a href="#">2100 (2013)</a>

#### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/586</a>	2 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Mali to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/621</a>	18 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/674</a>	15 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/12</a>	9 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/72</a>	30 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/241</a>	2 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/399</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/400</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/419</a>	17 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Algeria to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/469</a>	3 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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## Chapter 42

### Items relating to Ukraine

#### A. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council\*

##### Meetings of the Council

7123 (28 February 2014); 7124 (1 March 2014); 7125 (3 March 2014); 7131 (10 March 2014); 7134 (13 March 2014); 7138 (15 March 2014); 7144 (19 March 2014); 7157 (16 April 2014); 7165 (29 April 2014); 7185 (28 May 2014); 7205 (24 June 2014); 7219 (18 July 2014); 7221 (21 July 2014)

##### Consultations of the whole

28 February; 1, 6 and 13 March 2014

##### Resolutions adopted

[2166 \(2014\)](#)

##### Official communiqués

[S/PV.7123](#); [S/PV.7131](#)

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2014/121</a>	23 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/122</a>	24 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/132</a>	26 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/136</a>	28 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/139</a>	1 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/146</a>	3 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/152</a>	4 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/164</a>	7 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council

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\* [S/2014/136](#).

<a href="#">S/2014/166</a>	9 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/170</a>	10 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/186</a>	13 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/193</a>	15 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/196</a>	17 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/202</a>	19 March 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/264</a>	13 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/331</a>	12 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/340</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/431</a>	20 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/460</a>	1 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council

**B. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council\***

**Meetings of the Council**

7154 (13 April 2014); 7167 (2 May 2014)

**Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2014/264</a>	13 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the President of the Security Council
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\* [S/2014/264](#).

<a href="#">S/2014/331</a>	12 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/340</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/431</a>	20 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/460</a>	1 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council



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## Part III

### Other matters considered by the Security Council

#### Chapter 1

##### Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

##### Meetings of the Council

7053 (30 October 2013)

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/635</a>	30 October 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
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#### Chapter 2

##### Items relating to Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

##### A. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council ([S/2010/507](#))

##### Meetings of the Council

7027 (29 August 2013); 7052 (29 October 2013); 7122 (27 February 2014); 7151 (31 March 2014); 7166 (30 April 2014); 7189 (29 May 2014); 7231 (30 July 2014)

##### Consultations of the whole

18 March 2014

##### Official communiqués

[S/PV.7027](#); [S/PV.7122](#); [S/PV.7151](#); [S/PV.7166](#); [S/PV.7189](#)

##### Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014

<a href="#">S/2013/515</a>	28 August 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/568</a>	19 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/613</a>	16 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/630</a>	28 October 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/109</a>	18 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Luxembourg to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/268</a>	14 April 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/312</a>	30 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/393</a>	5 June 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/508</a>	18 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/526</a>	22 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the Secretary-General

## **B. General matters**

### **Communications dated from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

<a href="#">S/2013/10/Add.31-52</a>	5 August-30 December 2013	Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration
<a href="#">S/2013/657</a>	11 November 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/2</a> and <a href="#">Add.1</a> and <a href="#">Rev.1</a> and 2	2 January, 25 March and 24 April 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/4</a>	2 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Pakistan to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/10</a> and <a href="#">Add.1-31</a>	2 January-4 August 2014	Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration
<a href="#">S/2014/15</a>	7 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/13</a>	8 January 2014	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

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<a href="#">S/2014/29</a>	16 January 2014	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/32</a>	17 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/48</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Georgia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/78</a>	3 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/90</a>	10 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/120</a>	18 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Australia to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/127</a>	25 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/141</a>	28 February 2014	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/213</a>	21 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council



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## **Part IV**

### **Military Staff Committee**

#### **Work of the Military Staff Committee**

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its revised draft rules of procedure during the period under review. The Committee held a total of 26 meetings. All 26 meetings included the participation of representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and military representatives of the elected members of the Security Council. There was occasion when more than one topic was covered at a meeting. Twenty-two meetings focused specifically on current United Nations peacekeeping missions: one on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, two on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, one on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, three on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, two on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, three on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, one on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, four on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, two on the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, two on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and one on the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. Three meetings focused on assessment and planning for African Union and United Nations peacekeeping operations in the Central African Republic. One meeting concerned the African Union Mission in Somalia. At one meeting the Committee studied the use and assessment of unmanned aircraft systems in United Nations peacekeeping. One meeting covered the military capability study projections for 2014 of the Office of Military Affairs of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. At one meeting the Committee considered a 2013 review of the activities and the priorities for 2014 of the Office of Military Affairs.

The Committee remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47 of the Charter.



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## **Part V**

### **Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at meetings of the Council during the period covered**

#### **Chapter 1**

##### **Communications concerning the India-Pakistan question**

<a href="#">S/2014/63</a>	28 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/64</a>	29 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/458</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/459</a>	30 June 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

#### **Chapter 2**

##### **Communications concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa islands**

<a href="#">S/2013/538</a>	10 September 2013	Letter from the observer of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/143</a>	28 February 2014	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/291</a>	21 April 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/496</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/549</a>	25 July 2014	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

## Chapter 3

### **Communications concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and reports of the Secretary-General**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date submitted</i>	<i>In response to</i>
<a href="#">S/2013/654</a>	11 November 2013	First report of the Secretary General pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2013/726</a>	22 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/191</a>	14 March 2014	Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>
<a href="#">S/2014/344</a>	15 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/480</a>	8 July 2014	Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>

## Chapter 4

### **Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan**

<a href="#">S/2013/478</a>	12 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/490</a>	14 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/496</a>	15 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/497</a>	16 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/501</a>	16 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/506</a>	21 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/519</a>	30 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/526</a>	30 August 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2013/543</a>	11 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/552</a>	13 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/589</a>	3 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/610</a>	15 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/640</a>	31 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/647</a>	1 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/684</a>	20 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/718</a>	3 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/733</a>	10 December 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/20</a>	10 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/22</a>	13 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/24</a>	13 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/94</a>	12 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/110</a>	18 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/124</a>	24 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/168</a>	10 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/198</a>	17 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/249</a>	3 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/261</a>	9 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General

<a href="#">S/2014/277</a>	15 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/298</a>	24 April 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/315</a>	2 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/383</a>	26 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/398</a>	5 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/466</a>	30 June 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/467</a>	2 July 2014	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/470</a>	7 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

## **Chapter 5**

### **Communications concerning the situation in Georgia**

<a href="#">S/2013/473</a>	7 August 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/562</a>	19 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/574</a>	26 September 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/659</a>	12 November 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/734</a>	13 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/768</a>	25 December 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/40</a>	22 January 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/101</a>	11 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/129</a>	25 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/167</a>	6 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/231</a>	28 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/441</a>	26 June 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Chapter 6

### Communications concerning relations between Cameroon and Nigeria

<a href="#">S/2014/6</a>	3 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/7</a>	8 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

## Chapter 7

### **Communications concerning 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**

<a href="#">S/2013/460</a>	2 August 2013	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
<a href="#">S/2013/471</a>	6 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/474</a>	9 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/550</a>	11 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/663</a>	13 November 2013	Letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/343</a>	15 May 2014	Letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the President of the Security Council

## Chapter 8

### **Communications concerning the situation in the Great Lakes region**

<a href="#">S/2013/611</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/225</a>	26 March 2014	Letter from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/502</a>	14 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/503</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

## Chapter 9

### **Communications concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

<a href="#">S/2013/561</a>	18 September 2013	Letter from the observer of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/95</a>	11 February 2014	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

## Chapter 10

### **Report of the Secretary-General concerning the responsibility to protect**

<a href="#">S/2014/449</a>	11 July 2014	Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Fulfilling our collective responsibility: international assistance and the responsibility to protect”
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## Chapter 11

### **Communication concerning the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa**

<a href="#">S/2013/675</a>	5 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the Secretary-General
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## Chapter 12

### **Communications concerning the Human Rights Council**

<a href="#">S/2014/276</a>	14 April 2014	Letter from the representatives of Australia, France and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/501</a>	17 July 2014	Letter from the representatives of Australia, France and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

## Chapter 13

### **Communication concerning the International Criminal Court**

<a href="#">S/2014/297</a>	24 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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## Chapter 14

### Communication concerning the Caribbean Community

<a href="#">S/2013/472</a>	6 August 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
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## Chapter 15

### Communication concerning the Collective Security Treaty Organization

<a href="#">S/2013/583</a>	26 September 2013	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
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## Chapter 16

### Communications concerning the League of Arab States

<a href="#">S/2013/561</a>	18 September 2013	Letter from the observer of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/108</a>	14 February 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/387</a>	23 May 2014	Letter from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General

## Chapter 17

### Communication concerning the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

<a href="#">S/2014/49</a>	23 January 2014	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
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## Chapter 18

### Communications concerning relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America

<a href="#">S/2014/321</a>	7 May 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General
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<a href="#">S/2014/451</a>	27 June 2014	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General
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## Chapter 19

### Communications concerning relations between El Salvador and Honduras

<a href="#">S/2013/523</a>	2 September 2013	Letter from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/688</a>	20 November 2013	Letter from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/234</a>	28 March 2014	Identical letters from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/357</a>	19 May 2014	Letter from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

## Chapter 20

### Communication concerning relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Israel

<a href="#">S/2014/325</a>	9 May 2014	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
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## Chapter 21

### Communication from Israel

<a href="#">S/2013/592</a>	7 October 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
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## Chapter 22

### Communication concerning Nigeria

[S/2014/425](#)

19 June 2014

Letter from the representatives of  
Nigeria and the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland to  
the President of the Security Council

## Chapter 23

### Communication concerning the crash of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17

[S/2014/524](#)

22 July 2014

Letter from the representative of the  
Russian Federation to the Secretary-  
General

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## Part VI

# Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

### Chapter 1

#### Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

The mandate of the United Nations Compensation Commission is to process claims and pay compensation for loss and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait from 2 August 1990 until 2 March 1991. Funds to pay compensation are drawn from the United Nations Compensation Fund, which receives a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products. This percentage is currently at 5 per cent in accordance with paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#) and subsequent resolutions, most recently under Council resolution [1956 \(2010\)](#), which also provides for 5 per cent of the value of any non-monetary payments of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas made to service providers to be deposited into the Compensation Fund.

During the period under review, the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held two regular sessions — the seventy-sixth session from 19 to 21 November 2013 and the seventy-seventh session on 29 and 30 April 2014 — and a number of informal meetings, at which it considered various issues related to the activities of the Commission and payment of compensation awards to successful claimants. The Commission has focused its work with a small secretariat on the arrangements for ensuring the continued deposit of 5 per cent of Iraq's oil proceeds into the Compensation Fund, on payment of the outstanding awards and on the winding down of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards.

The purpose of the Programme was to monitor the use of \$4.3 billion in awards under the F4 category of claims to four Governments (Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) in respect of environmental remediation and restoration projects being undertaken by those Governments. It is recalled that at its seventy-fifth session, in May 2013, the Governing Council adopted decision [270 \(2013\)](#) declaring the mandate under the Programme fulfilled in respect of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose projects

had been completed, and Saudi Arabia. At its seventy-sixth session, the Council adopted decision [271 \(2013\)](#) declaring the Programme mandate also fulfilled in respect of Jordan and Kuwait, therefore bringing the Programme to a close. The Governments of Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which all have ongoing projects, have provided written assurances to the Governing Council on the continued use of award funds for the successful completion of their respective projects. With the conclusion of the Programme, approximately \$1.07 billion in funds that had been withheld at the direction of the Governing Council, including accrued interest, was released during the reporting period.

The Governing Council continued to monitor the issue of arrangements for ensuring that payments are made into the Compensation Fund. In this regard, the Commission secretariat continued to regularly engage with the Iraq Committee of Financial Experts, the oversight body for the control, reporting and use of Iraqi oil revenues. The Governing Council has noted its satisfaction with the transfers of 5 per cent of Iraq's oil revenues and the equivalent of 5 per cent of non-monetary payments to the Compensation Fund.

During the period under review, the Commission made four quarterly payments in accordance with decision [267 \(2009\)](#) totalling approximately \$4.45 billion for distribution to the remaining outstanding claim. That claim, submitted by the Government of Kuwait on behalf of the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, had been awarded approximately \$14.7 billion for oil production and sales losses as a result of damages to Kuwait's oil field assets and represents the largest award by the Governing Council.

In total, the Commission awarded compensation in the amount of approximately \$52.4 billion to individuals, corporations and Governments. As at 31 July 2014, \$46.7 billion of the above amount has been made available to Governments and international organizations for payment to successful claimants, leaving \$5.7 billion still to be paid. On the basis of current levels of income to the Compensation Fund and recent projections, the outstanding amount is expected to be paid in 2015.

## Chapter 2

### Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

The Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo on Somalia first imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and subsequently amended by resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1725 (2006), 1744 (2007), 1772 (2007), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013), 2111 (2013) and 2142 (2014).

Pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1844 (2008), the Committee is also mandated, in accordance with the criteria set out in that and subsequent resolutions, to designate individuals and entities subject to a travel ban, an asset freeze, and a targeted arms embargo imposed respectively by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of that resolution, and to monitor the implementation of those measures. In resolution 2002 (2011), the Council added the recruitment and use of children as well as the targeting of civilians including women and children to the designation criteria for targeted measures imposed by resolution 1844 (2008). By resolution 2036 (2012), the Council also imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia.

The Council, in resolution 2093 (2013), partially lifted the arms embargo for 12 months for the purpose of building the capacity of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia. The Council introduced a reporting requirement for the Federal Government of Somalia and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group. The Council also introduced an exemption to the arms embargo on Somalia for the strategic partners of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the United Nations.

By resolution 2111 (2013), the Council provided exemptions from the arms embargo for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and the European Union Training Mission in Somalia. The Council also extended until 25 October 2014 the exemption to the asset freeze imposed by resolution 1844 (2008) in connection with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia. The Council also

requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to it by 20 March 2014 and again by 20 September 2014.

By resolution 2142 (2014) the Council renewed until 25 October 2014 the partial lifting of the arms embargo intended for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia. The Council also enhanced the notification procedures for exemptions from the arms embargo for the Government and enhanced the Government's reporting requirements to the Security Council. It requested the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations on United Nations and other technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in (a) complying with notification and reporting requirements and (b) assisting in improving its capacities in the safe and transparent storage, distribution and management of weapons and military equipment, including in monitoring and verification. Those recommendations are contained in a letter dated 3 April 2014 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/243).

Concerning Eritrea, the Council in resolution 1907 (2009) imposed a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. By resolution 2023 (2011) the Council expanded the sanctions measures to include the collection of a diaspora tax, the mining sector and the provision of financial services. By resolution 2060 (2012) the Council introduced exemptions to the arms embargo on Eritrea.

The Committee is supported by a Monitoring Group. Its mandate was last extended by paragraph 27 of resolution 2111 (2013).

In 2013, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Kim Sook (Republic of Korea) as Chair, while the delegations of Pakistan and Togo served as Vice-Chairs. For 2014, Oh Joon (Republic of Korea) served as Chair, and the delegations of Chad and Jordan served as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee received from Member States one report regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2036 (2012) and two reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2111 (2013). During the period under review, the Committee met six times in informal consultations. It received seven notifications pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of resolution 2111 (2013) and it took a negative

decision in connection with one such notification. The Committee also received 14 notifications pursuant to paragraph 10 (g) of resolution 2111 (2013) as well as one pursuant to paragraph 14 and seven pursuant to paragraph 15 of that resolution. The Committee received 11 notifications pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 2142 (2014) and four pursuant to paragraph 4 of that resolution. The Committee also received and approved two requests for exemptions to the travel ban imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1844 (2008).

During the informal consultations held on 13 September 2013, the Committee met with the new experts of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea as well as its Coordinator. It received briefings from the Monitoring Group and the United Nations Environment Programme on various options regarding the implementation of the charcoal ban. On 13 November, the Committee was briefed by the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group on his visit to the United Arab Emirates to discuss the charcoal ban. Committee members also held a discussion on the charcoal ban implementation assistance notice, which was adopted on 7 May 2014 and publicized by means of a press release and posted on the Committee's website. Its purpose is to assist Member States, the Federal Government of Somalia and AMISOM to implement the ban on the export/import of charcoal from Somalia. The implementation assistance notice provides detailed information on the Security Council requirements as well as various options on how the ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia can be implemented. It provides guidance to Member States suspecting that vessels on the high seas are conveying charcoal from Somalia, and also includes guidance on monitoring, safety and economic issues.

During the informal consultations held on 10 January 2014, the Committee was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Acting Head of the Department of Safety and Security, and the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group (via videoconference) on the situation concerning the relocation of the Monitoring Group's arms expert.

On 21 February, during informal consultations, the Committee received a briefing by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the report (S/2014/177) prepared pursuant to paragraph 23 of resolution 2111 (2013), and a briefing by the Monitoring Group pursuant to paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013). On 27 March, the Committee

received the mid-term briefing by the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group in accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 2111 (2013) and paragraph 13 (l) of resolution 2060 (2012). During informal consultations held on 15 May, the Committee held a dialogue with the National Security Adviser to the Somali President on the implementation by the Government of Somalia of the requirements contained in resolution 2142 (2014).

On 27 November 2013 and on 25 March 2014, the Committee adopted revised guidelines for the conduct of its work and issued press releases in that connection. Both are available on the Committee's website.

On 26 November 2013 and on 11 March and 10 July 2014, pursuant to resolution 1844 (2008), the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations on the Committee's activities during the past 120 days.

On 11 March 2014, the Committee approved a request for the removal of Ali Ahmed Nur Jim'ale from the list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo imposed by resolution 1844 (2008) and issued a press release in that connection. INTERPOL Special Notices have been issued for 11 listed individuals.

The Committee's website is at [www.un.org/sc/committees/751/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/751/index.shtml).

### Chapter 3

#### **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**

During the reporting period, the Tribunal continued to work diligently on completing its final trials and appeals. It delivered two appeal judgements, in the *Dorđević* and *Šainović et al.* cases. At the close of the reporting period, four trials and five appeals were ongoing, with 20 of 161 indicted individuals still in judicial proceedings. Sixteen individuals were in appeal proceedings or had been granted extensions of time to file notices of appeal (the latter extensions were granted on the basis that a trial judgement was

not yet translated), and four individuals were on trial. The Tribunal also continued identifying and adopting measures to speed completion of its remaining judicial work, including additional training programmes for legal drafters; active management of the translation process and assignment of additional resources to key translations; and close monitoring of the progress of trials and appeals.

In the *Šešelj* case, following the disqualification of a judge in October 2013, a new judge was appointed to the panel. This new judge has advised that he will require at least until the end of June 2015 in order to familiarize himself with the proceedings. Once that review is complete, the Presiding Judge in the *Šešelj* case has indicated that he will do his best to render the trial judgement as rapidly as possible after the review, while respecting relevant procedural rules and safeguards.

With the start of the *Hadžić* trial on 16 October 2012, there are now no accused in pretrial proceedings. The Tribunal's final judgement is expected to be in the *Prlić et al.* case, where an appeal judgement is expected in mid-2017. During the reporting period, the Tribunal welcomed two additional judges who were assigned to the Appeals Chamber, and whose presence will help to prevent delays in completion of cases.

With no remaining Tribunal fugitives at large and as the Tribunal moves into the final phase of its work, the Office of the Prosecutor is fully focused on completing its work on remaining trials and appeals while contending with the problem of escalating staff attrition and downsizing. The day-to-day support provided by States in the former Yugoslavia for ongoing trials and appeals fully met expectations.

During the reporting period the Tribunal engaged in a number of initiatives to promote its legacy, with a particular emphasis on continuing support for building the capacity of national jurisdictions in the former Yugoslavia. In November, the Tribunal organized a conference in Sarajevo marking its twentieth anniversary and featuring a number of panels and speakers discussing both its achievements and the continuing challenges it faces. The Tribunal has continued working with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the War Crimes Justice Project to launch additional activities such as skills training for judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers in the former Yugoslavia. The Tribunal has also

participated in peer-to-peer meetings with judges and witness support services in the region. In addition, the Tribunal is working with local authorities and international partners to establish regional information centres and has received indications of support from officials in Bosnia and Croatia although those initiatives will require external funding and support.

The Office of the Prosecutor remains committed to strengthening the capacity of national judiciaries to effectively handle the large volume of remaining war crimes cases. Grave concerns, however, exist about the implementation of national war crimes strategies. This is especially the case with respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the deadline for completing the prosecution of complex war crimes cases had to be extended by three years (to the end of 2018), and where barely any progress has been made in processing cases based on investigative materials transferred by the Tribunal five years ago. In addition, improved regional inter-State cooperation is needed with respect to establishing accountability for wartime atrocities. Positive steps in this direction have been taken, with more States in the region signing protocols on the exchange of evidence and information in war crimes cases. While these protocols have already resulted in the transfer of investigative files, more must be done to ensure that the protocols become truly operational.

On 22 December 2010, by resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Security Council established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Throughout the reporting period the Tribunal continued to cooperate with the Office of Legal Affairs in planning the smooth transfer of Tribunal responsibilities to the Mechanism, whose branch at The Hague was launched on 1 July 2013. Since the launch of the Hague branch, various Tribunal responsibilities, including enforcement of sentences, protection of witnesses from closed cases, and assistance to national jurisdictions have been transferred to the Mechanism. In addition, any requests for review or notices of appeal resulting from ongoing trials before the Tribunal will be filed before the Mechanism, rather than the Tribunal.

## Chapter 4

### **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 at 31 July 2014, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda consists of the Chambers, which is now composed only of the Appeals Chamber, with 12 judges, and the Trial Chamber with one judge (the President), the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. The President, Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark), the Prosecutor, Hassan Bubacar Jallow (Gambia) and the Registrar, Bongani Majola (South Africa) have all remained in their posts since the previous reporting period. The terms of the President and Prosecutor of the Tribunal will expire on 31 December 2014. The President also serves as the Arusha Duty Judge and the Prosecutor is also the Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The extension of the terms of both will be requested later in 2014 in line with projections for the completion of the Tribunal's remaining work in 2015 as detailed herein.

At the appeals level, in addition to a large number of pre-appeal orders and decisions, three appeal judgements concerning five persons were delivered. This brings the total number of persons whose judgements have been completed at the appellate level to 51. Appeals from judgement are pending in four cases concerning 10 persons.

Following the completion of all first instance trial proceedings and the conclusion of the 10 referral cases, the Office of the Prosecutor entered into the final phase of the Tribunal's completion strategy, focusing on the completion of ongoing appeals, the monitoring of referral cases to national jurisdictions, a smooth and efficient transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism, the preparation of materials for archiving and multiple activities related to the Prosecutor's closing report to

the Secretary-General, as well as other essential legacy works initiated over the years.

With a consequential increase of its workload, the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division litigated 26 appeals in 7 cases. On 16 December 2013, the final judgement in the Grégoire Ndahimana appeal was issued, resulting in the imposition of an additional conviction for joint criminal enterprise and an additional term of imprisonment. On 11 February 2014, the Appeals Chamber reversed the convictions of Augustin Ndindiliyimana and François-Xavier Nzuwonemeye in their entirety and acquitted them. It also partly reversed the convictions of Innocent Sagahutu and reduced his sentence to 15 years of imprisonment. A decision of the Appeals Chamber was issued on 7 February severing the appeal of Augustin Bizimungu from the appeals filed by his three co-defendants and ordering supplemental briefing from the parties. The final judgements in the three remaining cases against Augustin Ndindiliyimana, François-Xavier Nzuwonemeye and Innocent Sagahutu were returned on 11 February. Subsequent to the supplemental briefing of the parties on 4 April, the Appeals Chamber rendered a judgement in the Bizimungu appeal on 30 June, affirming most of his convictions as well as his 30-year term of imprisonment.

Oral arguments in the appeals pending in the *Karemura* and *Ngirumpatse*, *Nizeyimana*, and *Nzabonimana* cases were heard in February and April 2014 and the final judgements are scheduled for the second half of 2014. During the reporting period the six-accused appeal in the case of *Nyiramasuhuko et al.* ("*Butare*"), generated approximately 30 defence and prosecution filings on a range of substantive legal and procedural issues. In addition to motions which continued to be filed in all cases while the appeals remain pending, the Office of the Prosecutor was required to respond to various post-referral filings by Bernard Munyagishari and Jean Uwinkindi, seeking revocation or reconsideration of the referral of their cases to Rwanda for trial.

The Tribunal currently projects the completion of all appeal cases, except for one, before the end of 2014. The last case, *Nyiramasuhuko et al.* ("*Butare*"), which concerns six persons, is projected to be completed in 2015.

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Office of the Prosecutor geared its activities to ensure an effective and smooth transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism. In this context, the staff of the Office of the Prosecutor at the Tribunal mainly double-hatted to support the tracking operations, international cooperation, mutual legal assistance and handling of Mechanism appeals of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism. They were also involved in the preparation of records of the Office of the Prosecutor for handover to the Mechanism.

In September 2013 the Office of the Prosecutor launched its manual on the tracking and arrest of fugitives from international criminal justice at the meeting of the International Association of Prosecutors in Moscow. In January 2014 the Office of the Prosecutor hosted an international conference in Kampala, and released the best practices manual on the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence. Other ongoing legacy initiatives include projects related to recording the course of events of the 1994 Rwandan genocide on the basis of facts established by the judicial process and challenges regarding the referral of cases to national jurisdictions under rule 11 bis of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence. During the reporting period, the Tribunal staff assisted the Mechanism in monitoring all four of the cases of accused in custody that have been transferred to Rwanda and France.

Staff retention remains a challenge to the completion of the remaining work of the Tribunal as many staff members continue to jump ship ahead of the eventual closure of the Tribunal. It threatens the ability of the Tribunal to meet its completion strategy targets. In resolution 2080 (2012), the Security Council reiterated the importance of adequate staffing to the timely completion of the Tribunal's work. The Secretary-General has continued to support the Tribunal, including through flexibility measures, where this is possible, to reduce the impact of staff attrition.

The main activities of the Registry focused on supporting the conclusion of the remaining appeals, providing support to the Arusha branch of the Mechanism, preparing the records of the Tribunal for archiving and handover to the Mechanism and engaging Member States on a variety of issues necessary to achieve an orderly closure of the Tribunal.

During the period under review, the Registry provided effective court management and filing services to both organs of the Tribunal as well as the Appeals Chamber. It supported judicial filings involving appeal cases and the resultant completion of the *Ndindiliyimana*, *Nzuwonemeye*, *Sagahutu* and *Bizimungu* appeal cases. It also continued to provide administrative support to defence lawyers, including securing cooperation from Member States. The Office of the Registrar continued to act as the channel of communication between the Tribunal and the diplomatic community; it maintained high-level diplomatic contacts with Member States and international and non-governmental organizations. The Office of the Registrar promoted outreach activities of the Tribunal through information dissemination, improved communication and access to the jurisprudence and other legal materials of the Tribunal. It also maintained its partnership with the Department of Information of the Secretariat in promoting outreach in Rwanda through the Umusanzu Centre. During the month of April 2014, the Tribunal participated in special events commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Rwanda genocide in Kigali, Dar es Salaam and Arusha.

The Tribunal continues with the preparation of its records (physical, digital and audio-visual), for transfer to and management by the Mechanism. It is collaborating very closely with the Mechanism in this regard, especially to ensure that the records are prepared in a manner that will facilitate their effective management by the Mechanism after transfer. A phased transfer of records with long-term to permanent value will be done up to the end of the Tribunal's mandate. As at 31 July 2014, the Tribunal has transferred to the Mechanism 749 linear metres of records with long-term to permanent value. The measures that are currently being taken in the preparation for disposition of the digital records are the inventory and appraisal of the records in systems across the Tribunal (including shared drives and personal workspaces) and the planning and implementation of the transfer process. The Tribunal is also working on implementing the e-mail capture project that captures both legacy and current e-mail accounts of staff members who played a significant role in the history of the Tribunal. Redaction of the audiovisual records of the trial proceedings is progressing. The audiovisual redaction process has been prioritized and streamlined to focus on the recordings most likely to be of interest to external users.

The President and the Registrar continue to deploy all efforts to find host countries for the now nine acquitted persons and three convicts released in Arusha. The Registrar visited a number of Member States in Africa and Europe and also engaged the Government of Rwanda and the African Union with the aim of finding a solution to the problem of relocation. During the period under review, the Tribunal has continued to encounter obstacles in relocating these individuals. There have not yet been any positive developments following Security Council resolutions 2029 (2011), 2054 (2012) and 2080 (2012), in which the Council commended Member States that have accepted the relocation to their territories of acquitted persons and released convicts who have completed serving their sentences and reiterated its call upon other Member States that are in a position to do so to cooperate with the Tribunal for that purpose. The President and the Registrar have reiterated to many Member States the urgency for increased cooperation. Such messages have been conveyed during discussions in the Security Council Informal Working Group on International Tribunals and the group of African Ambassadors to the United Nations. The President has also continued to highlight the urgency of the situation in his statements to the Security Council and the General Assembly. Considering the imminent closure, the Tribunal remains in urgent need of the assistance of Member States to find a sustainable solution to this issue.

## Chapter 5

### **Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities\***

The Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo, against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006),

1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012) and 2161 (2014).

During the reporting period, Gary Quinlan (Australia) served as Chair of the Committee, while the delegation of the Russian Federation served as one of two Vice-Chairs. In 2013, Guatemala served as co-Vice-Chair, and in 2014, Chile took over as co-Vice-Chair. During the period, the Committee held 13 informal meetings.

The Committee continues to encourage more effective implementation of the sanctions measures. Accordingly, and as directed by the Council in resolution 2083 (2012), the Committee held four meetings throughout the reporting period specifically aimed at improving the effectiveness of the Al-Qaida sanctions regime. On 18 November 2013, the Committee, together with the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004), 1718 (2006), 1737 (2006) and 1988 (2011), held an open briefing with the President of the Financial Action Task Force. Participants briefed the membership on their roles in combating threats to international peace and security with the aim of increasing awareness among Member States of the measures imposed by the Council and the related recommendations and guidance developed by the Task Force, and the assistance that the Council's sanctions committees and expert groups, and the Task Force and affiliated regional bodies, can provide Member States.

On 3 December 2013 and 24 June 2014, the Committee held meetings on the Sahel/Maghreb region and Yemen, respectively. At those meetings, members of relevant sanctions committees, Member States and others considered ways to better respond to the latest developments in those places, including outreach and technical support activities, to allow more effective implementation and application of the sanctions measures.

The Committee held an open briefing during the review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy conducted by the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 66/282 on 11 June 2014. The briefing aimed to demonstrate the contribution the Al-Qaida sanctions regime can make to national and regional responses to the threat posed by Al-Qaida and its affiliates; and to invite Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

\* Formerly "Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities" (see also part VI, chaps. 17 and 23).

The Committee continuously reaffirms the need to carry out its mandate according to fair and clear procedures, particularly as concerns the designation and delisting of individuals and entities. The Committee collaborates closely with the Office of the Ombudsperson; in resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#), the Council imposed deadlines for the Committee to provide the petitioner with the reasons for decisions arrived at through the Ombudsperson process.

The Committee has continued to improve the quality of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and the narrative summaries of listed individuals and entities, to ensure effective implementation. During the reporting period the Committee undertook three specialized reviews (of reportedly deceased individuals, reportedly defunct entities and entries that lack identifying information) as well as a wholesale review of all entries that have not been reviewed in three or more years.

In total, the Al-Qaida Sanctions List was updated 30 times during the reporting period: the names of five individuals and six entities were added, the names of 18 individuals and four entities were deleted, and the information for the entries of eight individuals and one entity was amended. As at 2 July 2014, the Committee had posted on its website 279 narrative summaries for individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, which can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/narrative.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/narrative.shtml).

The Security Council, by resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#), requested that the Al-Qaida Sanctions List be made available in all official languages of the United Nations.

During the reporting period, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution [1526 \(2004\)](#) continued to assist the Committee in carrying out the tasks described in annex I to resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#), annex I to resolution [2083 \(2012\)](#) and annex I to resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#). The Monitoring Team comprises eight experts and also supports the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#). At the time of reporting, the following experts serve as members of the Monitoring Team: Alexander Evans (Coordinator, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Yotsna Lalji-Venkatasawmy (Mauritius); Frédéric Gautier (France); Abdelaziz Haouaria (Morocco); Hans-Jakob Schindler (Germany); Justyna

Gudzowska (United States of America); Yu Xu (China), and Georgy Machitidze (Russian Federation).

The Monitoring Team submitted its fourteenth (see [S/2013/467](#)) and fifteenth (see [S/2014/41](#)) reports on the implementation of the sanctions measures by Member States. At the end of the reporting period, the Committee was considering its position on the fifteenth report. The Committee communicated its position on the fourteenth report to the President of the Security Council on 26 November 2013 (see [S/2013/698](#)). Pursuant to resolutions [1904 \(2009\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#) and [2161 \(2014\)](#), the Committee has continued its outreach activities to share information on its work. The Chair reported orally to the Security Council, together with the Chairs of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1540 \(2004\)](#), on 27 November 2013 and 28 May 2014. Through those briefings the Council was informed of the work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, as well as of the implementation of the sanctions measures by States.

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. It has implemented the special agreement concluded to facilitate the exchange of information between the Committee and INTERPOL and streamline the maintenance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. This has improved the quality of information on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and enhanced the implementation of the sanctions measures. For example, designating States have begun to submit photographs of individuals when proposing a name for designation, which can be uploaded to the corresponding Special Notice. In addition, following a recommendation from the Monitoring Team, the Committee has contacted 34 Member States to request biometric data on listed individuals for inclusion in the Special Notices. Special Notices have been created for all individuals (204) and entities (61) for which the Committee has sufficient identifying information.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/).

### **Office of the Ombudsperson**

The Ombudsperson is mandated by resolutions [1904 \(2009\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#) and [2161 \(2014\)](#) to receive requests from individuals and entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and to make a recommendation on their delisting

to the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#) and [2161 \(2014\)](#). Kimberly Prost of Canada has held the Ombudsperson position since the beginning of the mandate in July 2010. During the reporting period, the Ombudsperson received six requests for delisting, for five individuals and one entity, bringing to 55 the number of delisting requests that have been submitted through the Ombudsperson mechanism since its establishment in 2009. During the reporting period, the Ombudsperson submitted for the consideration of the Committee comprehensive reports on 15 of those 55 requests. Of the 15 cases, 10 delisting requests were approved, one was denied, and four remain pending with the Committee. In one additional case, a separate Committee decision resulted in an individual being delisted during an active Ombudsperson case. In total, following the submission of petitions through the Office of the Ombudsperson, 34 individuals and 27 entities have been delisted, one entity has been removed as an alias of a listed entity, one request has been withdrawn and on four occasions delisting has been denied. In three cases a separate decision to delist has made the Ombudsperson process moot. The Ombudsperson has transmitted reasons from the Committee to petitioners, both in cases where the Committee has acceded to delisting requests and in cases where it has rejected them.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism, known as the Counter-Terrorism Committee, is mandated to monitor the implementation of that resolution. The Committee was assisted in its work by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, established pursuant to resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) for an initial period ending on 31 December 2007. By resolution [2129 \(2013\)](#), the Security Council decided that the Executive Directorate would continue to operate as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Committee until 31 December 2017.

In 2013, the Committee was chaired by Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco), the delegations of France, the Russian Federation and Rwanda serving as Vice-Chairs, each also chairing one of the Committee's

three subcommittees. Since 1 January 2014, the Committee is chaired by Raimonda Murmokaite (Lithuania), the delegations of France, the Russian Federation and Rwanda continuing to serve as Vice-Chairs and each chairing one of the Committee's three sub-committees.

During the reporting period, the Committee held 14 formal meetings, including one special meeting on 20 September 2013. During the reporting period, the Committee submitted to the Security Council its work programme for the period from January to December 2014 ([S/2014/233](#)).

The Chair of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council together with the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), which were held on 27 November 2013 and 28 May 2014.

Resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) sets out a comprehensive agenda of counter-terrorism activities, including steps aimed at bringing to justice perpetrators of terrorist acts as well as those who harbour, aid and support them. It also requires all States to cooperate on a wide range of issues related to counter-terrorism.

Using the updated assessment tools the Committee continued its "stocktaking" of Member States' implementation of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) aimed at maintaining and enhancing its dialogue with Member States and enhancing their counter-terrorism capacities. In doing so, the Committee adopted the overview of implementation assessments of 28 States and transmitted them to their respective Governments.

The Committee conducted assessment visits to nine Member States, with their consent, in order to discuss and review their respective strengths, challenges, capacity-building needs and good practices with regard to the implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1624 \(2005\)](#). The Committee visited Belarus, Gabon, Guyana, Ireland, Mauritania, Mongolia, Suriname, Ukraine and Uruguay. The Committee continued to make priority technical assistance referrals in respect of needs identified during its visits and through other mechanisms. The Executive Directorate continued to coordinate with donor States and organizations to facilitate the delivery of assistance, focusing in particular on regional and thematic approaches. In addition to conducting regular briefings to the wider membership of the United

Nations, the Committee held a special meeting with Member States and international and regional organizations on the Sahel region, as well as three open briefings to Member States.

One briefing on traveller identification and travel document security and on the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in terrorism prevention was held with the participation of the International Civil Aviation Organization, INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. A briefing on the protection of critical tourism infrastructure was held with the participation of the World Tourism Organization.

The meetings served to raise Members States' awareness of the relevant issues and provided interactive forums for the sharing of experiences and effective practices.

The Committee continued to deepen its engagement and cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations; it encouraged and assisted them in the development of capacities that would improve their ability to assist their members with the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

During the period under review, the Committee continued to implement its mandate under resolution 1624 (2005), that is to include in its dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement that resolution and to work with Member States to help build capacity, including through promoting good practices and facilitating the exchange of information. During the reporting period, the Committee did not receive any new reports from Member States pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005).

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by its Executive Directorate and can be found at [www.un.org/sc/ctc](http://www.un.org/sc/ctc).

## **Chapter 7**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) is mandated by the Security Council to continue to identify, pursuant to paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities whose funds, assets or economic resources should be

frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. As set out in paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), those individuals and entities include the previous Government of Iraq or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies located outside Iraq, as well as other senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction.

In 2013, the Chair of the Committee was Kodjo Menan (Togo), and the delegation of the Republic of Korea served as Vice-Chair. In 2014, Mahamat Zene Cherif (Chad) served as Chair, and the delegation of the Republic of Korea continued to serve as Vice-Chair.

During the reporting period, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings and did not prepare an annual report.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1518/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1518/index.shtml).

## **Chapter 8**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia oversees the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council. The sanctions measures currently in effect are an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia, originally imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and later replaced by the measures in paragraph 4 of resolution 1903 (2009); a travel ban imposed by resolution 1521 (2003); and an asset freeze imposed by resolution 1532 (2004) on individuals and entities designated by the Committee.

By resolution 2128 (2013), the Security Council reaffirmed that the asset freeze remains in effect, and renewed the arms embargo and the travel ban. The Council also modified the notification requirements associated with the arms embargo, deciding that notification for non-lethal materials and associated training is no longer required; and that the Liberian authorities shall have the primary responsibility to notify the Committee at least five days in advance of

the shipment of any supplies, or any provision of assistance, advice or training related to military or other security sector activities for the Government of Liberia.

By resolution [2128 \(2013\)](#), the Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 10 December 2014, reduced the scope of its mandate, and also reduced the size of the Panel from three to two members.

By resolution [2128 \(2013\)](#), the Council further directed the Committee to review within 90 days all individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and asset freeze and remove, on a case-by-case basis, all those that no longer meet the listing criteria, with due regard for the views of the Government of Liberia.

In 2013, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Masood Khan (Pakistan) as Chair, with the delegations of Luxembourg and Rwanda as Vice-Chairs. In 2014, Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan) served as Chair, and the delegations of Luxembourg and Rwanda as Vice-Chairs. During the period under review, the Committee held four informal consultations to discuss issues relating to the sanctions regime.

On 19 November 2013, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its final report (see [S/2013/683](#)), submitted in accordance with resolution [2079 \(2012\)](#), and considered the recommendations contained therein. The Committee decided to send 16 letters to draw attention to the Panel's recommendations. On 5 December, the Chair briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the main findings contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts.

During informal consultations on 24 January 2014, the Panel of Experts presented to the Committee its programme of work for the duration of its mandate. The Committee also discussed the review of all individuals and entities subject to travel ban and asset freeze measures as designated by the Committee, pursuant to resolution [2128 \(2013\)](#).

In its informal consultations on 14 March, the Committee received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on paragraphs 169 to 171 of the final report of the Panel of Experts (see [S/2013/683](#)).

In its informal consultations on 16 May, the Committee received a presentation by the Panel of Experts of their midterm report (see [S/2014/363](#)) and considered the recommendations contained therein. The Committee decided to send five letters to draw attention to the Panel's recommendations. The Chair briefed the Security Council on the work of the Committee and the main findings contained in the midterm report of the Panel of Experts at the Council's consultations on 16 June 2013.

Following the completion of its review of the measures pertaining to the sanctions regime imposed on Liberia in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution [2128 \(2013\)](#), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission and report to the Council by 1 October on the progress Liberia had made towards meeting the conditions set out in resolution [1521 \(2003\)](#) for the termination of sanctions, and to provide recommendations on United Nations and other technical assistance to the Government of Liberia in the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary legislative frameworks; and facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire (see [S/2014/504](#)).

The Committee updated its travel ban list on 6 September, 30 October and 29 November 2013, and then issued press releases. On 29 November and 23 December 2013 and 3 April 2014, the Committee delisted individuals from its travel ban and asset freeze lists, following a request from the Focal Point for Delisting established pursuant to resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#).

During the period under review, the Committee received one notification submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of resolution [1532 \(2004\)](#), to which it had no objection, and one notification submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of resolution [1532 \(2004\)](#), to which it had no objection. The Committee also received a notification concerning paragraph 5 (a) of resolution [1903 \(2009\)](#) and four notifications in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution [1903 \(2009\)](#).

Pursuant to the agreement between the Committee and INTERPOL concerning the issuing of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices in relation to listed individuals and entities, Special Notices have been published for 10 individuals

on the Committee's list of individuals subject to the travel ban.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1531/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1531/index.shtml).

## Chapter 9

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established on 12 March 2004 to oversee and assess the implementation of the arms embargo originally imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in resolutions 1807 (2008) and 1857 (2008).

The sanctions regime was subsequently renewed and amended by the Council in resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012) and 2136 (2014), by which the Council, inter alia, imposed targeted travel and financial sanctions on individuals and entities as designated by the Committee.

The Committee is supported by a Group of Experts to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime with a particular focus on the areas affected by the presence of illegal armed groups, including North and South Kivu and Orientale Province, as well as on regional and international networks providing support to illegal armed groups, criminal networks and perpetrators of human rights abuses and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including those within the national armed forces, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group of Experts was originally established by resolution 1533 (2004), and its mandate was renewed and amended by resolutions 1552 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005), 1654 (2006), 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012) and 2136 (2014).

By his letter dated 13 March 2014 (S/2014/183), the Secretary General appointed the six members of the Group of Experts, namely Victry Anya (regional issues,

Nigeria); Frans Barnard (arms, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Zobel Behalal (natural resources, Cameroon); Daniel Fahey (finance, United States of America); Gora Mbaye (customs and aviation, Senegal); and Emilie Serralta (armed groups, France). The Secretary-General designated Mr. Fahey to serve as Coordinator of the Group.

By resolution 2136 (2014), the Security Council decided to renew until 1 February 2015 the measures on arms and transport as well as the financial and travel measures imposed by resolution 1807 (2008), and reaffirmed other provisions of that resolution. The Council also extended until 1 February 2015 the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1807 (2008) and expanded by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1857 (2008).

By resolution 2136 (2014), the Council also decided that the financial and travel measures listed in resolution 1857 (2008) would be extended to individuals or entities providing financial, material or technological support for, or goods or services to, or in support of, a designated individual or entity.

In 2013, Agshin Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan) served as Chair of the Committee, the delegations of Morocco and Pakistan serving as Vice-Chairs. In 2014, Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan) served as Chair of the Committee, the delegations of Chile and Lithuania serving as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee held informal consultations on 17 January, 4 April and 19 June 2014.

On 24 October 2013, the Committee agreed to a request of the Netherlands regarding the transfer of funds to cover the basic expenses of Bosco Ntaganda, who was transferred to the International Criminal Court in The Hague in March 2013.

On 16 January 2014, the Chair circulated a letter from the Government of Rwanda to the Coordinator of the Group of Experts, in response to the report of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2078 (2012), a portion of which was annexed to its final report (S/2014/42, annex 109).

On 17 January, the Group of Experts briefed the Committee on the main findings of its final report (see S/2014/42), and the Committee considered the recommendations contained in the report. The Committee then agreed to issue a press release

addressed to all companies purchasing minerals in the Great Lakes region, and to dispatch letters to the Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the delegations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda, and 10 international donors including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

On 23 January, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during informal consultations on the final report of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2078 (2012) (see S/2014/42), providing an overview of the report and of the Committee's deliberations of 17 January.

On 4 April, the Committee held an exchange of views with the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2136 (2014), concerning the Group's workplan.

On 19 June, the Group of Experts briefed the Committee on the main findings of its mid-term report (see S/2014/428), and the Committee considered the recommendations contained in the report. The Committee then agreed to dispatch letters to the Permanent Representative of Uganda and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. In its letter to the Under-Secretary-General, the Committee extended an invitation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Martin Kobler, to brief the Committee on the sanctions-monitoring mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a focus on marking and tracing.

On 30 June, the Committee added one entity, the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), to the list of individuals and entities subject to a travel ban and an asset freeze.

On 7 July, the Committee agreed to submit biodata information for listed individuals, in connection with the issuance of joint INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. Special Notices have been issued for 29 individuals. Letters were sent to the delegations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, the Netherlands and Rwanda and the International Criminal Court.

During the reporting period, the Committee received a total of 21 notifications conveyed by Member States in pursuance of paragraph 5 of

resolution 1807 (2008). The Committee received one report from a Member State (Portugal) pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 2136 (2014).

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/egroup.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/egroup.shtml).

## **Chapter 10**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) is mandated by the Security Council to report to the Council, for its examination, on the implementation of that resolution concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee's mandate was renewed by resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and, most recently, 1977 (2011), by which the Council extended the Committee's mandate for a period of 10 years, until 25 April 2021. The Committee is assisted by a group of experts.

Resolution 1540 (2004), which was adopted by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, places obligations on Member States to refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. It required all States, in accordance with their national procedures, to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws prohibiting access by non-State actors to such weapons and their means of delivery; and effective mechanisms to establish domestic control to prevent proliferation of such weapons and their means of delivery as well as controls over related material.

In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Council decided that the Committee would conduct a comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), both after five years and prior to the renewal of its mandate, including, if necessary, recommendations on adjustments to the mandate. The Committee submitted to the Council its 2012 review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) on 27 December 2012 (S/2012/963).

In 2013, the Committee was chaired by Kim Sook and Oh Joon (Republic of Korea), with the delegations of Azerbaijan, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland serving as Vice-Chairs. Since 1 January 2014, Oh Joon continues to serve as Chair, and the delegations of Luxembourg, Nigeria and the United Kingdom serve as Vice-Chairs. The Committee maintained its system of working groups, dealing with monitoring and national implementation; assistance; cooperation with international organizations, including the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#); and transparency and media outreach. During the period under review, the Committee held 5 formal and 12 informal meetings.

The Committee continued to be supported in its work by experts. By resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#) the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#), [1673 \(2006\)](#), [1810 \(2008\)](#) and [1977 \(2011\)](#), including through facilitation of assistance to improve the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). By resolution [2055 \(2012\)](#), the number of experts supporting the Committee was increased to nine.

On 23 May 2014, the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the President of the Security Council the thirteenth programme of work of the Committee, for the period from 1 June 2014 to 31 January 2015 ([S/2014/369](#)).

The Chair of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council together with the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#), which were held on 27 November 2013 and 28 May 2014.

As part of the Committee's outreach activities, members of the Committee and the experts continued to participate in seminars, workshops and conferences, explaining to participants the work of the Committee and the requirements of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) with a view to strengthening support for its implementation.

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and can be found at [www.un.org/sc/1540/](http://www.un.org/sc/1540/).

## **Chapter 11**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire is mandated to oversee the implementation of the sanctions regime consisting of an arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze imposed by that resolution. By paragraph 13 of resolution [2153 \(2014\)](#) the Security Council decided to terminate the measures imposed on diamonds as from 29 April 2014.

In 2013, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala) as Chair, while the delegations of Australia and Rwanda served as Vice-Chairs. For 2014, Cristian Barros (Chile) serves as Chair, with the delegations of Australia and Rwanda as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee held a total of five informal consultations.

During its informal consultations on 11 October 2013, the Committee considered the midterm report of the Group of Experts, submitted in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution [2101 \(2013\)](#) (see [S/2013/605](#)) and possible actions to be taken by the Committee.

Pursuant to the Group's midterm report, the Committee agreed on 15 actions to be taken and the Chair addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Mali, as well as to the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Secretary-General of the Mano River Union and the Chair of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, drawing attention to the recommendations contained in the report.

On 9 December, the Committee was briefed by the Chair of the Kimberley Process on the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire towards reaching the minimum standards for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

On 21 March 2014, the Committee considered possible actions to be taken on the basis of media reports on the incitement to hatred and violence in Côte d'Ivoire.

On 11 April, the Committee considered the final report of the Group of Experts submitted in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 2101 (2013) (see S/2014/266) and possible actions to be taken by the Committee.

On 1 July the Committee revised the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

Pursuant to the Group's final report, the Committee agreed on 19 actions to be taken and the Chair addressed letters to the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Chair of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the President of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, drawing attention to the recommendations contained in the report.

By resolution 2153 (2014), the Council renewed until 30 April 2015 the sanctions regime as set out in resolutions 1572 (2004), 1643 (2006), 1975 (2011), 2045 (2012) and 2101 (2013) and extended until 30 May 2015 the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006). On 21 May 2014, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/364) regarding the Secretary-General's appointment, in consultation with the Committee, of five experts (arms, customs, diamonds and natural resources, finance and regional issues) of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2153 (2014).

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1572/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1572/index.shtml).

## **Chapter 12**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan is mandated by the Security Council to monitor an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in Darfur, which was subsequently expanded to include all the parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the Darfur region in the Sudan. The enforcement of the arms embargo was later

strengthened in resolution 1945 (2010). The Committee is also mandated to monitor the implementation of the travel ban and asset freeze imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and, inter alia, to designate individuals subject to those measures, in accordance with the criteria set out in that resolution. By resolution 1672 (2006), the Council decided that all States shall implement those measures with respect to the four individuals named in the resolution. The Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts, the mandate of which was most recently extended by the Council in resolution 2138 (2014). The Panel is composed of five experts, Lipika Choudhury (Coordinator/finance, India); Dakshinie Ruwanthika Gunaratne (international humanitarian law, Sri Lanka); Issa Maraut (regional issues, France); Guido Potters (aviation, Netherlands); and Adrian Wilkinson (arms, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

INTERPOL notices have been issued for the four individuals on the Committee's consolidated travel ban and asset freeze list. In July 2014 the Chair, with the approval of the Committee, dispatched a letter to the Sudan requesting that State to submit any biometric datasets that may be held of the listed individuals, to the INTERPOL General Secretariat.

In 2013 and 2014, María Cristina Perceval (Argentina) has served as Chair. In 2013, the delegations of Australia and Azerbaijan served as Vice-Chairs and in 2014 the delegations of Australia and Nigeria are serving as Vice-Chairs. During the period under review, the Committee held four informal consultations to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

In informal consultations on 16 August 2013, the Committee received a briefing from two members of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's interim report. Two other Panel members joined the consultations via videoconference to answer questions. The Committee agreed to take follow-up action on the two recommendations contained in the report.

In informal consultations on 13 November, the Committee heard a midterm briefing by the Panel of Experts. The Panel's written report, which accompanied the midterm briefing, was made available to the Committee on 1 November.

From 20 to 24 January 2014, the Chair travelled to Khartoum and Darfur in the Sudan. During the visit, the Chair held meetings with various interlocutors of

the Government of the Sudan including representatives of the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs, the Darfur Peace Follow-up Office, the National Intelligence and Security Services, the Wali of Northern Darfur and the Chairperson of the Darfur Regional Authority. The Chair also met with other interlocutors, including the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, representatives of the international diplomatic and donor communities, representatives of the African Union and the United Nations country team. Following the visit, the Chair circulated a report and observations on the visit to the Committee members.

In informal consultations on 4 February, the Panel of Experts made a presentation to the Committee on its final report, under resolution [2091 \(2013\)](#) (see [S/2014/87](#)). Of the nine recommendations contained in the Panel's report, three are addressed to the Security Council. The Committee members have thus far considered all six of the remaining recommendations and agreed to take specific follow-up action on two. In this respect, the list of individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) was updated to include additional identifying information.

In informal consultations on 9 May, the Committee met with the two new members of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution [2138 \(2014\)](#), including the Coordinator. The Coordinator briefed the Committee members on the Panel's immediate work programme.

During the period under review, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution [2091 \(2013\)](#) and paragraph 3 of resolution [2138 \(2014\)](#), the Committee received a total of seven monthly updates and one quarterly update from the Panel of Experts.

On 22 August and 20 November 2013 and on 11 February and 20 May 2014, the Chair delivered periodic reports to the Security Council, as called for in paragraph 3 (a) of resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#), describing the Committee's activities and, where appropriate, the Chair's bilateral contacts during the preceding quarter.

The Committee also updated the guidelines for the conduct of its work on 23 December 2013.

The web page of the Committee can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/index.shtml).

## **Chapter 13**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#) is mandated to undertake tasks described in paragraph 3 and the annex to that resolution, in order to assist with the investigation into the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.

In 2013, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Kodjo Menan (Togo) as Chair, while the delegations of Australia and Azerbaijan served as Vice-Chairs. For 2014, Mahamat Zene Cherif (Chad) served as Chair, and the delegations of Australia and Lithuania served as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings and did not prepare an annual report.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1636/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1636/index.shtml).

## **Chapter 14**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Security Council, by resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), imposed additional measures, including an expansion of the arms embargo and financial measures related thereto, as well as a ban on the provision of financial services, the transfer of financial assets or resources or public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that could contribute to that country's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. The Council directed the Committee to designate entities, goods and individuals in order to adjust measures imposed by resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#) and [1874 \(2009\)](#). It also called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea under the conditions and circumstances specified in the resolution; it authorized, under specific circumstances, the seizure and disposal of prohibited items; and it introduced a ban on the provision of bunkering services and other servicing to vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In response to the launch using ballistic missile technology in December 2012 and the nuclear test of February 2013, the Security Council, by resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), strengthened the existing sanctions regime in several key areas by (a) extending the list of prohibited items and introducing a new "catch-all" provision (resolution 2094 (2013), para. 22) that calls upon States to prevent the transfer of any item that could contribute to the country's prohibited programmes or activities; (b) designating additional entities and individuals to be subject to the asset freeze and travel ban; (c) broadening the designation criteria and calling upon States to ban the travel of any individual violating the resolutions or assisting in their evasion; (d) broadening the financial sanctions; (e) strengthening the measures related to the inspection, seizure and disposal of cargo originating from, destined for or brokered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (f) calling upon States to deny take-off, landing or overflight requests to any aircraft they have reason to believe is carrying prohibited items; and (g) establishing a baseline definition of luxury goods.

The Committee is assisted by eight experts comprising a Panel of Experts initially established by resolution 1874 (2009), whose mandate was extended by the Council until 5 April 2015 by resolution 2141 (2014). The experts have a wide range of expertise in the fields of nuclear issues, missile technology, weapons of mass destruction, conventional arms, arms control and non-proliferation policy, export controls and customs, and finance. The Panel of Experts also covers areas of expertise related to maritime and air transport, having noted in its investigations that a great majority of incidents of non-compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions involve transport by air and sea. In its programme of work for 2014-2015, the Panel emphasized its focus on investigating incidents of non-compliance and alleged violations of the resolutions.

In 2013, Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg) assumed the function of Chair of the Committee and the delegations of Azerbaijan and Togo served as Vice-Chairs. In 2014,

Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg) continued the function of Chair, with Chad and Jordan serving as Vice-Chairs.

During the period under review, the Committee held seven informal meetings. The Committee also held one briefing open to all Member States on 1 July 2014.

During the informal meeting of 11 September 2013, the Committee heard a briefing by the Panel of Experts regarding its visit to Panama and inspection of the vessel *Chong Chon Gang*, which was reported by Panama to the Committee. The Committee also discussed recommendations contained in the Panel's final report for 2013 (S/2013/337), and exchanged views on the status of the Panel's ongoing investigations as well as updates to existing implementation assistance notices.

During the informal meeting held on 25 October, the Committee heard an update by the Panel of Experts regarding the *Chong Chon Gang* incident and its visit to Cuba. Committee members also exchanged views on the Panel's midterm report and discussed the update to the list of cases brought to the Committee's attention by the Panel. The Chair also informed Committee members of an open briefing in November 2013 on the respective roles of the Security Council and the Financial Action Task Force against the financing of terrorism and proliferation, which would be jointly organized by the President of the Task Force and the Chairs of the various Security Council Committees.

During the informal meeting held on 20 December, the Committee exchanged views on the Panel of Experts' investigative activities, including specific incident reports. The Chair also updated the Committee on the status of the experts' report on the *Chong Chon Gang* incident.

During the informal meeting held on 24 January 2014, the Committee continued its discussion on the *Chong Chon Gang* incident and exchanged in-depth views on the Panel of Experts' incident report. The Committee also discussed priorities for its programme of work and was informed by the Chair of plans to hold several more open briefings in 2014, including a proposal to review the Committee's guidelines. Committee members were also requested to submit proposals for updates to the list of prohibited items and the list of designated individuals and entities, with the overall purpose of reviewing, updating and improving the quality of information.

During the informal meeting held on 24 February, the Committee discussed the Panel of Experts' final report ([S/2014/147](#)) and its recommendations. The Committee continued its discussion on follow-up actions regarding the *Chong Chon Gang* incident, including several proposals which were tabled at previous meetings. The Committee also exchanged views on the list of cases brought to the attention of the Committee, including the review and update of the Consolidated List of Individuals and Entities, as well as the lists of prohibited items. The Committee adopted a new implementation assistance notice (No. 4) regarding the proper implementation of paragraph 22 of resolution [2094 \(2013\)](#).

During the informal meeting held on 10 April, the Committee welcomed the extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts and the appointment of the eight experts. The Committee continued to discuss follow-up actions regarding the *Chong Chon Gang* and received a briefing by the Panel on developments regarding that incident since the preparation of the Panel's final report. The Committee exchanged views on the launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of missiles using ballistic technology during February and March 2014 as well as preparations for its new programme of work.

During the informal meeting of 16 June, the Committee discussed and summarized follow-up actions regarding the *Chong Chon Gang* incident, including the consideration of an implementation assistance notice (No. 5) on lessons learned. The Committee also reviewed the updated list of cases brought to the attention of the Committee and exchanged views on the Panel of Experts' various incident reports. Committee members were also informed about the Committee's plans for its upcoming open briefing for all Member States as part of its programme of work under outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation.

In accordance with paragraph 12 (g) of resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), the Chair presented periodic reports to the Council on the work of the Committee, on 7 August and 7 November 2013, and on 20 February and 20 May 2014. During the period under review, the Committee received 10 reports from Member States outlining the measures they had taken to implement resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#) and [2094 \(2013\)](#).

The Committee's website is at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/).

## **Chapter 15**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions [1737 \(2006\)](#), [1747 \(2007\)](#), [1803 \(2008\)](#) and [1929 \(2010\)](#) with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran. These measures include a proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities-related and nuclear weapon delivery systems-related embargo; a ban on the export or procurement of any arms and related materiel from the Islamic Republic of Iran and a ban on the supply of seven specified categories of conventional weapons and related materiel to that country; an asset freeze and a travel ban on designated individuals and/or entities; and financial measures.

In resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#), among other things, under specified conditions and circumstances, the Council called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran and authorized the seizure and disposal of items identified during inspection, the supply of which to that country is prohibited. The Council moreover introduced a ban on the provision of bunkering and other servicing of Iranian vessels and decided that all States shall exercise vigilance when doing business with Iranian entities, including those of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines.

The Committee is supported by a Panel of eight experts initially established by resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#), whose mandate was extended until 9 July 2015 by resolution [2159 \(2014\)](#).

In 2013, Gary Quinlan (Australia) assumed the function of Chair and the delegation of Togo provided the Vice-Chair. In 2014, the Bureau consisted of Gary Quinlan (Australia) as Chair, with the delegation of Chad providing the Vice-Chair.

During the period under review, the Committee held seven informal consultations and conducted additional work using the no-objection procedure in

accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

At its informal meeting on 23 October 2013, the Committee was briefed by the Panel of Experts on ongoing investigations and outreach activities, and continued its consideration of recommendations contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts for 2013 (see [S/2013/331](#)).

During the informal meeting of 21 November, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on the Panel's midterm report for 2013. Committee members exchanged views on the report and sought ways to further assist States in implementing the relevant Security Council measures.

At its informal meetings of 20 January and 17 March 2014, the Committee continued to explore ways to implement the six recommendations and on 7 May was able to approve the course of action for each one of them. The Committee was in the process of considering concrete methods to put into practice the six recommendations, including designation of one entity found to be in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions. During the informal meeting of 2 June the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an overview of the major findings outlined in the Panel's final report for 2014 (see [S/2014/394](#)). Committee members welcomed the report, which was characterized as objective, measured and strongly resourced. Several members stressed that the Committee should follow up on the recommendations put forward by the Panel of Experts, considering the practical nature of the advice offered by the experts in strengthening the implementation of Security Council resolutions. The Committee intends to hold further discussions and explore ways to implement the Panel's recommendations.

In accordance with paragraph 18 (h) of resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#), the Chair presented periodic reports to the Council on the work of the Committee, on 5 September and 12 December 2013, and on 20 March and 25 June 2014.

During the period under review, the Committee reached out to the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to a carbon fibre interdiction which was reported by a Member State and subsequently investigated by the Panel of Experts. It was concluded that the attempted procurement by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the carbon fibre, which fell above the control thresholds

established in lists referred to in resolution [1929 \(2010\)](#), was a violation of its obligations under that resolution and previous relevant resolutions. The Committee wrote to the Islamic Republic of Iran on 27 March, seeking its comments on the attempted procurement, but regrettably that country has not yet provided a response.

During the period under review, the Committee responded to several queries from Member States concerning implementation of sanctions measures set forth in resolutions [1737 \(2006\)](#), [1747 \(2007\)](#), [1803 \(2008\)](#) and [1929 \(2010\)](#).

The Committee's website is at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1737/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1737/).

## **Chapter 16**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions [1970 \(2011\)](#) and [1973 \(2011\)](#), as updated by resolutions [2009 \(2011\)](#), [2040 \(2012\)](#), [2095 \(2013\)](#), [2144 \(2014\)](#) and [2146 \(2014\)](#) with respect to Libya. Those measures include an arms embargo, which encompasses armed mercenary personnel and for the enforcement of which the Security Council called for cargo inspections under specific conditions and circumstances; a travel ban; an asset freeze; and a requirement to exercise vigilance when doing business with Libyan entities, in the event that such business could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians. By resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#) the Council authorized Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee as attempting to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, and imposed a number of measures on such designated vessels.

In carrying out its mandate, the Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts, the size of which has been expanded from five to six experts by resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#). The Panel of Experts consists of two arms experts, two finance experts, a regional expert and a maritime/transport expert (see [S/2014/288](#)).

In 2013 and 2014, Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda) served as Chair of the Committee, and the

delegation of the Republic of Korea served as the Vice-Chair.

During the period under review, the Committee held four informal consultations. On 6 November 2013, the Committee received an update by the Panel of Experts on its investigations and discussed arms procurement and arms proliferation issues; on 26 February 2014, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts on its final report under resolution 2095 (2013) (see S/2014/106), discussed the findings and recommendations contained therein, and also discussed arms procurement issues. On 29 May, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts, under its expanded mandate and new composition, of its work programme. On 2 June, the Committee discussed with the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations the Libyan arms procurement process. During the above-mentioned consultations, the Committee also received updated compilations from the Chair of the number and types of requests for exemption and notifications in relation to the arms embargo and asset freeze, as well as requests for guidance and other communications that had been processed by the Committee.

On 27 August 2013 and 23 July 2014, the Committee updated its implementation assistance notice aimed at assisting all Member States in the implementation of the arms embargo, focusing particularly on some aspects of the exemptions to the embargo. The notice is available on the Committee's website.

On 4 September 2013 and 27 June 2014, the Committee updated several entries to its list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze.

On 10 February 2014, in accordance with the Committee's provisional guidelines, the Chair of the Committee held an open briefing on the work of the Committee, in which the Panel of Experts participated via videoconference.

Of the 15 recommendations contained in the report of the Panel of Experts (S/2014/106), the Committee agreed to take follow-up action on 11.

During the reporting period, the Committee continued its exchange with the Government of Libya concerning the establishment of a focal point structure through which all security assistance procurement

should be channelled, as well as concerning additional procedures in relation to storing, recording and distributing arms and related materiel. On 7 August 2013, the Committee wrote to the Permanent Representative of Libya requesting further clarification and follow-up on outstanding issues, to which the Permanent Representative of Libya responded on 4 September 2013 and 20 March 2014. By a letter dated 20 May 2014 the Permanent Representative of Libya informed the Committee of the creation of two additional focal points for arms procurement.

Following the conclusion of an agreement between the Committee and INTERPOL concerning the issuing of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices in relation to listed individuals and entities, Special Notices have been published for 17 individuals and the two entities on the Committee's list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and/or asset freeze, while three entries lacked the required minimum identifiers for issuing Special Notices.

Also during the reporting period, the Committee dealt with several requests for exemptions to the arms embargo. It approved six exemption requests submitted under paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) and did not take a negative decision on 15 notifications submitted under paragraph 13 of resolution 2009 (2011). Several of the notifications did not initially contain all of the relevant information, which caused a delay in their processing. Three incomplete notifications have yet to be processed. The Committee further responded to an exemption request submitted under paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) and a notification submitted under paragraph 13 of resolution 2009 (2011) which did not require an exemption request or notification. The Committee also received two reports in connection with inspections of cargo that were conducted to enforce the arms embargo. The Committee received a request for exemption to the asset freeze invoking paragraph 19 (b) of resolution 1970 (2011), which is pending. The Committee also answered four requests for guidance submitted by Member States in relation to the asset freeze and the arms embargo.

In six instances, pursuant to requests for assistance received from the Panel of Experts in connection with eliciting a response from a Government to a proposed Panel visit to a Member State, the Committee wrote to the Permanent Mission

to the United Nations of that Member State, seeking its help in facilitating a possible visit by the Panel to the country.

Following a proposal from the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) that relevant Member States be requested, to the extent their national legislation allowed, to submit any biometric data of listed individuals for inclusion in the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, the Committee wrote to the Permanent Missions of six Member States to request submission to the INTERPOL General Secretariat of any biometric datasets that they might hold of listed individuals.

During the reporting period, the Committee received one implementation report from a Member State as well as two additions to an implementation report submitted pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) by a Member State, which are available on the Committee's website.

On 16 September and 9 December 2013 and on 10 March and 9 June 2014, the Chair delivered periodic reports to the Security Council, as called for in paragraph 24 (e) of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), describing the Committee's activities during the preceding months.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/).

## **Chapter 17**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an asset freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with the Taliban as set out in resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#). The regime was extended for a further period of 18 months by resolution [2160 \(2014\)](#). By paragraph 43 of the resolution the Council renewed the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a further period of 30 months.

During 2013, Gary Quinlan (Australia) served as Chair while the delegations of Guatemala and the Russian Federation served as Vice-Chairs. In January 2014, Gary Quinlan (Australia) continued the function of Chair, with Chile and the Russian Federation as Vice-Chairs. During the period, the Committee held four informal meetings. Representatives of the Government of Afghanistan participated in the Committee's informal consultations on one occasion during the reporting period. The Committee also met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Ján Kubiš, on one occasion.

To ensure that the Sanctions List established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) is as up to date and accurate as possible, the Committee conducted another round of specialized reviews of list entries: reviews of individuals whom the Government of Afghanistan considers to be reconciled, reviews of individuals and entities whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures, and reviews of reportedly deceased individuals.

The Committee continued improving the quality of the Sanctions List and the narrative summaries of reasons for listing. In total, the List was updated six times during the reporting period: the name of one individual was added, the name of one individual was deleted and the information for the entries of 58 individuals was updated. As at 30 June 2014, the Committee had posted on its website 135 narrative summaries of reasons for listing individuals or entities associated with the Taliban. These can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/narratives.html](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/narratives.html).

The Security Council, by resolution [2160 \(2014\)](#), requested that the Sanctions List be made available in all official languages of the United Nations.

In the reporting period, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, first established by resolution [1526 \(2004\)](#), continued to assist the Committee in carrying out the tasks described in the annex to resolution [2082 \(2012\)](#). The Monitoring Team submitted its third report on 10 November 2013 (see [S/2013/656](#)) and its fourth report on 9 June 2014 (see [S/2014/402](#)).

The Monitoring Team is composed of eight experts\* and also supports the work of the Al-Qaida sanctions Committee.

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. It has implemented the special agreement it concluded with INTERPOL which facilitates the exchange of information between the two entities and streamlines the maintenance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. This has improved the quality of information on the Sanctions List established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and enhanced the implementation of the sanctions measures. For example, designating States have begun to submit photographs of individuals when proposing a name for designation, which can be uploaded to the corresponding Special Notice. In addition, following a recommendation from the Monitoring Team, the Committee has contacted four Member States to request biometric data on listed individuals for inclusion in the Special Notices. Special Notices have been created for all individuals (130) and entities (3) for which the Committee has sufficient identifying information.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/).

## **Chapter 18**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau was established on 18 May 2012 to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution relating to a travel ban; to designate those individuals subject to the travel ban and to consider requests for exemptions; to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States and international regional and subregional organizations; and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 2048 (2012).

There are currently 11 designated individuals on the Committee's consolidated travel ban list. The Committee also adopted a format of the list which is

consistent with that used by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic.

On 7 February 2014 INTERPOL agreed to publish and circulate INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices with respect to all the individuals subject to the measures imposed by resolution 2048 (2012).

In 2013, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) as Chair and the delegation of Luxembourg as Vice-Chair. For 2014, U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria) serves as Chair, with the delegation of Luxembourg as Vice-Chair.

During the reporting period, the Committee met once for informal consultations to discuss the situation in Guinea-Bissau.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/2048/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/2048/).

## **Chapter 19**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic is mandated to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime, which includes an arms embargo on the Central African Republic as well as a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities designated by the Committee in accordance with the listing criteria delineated in paragraphs 36 and 37 of resolution 2134 (2014). Furthermore, the Committee is mandated to consider requests for exemptions to those measures.

The Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts, which is mandated to carry out the tasks stipulated in paragraph 59 of resolution 2127 (2013) and paragraph 41 of resolution 2134 (2014). By his letter dated 13 February 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/98), the Secretary-General appointed the five members of the Panel of Experts, namely Ruben de Koning (finance/natural resources, Netherlands); Paul-Simon Handy (regional issues,

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\* See part VI, chap. 5.

Cameroon); Ahmed Himmiche (arms, Morocco); Aurélien Llorca (armed groups, France); and Carolina Reyes Aragon (humanitarian issues, Colombia). The Secretary-General designated Mr. Llorca to serve as Coordinator of the Group.

In 2014, the Bureau of the Committee consists of Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania) as Chair and the delegation of Jordan as Vice-Chair.

During the reporting period, the Committee held two formal meetings and four informal consultations.

At its 1st meeting, on 16 January 2014, the Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work as well as a note verbale addressed to all Member States in connection with the reporting requirement set out in paragraph 58 of resolution 2127 (2013). Subsequently, the Committee issued a press release regarding the meeting.

On 6 February, at its 2nd meeting, the Committee held an exchange of views on the implementation of the arms embargo imposed pursuant to paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) with representatives from the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the Central African Republic and its neighbouring States Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and the Sudan. A press release regarding the meeting was issued on 10 February.

The Coordinator of the Panel of Experts presented the Panel's work programme to the Committee during its informal consultations on 5 March. During its informal consultations on 1 May, the Committee was briefed by the General Counsel and Acting Special Representative of INTERPOL. On 18 June, the cooperation agreement between INTERPOL and the Committee, which includes the issuance of Special Notices for listed individuals and entities, entered into force. Such notices have been issued for all three individuals currently on the Committee's list.

On 5 May, the Committee was briefed during its informal consultations by the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Both Special Representatives provided Committee members with pertinent information on individuals engaged in activities stipulated by the Security Council in resolution 2134 (2014) as listing criteria for targeted

measures. These include committing acts of sexual violence and recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Central African Republic. On 9 May, the Committee issued a press release regarding its interaction with the Special Representatives.

Also on 9 May, the Committee listed three individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 30 (travel ban) and 32 (asset freeze) of resolution 2134 (2014) and issued a related press release. On 11 July, the Committee Chair sent letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, France and Uganda requesting their Governments to submit to INTERPOL biometric data they may hold on the listed individuals for inclusion in the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

During the Committee's informal consultations on 25 June, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on developments since the submission of the Panel's interim report to the members of the Committee (on 29 May), and Committee members considered the recommendations contained in the report (see S/2014/452). On 22 July, the Committee Chair sent letters to the Permanent Representatives of Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and the Sudan as well as INTERPOL, the Economic Community of Central African States and the African Union in connection with the recommendations contained in the Panel's interim report. On 22 July, the Committee issued a press release drawing attention to a recommendation contained in the Panel's interim report.

During the reporting period, the Committee received 25 implementation reports from Member States in accordance with paragraph 58 of resolution 2127 (2013) and paragraph 42 of resolution 2134 (2014). The Committee approved one request for exemption to the arms embargo pursuant to paragraph 54 (b), one pursuant to paragraph 54 (e), six requests pursuant to paragraph 54 (f) and one pursuant to paragraphs 54 (e) and (f) of resolution 2127 (2013).

On 21 February, pursuant to paragraph 57 (d) of resolution 2127 (2013), the Committee Chair briefed the Council during consultations. On 11 July, the Chair briefed the Council on the work of the Committee, followed by a discussion among Council members in consultations.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/2127/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/2127/index.shtml).

## **Chapter 20**

### **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)**

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures relating to Yemen, namely, an asset freeze and a travel ban. The measures apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. Such acts may include but are not limited to obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism Agreement; impeding the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure; or planning, directing or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen.

The Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts whose tasks are set out in paragraph 21 of resolution 2140 (2014). The Panel consists of four members: an armed groups expert, a finance expert, an international humanitarian law expert and a regional expert.

In 2014, the Bureau of the Committee consists of Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania) as Chair and the delegation of Jordan as the Vice-Chair.

During the reporting period, the Committee held one formal meeting and four informal consultations.

At its 1st meeting, on 30 April 2014, the Committee initiated a dialogue, pursuant to paragraph 19 (f) of resolution 2140 (2014), with the delegations of Yemen and the member countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates). A representative of the Gulf Cooperation Council also participated in the meeting. In informal consultations on 5 May, the Committee met with the newly established Panel of Experts.

On 14 May, the Chair delivered her first periodic report to the Security Council, as called for in paragraph 19 (e) of resolution 2140 (2014), describing the Committee's activities during the preceding months.

During its informal consultations on 20 June, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts of an update of its activities, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 (c) of resolution 2140 (2014). On 24 June, the Committee convened joint informal consultations with the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, to discuss issues of mutual relevance in relation to Yemen. The representative of Yemen, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, the Panel of Experts on Yemen, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate also participated in the discussion.

On 21 July, the Committee received a report from the Panel of Experts on its first visit to Sana'a, from 9 to 13 June.

During its informal consultations on 30 July, the Committee heard a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen on the latest developments in the country. The Committee also held an exchange of views with the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

The Committee's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/2140/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/2140/).

## **Chapter 21**

### **Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations**

During the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations held eight meetings: four under the chairmanship of Masood Khan (Pakistan) during the period from 1 August to 31 December 2013, and four under the chairmanship of Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda) during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2014.

The Working Group met on 30 August 2013 to discuss the transition and drawdown in United Nations peacekeeping missions with the participation of representatives of the troop- and police-contributing countries, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. It had before it a concept paper circulated by the Chair.

The representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations briefed participants on the United Nations policy on mission transitions in the context of drawdown and withdrawal, which provided a common framework to manage the process, and was currently being rolled out to missions. Several key lessons had emerged, including the importance of determining the right timing of transitions. The Department had just completed an assessment of the lessons learned in Timor-Leste, focusing on United Nations integration, planning and reporting, communication and national staff capacity. The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission noted that, in its seven years, the Commission had proved its value in its advisory capacity but much more could be done, including providing advice to the Security Council on issues related to transition.

Members of the Working Group and the troop- and police-contributing countries emphasized the need to establish timelines for transition and withdrawal of peacekeeping missions based upon results on the ground. The need for better coordination among all stakeholders was recognized, and participants also agreed on the need to engage a wide range of stakeholders in the transition and drawdown process, including neighbouring countries and regional actors, as well as entities such as the Peacebuilding Commission. Some participants called for a greater role for the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

Summarizing the discussion, the Chair noted the emphasis laid by the participants on the determination of right timing for transition, considering the risk of relapse in case of precipitous withdrawal. While there were success stories, as in Timor-Leste, the experience and challenges in Haiti had provided several lessons. How transitions could be possible in chronic situations was also a question. The participants recognized that transition was not a linear process and must always adjust to the situation on the ground. The need for partnerships was highlighted. It was also important to note that lessons learned in one situation could not be

automatically extrapolated and applied in other situations. Early planning and national ownership were important. There was a need for more synergy between the Security Council, the Peacebuilding Commission, the troop- and police-contributing countries, the United Nations and the host countries. It was also emphasized that exit did not mean abandonment.

On 16 September, the Working Group discussed the collective responsibility of the Security Council, the troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat to ensure that peacekeeping missions had the capabilities to effectively deliver their diverse mandates. The New Horizon Initiative first addressed this issue, and the global field support strategy was a practical manifestation of the capability-driven approach. All troop- and police-contributing countries were invited to participate in the meeting.

The Chair of the Working Group, who had circulated a concept paper for the meeting, underlined in his opening remarks the increasing relevance of a capability-driven approach in the context of the evolving nature, multifaceted challenges and complex mandates that peacekeeping missions were dealing with.

The acting Military Adviser, Lieutenant General Abhijit Guha, detailed the ongoing efforts in the framework of the capability-driven approach, such as the development of standards and guidance, the identification of critical gaps, and the enhanced use of modern technology, and also addressed issues relating to operational readiness and training. The representative of the Department of Field Support briefed participants on the challenges in providing the necessary enabling capacities, and the efforts to meet those challenges in the global field support strategy framework. In particular, he focused on critical enabling elements, such as air and ground transportation, engineering, signals and medical support.

Members of the Working Group and representatives of the troop- and police-contributing countries broadly agreed that ensuring consistent and adequate capabilities and capacities was crucial for increasing the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping. Several participants pointed out the need for specific capabilities, including engineering and aviation. The need for a clear mission statement at the planning stage and for the early determination of

required capabilities was pointed out. The importance of clear and realistic mandates matched by adequate resources was highlighted. Participants also emphasized the need to develop standardized training programmes, drawing upon the experience of troop-contributing countries already deployed on the ground. Several participants stressed that standards should be developed transparently and in full consultation with Member States, and called for better cooperation and dialogue between the Council, the Secretariat and the troop- and police-contributing countries.

The important and evolving role played by United Nations police in peacekeeping operations and related challenges and opportunities were discussed on 15 November with representatives of the troop-contributing countries and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Chair circulated a concept paper in which he noted that the role of United Nations police in peacekeeping had progressively evolved over the years in parallel with a rapid growth in numbers, with over 12,000 police currently deployed, accounting for 13 per cent of the total uniformed personnel in the field. Security challenges including transnational organized crime and terrorism had placed additional demands on United Nations police and required new ways of addressing those threats.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Dmitry Titov, briefed the Working Group on a major overhaul of the police peacekeeping business model, tackling both doctrinal and capacity gaps. Policy and guidance had been developed under the strategic guidance framework, which focused on the added value of United Nations police in peace operations, on tasks assigned to United Nations police and on prioritizing and sequencing activities when time and resources were limited. The Police Adviser, Stefan Feller, reported that draft policy on United Nations police in peace operations was about to be completed, setting more consistent and standardized approaches to the provision of public safety, police reform and support to host State police. The Police Division's standing police capacity in Brindisi, Italy, had brought about a major shift in rapidly deployable capacity dealing with new missions, changing support requirements or filling current gaps.

Members of the Working Group and representatives of the troop- and police-contributing countries appreciated the discussion as timely and

important, and suggested that the dialogue should be further strengthened, given the critical role of policing in peacekeeping. Several representatives emphasized the importance of issues such as support to United Nations police in dealing with organized crime and support for training and staffing procedures. The need to increase the number of female police officers, as well as their skills and expertise, was particularly stressed, as was the need for officers who speak local languages.

In summing up, the Chair noted the following broad points that emerged from the discussion: (a) the evolving nature of conflict and the corresponding evolving roles and mandates of peacekeepers, including police peacekeepers; (b) the imperative of professional and well-trained police peacekeepers with the requisite specialized skills and expertise; (c) the need to provide the resources necessary to strengthen United Nations police and to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness; and (d) the enhanced support and political will of the members of the Security Council and the general membership to strengthen peacekeeping.

At its meeting on 20 December the Working Group discussed ways of enhancing the effectiveness of force generation and mission start-up. In his opening remarks, the Chair, who had circulated a concept paper for the meeting, noted that force generation was a key activity in peacekeeping, in terms of putting on the ground the personnel in the right numbers, with the right skills and at the right time. There was a need to consider ways and means of improving and speeding up the traditional pledging and force generation process, and to explore options for improving mission start-up, including by making the United Nations Standby Arrangements System more effective and providing incentives for troop-contributing countries.

The Chief of the Force Generation Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Colonel Prit Pal Singh, briefed participants on the current force generation process, which typically was a six-month process that began with an assessment and advisory unit, and concluded with a predeployment visit. He said that there were several lessons learned from Mali, including the challenges regarding the re-hatting of United Nations troops, the need for deployment of mission enablers before the troops, and the need for better convergence within the Secretariat. The Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support,

Anthony Banbury, said that force generation and mission start-up were related to the broader question of the nature of the mission and the specific requirements. He noted that the lack of consensus on issues such as robust peacekeeping and offensive capabilities had a bearing on the provision of necessary capacities. A strategic approach towards force generation was required, incorporating new approaches on the timing and sequencing of deployment of mission capabilities, improved equipment and training, and the use of new technologies.

Participants noted the many developments in United Nations peacekeeping in 2013, in particular with regard to the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan. They called for better coordination and information-sharing among stakeholders to make the force generation process more efficient. The importance of sharing lessons learned and best practices was also emphasized. Regarding the recent trend towards inter-mission cooperation, the inherent limitations of that option were also pointed out.

Summarizing the discussion, the Chair said that the meeting had yielded important insights regarding force generation and mission start-up. For increased effectiveness, there was a need to make the force generation process more inclusive, and responsive to the nature of the mission and particular circumstances in terms of training, equipment and inter-operability. New technologies had the potential for enhancing productivity, safety and security, and effective implementation of mandates. There was a need to develop “win-win-win” scenarios through enhanced cooperation between the troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and troops on the ground. Greater synchronization between the missions and Headquarters, including frequent feedback from the force commanders, could help to refine policy, strategies and tactics. As the spectrum of needs had increased, the force generation process should have a strategic vision. There was also potential in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations with respect to mobilizing resources. It was also important to take into account the views of the host countries.

At its meeting on 15 May 2014, the Working Group considered the question of mission start-ups and re-hatting challenges, and was briefed by representatives of the Departments of Peacekeeping

Operations and Field Support, who informed the Working Group about recent visits to the Central African Republic and Mali, and identified lessons learned from the deployment of the missions there. They highlighted the importance of a rapid deployment of troops and equipment for United Nations missions. The absorptive capacity at the duty station was one of the biggest challenges in this context. A rapid deployment of troops could be constrained by a lack of accommodation with adequate security. In addition, sufficient critical enablers were required for a mission to carry out its mandate effectively. Many missions lacked equipment, especially means of transportation. On the re-hatting of troops, the briefers noted the importance of ensuring that all troops complied with United Nations standards at the time of deployment to a mission. Timely coordination between troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and the Security Council on the development and planning of an operation was crucial.

In his concluding remarks, the Chair of the Working Group summarized several elements brought forward by participants to ensure the effective start-up of missions and re-hatting of troops.

At its meeting on 30 May, the Working Group considered the question of inter-mission cooperation and was briefed by representatives of the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, who highlighted the lessons learned through the increased use of inter-mission cooperation in current peacekeeping operations. While inter-mission cooperation was a valuable tool for rapid deployment to support a mission in crisis, it was unsuited to deliver larger-scale reinforcements for protracted periods. Inter-mission cooperation also worked best when it was built upon pre-existing contingency plans. Regional frameworks to better facilitate inter-mission cooperation were being developed.

Participating Member States acknowledged both the benefits and limitations of inter-mission cooperation. The need to do more with less was recognized for peacekeeping to be sustainable. The absorptive capacity of the receiving mission and the host country was also identified as a key factor in determining the success of inter-mission cooperation.

In his concluding remarks summarizing the discussion, the Chair of the Working Group noted several proposals by participants that could make inter-

mission cooperation more effective, including the possibility of developing airlift capabilities for the regional service centres. While there were various challenges, it was possible and necessary for the Council and troop-contributing countries to work together to further evolve the concept and strengthen its implementation.

The focus of the meeting of the Working Group on 27 June was on the question of increasing women's participation in peacekeeping. The Working Group was briefed by, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, Ambassador Philippa Jane King; the Deputy Military Adviser, Major General Adrian Foster; and the Assistant Commissioner of the Rwanda National Police, Ms. Lynder Nkuranga.

The Chair noted that progress towards the inclusion of more women in field operations and at Headquarters had been slow. Women comprised less than 4 per cent of all United Nations uniformed peacekeepers. The representative of Australia recalled that in resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) the Security Council had recognized the central role for women in peace and security and urged the Secretary-General to expand the number of women in field operations. She described the main drivers behind the deployment of women in the Australian Defence Force, which had led to both a qualitative and quantitative increase in deployment of women. Australia's national action plan had been instrumental for defining and coordinating national action. Ms. Nkuranga The Assistant Commissioner of the Rwanda National Police described Rwanda's national action plan and the measures taken in Rwanda to increase women's participation in its police and military. The Deputy Military Adviser looked at women's participation from both a mission and a Headquarters point of view, and described several measures that had been taken to increase the inclusion of female officers. At Headquarters, several other measures had been taken. The number of women included by Member States in their troop contributions remained a key element, since the United Nations had no control over the composition of troops that were contributed.

Participating Member States expressed their support for the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and increased participation of women in peacekeeping. Some participants suggested that the high-level global review in 2015 to assess progress in implementing the resolution would be an opportunity

for countries to compare their national action plans. Participants also stressed the importance of gender-specific training and preparation for deployment. Several countries noted the importance of cultural aspects. Participants also called for more women in leadership roles, and stressed that they should be involved in decision-making and recruitment processes.

In his summary of the discussions, the Chair of the Working Group highlighted the potential of national action plans to increase women's participation. He also noted the various experiences of and proposals by participants, which demonstrated approaches at multiple levels to improve the representation of women in peacekeeping.

The focus of the meeting of the Working Group on 25 July was on troop and police preparedness for key mandated tasks. The Working Group was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, the Deputy Military Adviser and the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant.

Introducing the subject, the Chair noted that current conflicts were fast-changing and presented a host of complex challenges. It was critical for military and police personnel to be well prepared in order to provide effective and timely responses. Improving training to military and police personnel was one indispensable element, in which troop- and police-contributing countries had a central role and responsibility. Other challenges were related to operational readiness and evaluation standards; predeployment training; standardizing capabilities; clearly defined roles and responsibilities; and financial implications.

The Assistant Secretary-General noted that, given the diversity of troop- and police-contributing countries, the development of standard United Nations guidelines for preparedness was a critical approach. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations was developing 11 manuals as part of the United Nations military units manuals project. Similarly, the Police Division's strategic guidance framework for international police peacekeeping was being developed. Such guidance needed to be complemented by training, seeking a consistent implementation of United Nations guidelines and standards, and other tools to ensure that contributions met the requirements,

such as predeployment visits. The Deputy Military Adviser defined preparedness specifically in the context of the protection of civilians. He identified four key aspects of preparedness, namely, preparation, force generation, deployment and force readiness. The representative of the United Kingdom highlighted the involvement of peacekeeping mandates and the subsequent changes in required resources. He noted the responsibility of the Council in ensuring that mandates were clear and realistic, and commented on how bilateral programmes could enhance troop and police readiness to effectively implement mandates.

Participating Member States highlighted the importance of predeployment training to improve preparedness. They also expressed a need for practical guidance on the implementation of mission mandates.

## Chapter 22

### **Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa**

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa remained an active subsidiary organ of the Security Council, pursuant to the presidential statement of 31 January 2002 ([S/PRST/2002/2](#)), in which the Council, *inter alia*, recognized the need for adequate measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa and indicated its intention to consider the setting up of an ad hoc Working Group to monitor the recommendations contained in its presidential statement. The terms of reference of the Working Group, together with its composition and methods of work, were set out in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 1 March 2002 ([S/2002/207](#)).

For the period from 1 August to 31 December 2013, the Working Group was chaired by Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda). From 1 January to 31 July 2014, the Working Group was chaired by U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria). During the period under review, the Working Group held one meeting and several informal consultations to discuss issues pertinent to its mandate.

In September 2013 the Working Group launched a completely revamped webpage on the United Nations internet site [www.un.org/sc/committees/ahwga/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/ahwga/)). The new website brings together in one place a wealth of disparate materials related to the Working Group, including relevant Security Council decisions, reports of the Secretary-General, annual reports of the

Working Group, and joint communiqués of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

Early in October 2013, the members of the Working Group met in informal consultations to discuss the draft joint communiqué to be adopted at the seventh consultative meeting of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and negotiated agreement of the text with their African Union counterparts. The joint communiqué was adopted at the seventh consultative meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 8 October 2013.

On 23 May 2014, the Working Group met to discuss preparatory matters related to the eighth consultative meeting of the two Councils, including the assignment of topics to be discussed, the draft joint communiqué to be adopted on that occasion, and the modalities for conducting the meeting, to be held in New York in June 2014.

On 30 May, the members of the Working Group met in informal consultations to further discuss the draft joint communiqué, which was subsequently negotiated and agreed with the members of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. The joint communiqué was adopted on 6 June 2014, following the eighth consultative meeting, which was held at United Nations Headquarters on the same day.

## Chapter 23

### **Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)**

In accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of Security Council resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) the Working Group is tasked to examine practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban;\* and the possibility of

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\* Pursuant to resolutions [1988 \(2011\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#), the tasks previously assigned to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) have been divided between the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) (see also part VI, chaps. 5 and 17).

establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families.

In 2013, Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) served as Chair of the Working Group. In 2014, Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania) served as Chair and the delegations of France, the Russian Federation and Rwanda as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings and did not prepare an annual report.

## **Chapter 24**

### **Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict**

The Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict is mandated by the Security Council to review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1612 (2005) and the progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution, and to consider other relevant information presented to it.

The monitoring and reporting mechanism seeks to monitor the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict.

The Working Group is mandated, in particular, to make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict; and to address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support the implementation of resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) in accordance with their respective mandates.

In the reporting period, the Working Group considered reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Philippines (S/2013/419), the Syrian Arab Republic (S/2014/31) and Mali (S/2014/267).

The Working Group adopted conclusions on the situation of children in armed conflict in Myanmar

(S/AC.51/2013/2), Yemen (S/AC.51/2013/3), the Philippines (S/AC.51/2014/1) and Mali (S/AC.51/2014/2).

The Working Group's website can be found at [www.un.org/sc/committees/WGCAAC/](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/WGCAAC/).

## **Chapter 25**

### **Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions**

During the reporting period, the Working Group held a total of 17 meetings to discuss various issues related to the Security Council's documentation and procedures.

In 2013 and in 2014, the Chairmanship of the Working Group was held by María Cristina Perceval (Argentina).

From August 2013 to July 2014, the Working Group discussed mainly (a) the interaction between the Security Council and the broader membership and with other organs; (b) consultations of the Council with troop- and police-contributing countries; speakers' list for meetings of the Council; (c) intra-Council dialogue; (d) penholdership; (e) appointment of Chairs of subsidiary bodies and handover of chairmanship; and (f) Arria-formula meetings.

Following the discussions and agreements reached within the Working Group, the Council issued four notes by its President focusing on dialogue with non-Council members and bodies, on 28 August 2013 (S/2013/515); consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries, on 28 October 2013 (S/2013/630); wider participation of Council members in the drafting of Council products, on 14 April 2014 (S/2014/268); and the appointment of Chairs and handover of chairmanship of subsidiary bodies, on 5 June 2014 (S/2014/393).

On 29 October 2013, the Chair of the Working Group briefed the Council on discussions and progress in the Working Group at the open debate on Security Council working methods.

Relevant information pertaining to the work of the Working Group has been made available in all official languages on the web page, at [www.un.org/sc/wgdocs/](http://www.un.org/sc/wgdocs/).

## Chapter 26

### Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

The Informal Working Group on International Tribunals was established on an informal basis in 2000 to consider matters relating to the United Nations and United Nations-assisted tribunals, particularly the completion strategies and residual issues of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Working Group also considers matters relating to the work of the two branches of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. The Working Group consists of the legal advisers of the missions of the members of the Security Council and is assisted by the Office of Legal Affairs and the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs.

The Chairmanship of the Working Group was held in 2013 by Guatemala and in 2014 by Chile. During the reporting period, the Working Group continued to meet regularly; it held six meetings in 2013 and one meeting in 2014, including with the Presidents, Prosecutors and Registrars of the Tribunals when in New York for their presentations to the Security Council. The members of the Working Group also held several informal exchanges of views and negotiations concerning Security Council resolution [2130 \(2013\)](#).

On 1 and 5 August 2013, the Working Group met to follow up on the letter from the President of the Security Council ([S/2013/349](#)) concerning nominations for the position of one permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to be elected by the General Assembly. On 8 October, the Council, upon the recommendation of the Working Group, agreed to submit a list of six candidates for the election of one permanent judge of the Tribunal. On 14 and 15 November 2013, three candidatures were withdrawn by Austria and Jordan, and the Islamic Republic of Iran, respectively. The election in the General Assembly among the candidates nominated by Estonia, Togo and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was held on 18 November 2013.

The Working Group also examined a letter from the Secretary-General ([S/2013/471](#)) concerning the resignation in May 2013 of Judge Andréia Vaz from her position at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Upon recommendation of the Working Group

the Security Council supported (see [S/2013/474](#)) the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint Mandiaye Niang of Senegal to serve the remainder of Judge Vaz's term, as a permanent judge of the Tribunal in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal. In September 2013 the Secretary-General confirmed this decision in his letter to the President of the Security Council ([S/2013/550](#)).

In November 2013 the Working Group was briefed by the Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Bongani Majola, on the relocation of acquitted persons or convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences to their respective countries. A fruitful exchange of views among members of the Working Group was held.

On 4 December 2013, in preparation for the periodic briefing to the Security Council on 5 December, the Working Group held an exchange of views with the Presidents and the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals on the work of the Tribunals and their activities (see [S/2013/678](#) and [S/2013/663](#)). The exchange also covered the work and activities of the Arusha branch of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, as well as the Hague branch which had started operating on 1 July 2013 (see [S/2013/679](#)). Following the exchange of views the members of the Working Group considered the request by the President of the Tribunal relating to the extension of the term of office of judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia ([S/2013/685](#)).

On 18 December the Security Council, upon the recommendation of the Working Group, extended the term of office of judges of the Tribunal by resolution [2130 \(2013\)](#).

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## Appendices

### I

#### Membership of the Security Council during the years 2013 and 2014

<b>2013</b>	Argentina	<b>2014</b>	Argentina
	Australia		Australia
	Azerbaijan		Chad
	China		Chile
	France		China
	Guatemala		France
	Luxembourg		Jordan
	Morocco		Lithuania
	Pakistan		Luxembourg
	Republic of Korea		Nigeria
	Russian Federation		Republic of Korea
	Rwanda		Russian Federation
	Togo		Rwanda
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America		United States of America

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## II

### **Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council**

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014:

#### **Argentina**

Mrs. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner<sup>a</sup>  
(President)

Mr. Héctor Marcos Timerman<sup>b</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship)

Mr. Augustin Rossi<sup>c</sup>  
(Minister of Defence)

Mr. Eduardo Zuain<sup>d</sup>  
(Secretary for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Maria del Carmen Squeff<sup>e</sup>  
(Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs)

Mrs. María Cristina Perceval

Mr. Mateo Estreme

Mr. Marío Oyarzábal

Mrs. Gabriela Martinic

Mr. Eduardo Porretti

Ms. Fernanda Millicay

Mr. José Luis Fernández Valoni

Mr. Rafael Héctor Daló

Mr. Gerardo Díaz Bartolomé

Mr. Francisco Javier de Antueno

Ms. Pía Poroli

Mrs. Josefina Bunge

Mr. Gustavo A. Rutilo

Mr. Marcos Stancanelli

Mr. Sebastián Di Luca

**Australia**

Ms. Julie Bishop<sup>f</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Gary Francis Quinlan

Ms. Philippa Jane King

Mr. Michael Bliss

Mr. Peter Lloyd Versegi

Mr. Will Nankervis

Mr. Damian White

Ms. Chelsey Ute Martin

Ms. Lara Nassau

Mr. Peter Scott

Group Captain Brian James Walsh

Ms. Alison Helena Chartres

Ms. Amy Haddad

Mr. Susan King

Mr. Jared Potter

Ms. Claire Paulien Elias

Ms. Tanisha Hewanpola

Mr. Scott-Marshall Harper

Commander Simon Andrews

Ms. Julia O'Brien

Mr. Marcus Lumb

Ms. Lauren Amy Patmore

Mr. Ryan Neelam

Ms. Lauren Henschke

Ms. Emily Street

Mr. Gareth Williams

Ms. Peta McDougall

**Azerbaijan\***

Mr. Elmar Maharram oglu Mammadyarov<sup>g</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Agshin Mehdiyev

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\* Term of office ended on 31 December 2013.

Mr. Tofig Musayev  
Mr. Samir Sharifov  
Mr. Elchin Huseynli  
Mrs. Esmira Jafarova  
Mr. Farid Jabrayilov  
Mr. Farid Jafarov  
Mr. Javid Nasirli  
Mr. Habib Mikayilli

**Chad\*\***

Mr. Mahamat Zène Chérif  
Mr. Bante Mangaral  
Mr. Papouri Tchingonbé Patchanné  
Mr. Eric Miangar  
Ms. Madeleine Alingué  
Mr. Letinan Makadjibé  
Mr. Ahmat Ali Adoum  
Mr. Adoum Koulbou Mahamat  
Mr. Abdallah Bachar Bong  
Mr. Amir Idriss Abdraman  
Mr. Nourène Abdraman Mahamat  
Mr. Ali Mahamat Zène  
Mr. Mohamed Mohamed Khchallah  
Mr. Boukar Doungous  
Mr. Ahmad Absakine Yérima  
Mr. Hissein Oumar Seidou  
Mr. Tchouli Gombo

**Chile\*\***

Mr. Alfredo Moreno Charme<sup>h</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Alfredo Labbé<sup>i</sup>  
(Director General of Foreign Policy)  
Mr. Cristián Barros

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\*\* Term of office began on 1 January 2014.

Mr. Octavio Errázuriz  
Mr. Eduardo Gálvez  
Mr. Carlos Olguin  
Mr. Ignacio Llanos  
Mr. Fidel Coloma  
Ms. Belén Sapag  
Mr. Patricio Aguirre  
Mr. Juan Pablo Espinoza  
Mr. Diego Araya  
Mr. Fernando Cabezas  
Mr. José Antonio González  
Mr. Alvaro Arévalo  
Mr. Máximo Venegas  
Colonel Gustav Meyerholz  
Ms. Montserrat Macuer  
Mr. Sang Yeob Kim  
Mr. Ernesto González

**China**

Mr. Wang Yi<sup>j</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Liu Jieyi  
Mr. Wang Min  
Ms. Li Jijuan  
Mr. Wu Wei  
Mr. Zhang Junan  
Mr. Shen Bo  
Mr. Li Yongsheng  
Mr. Sun Lei  
Mr. Zhao Yong  
Mr. Cai Weiming  
Ms. Jiang Hua

**France**

Mr. Laurent Fabius<sup>k</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Gérard Araud  
Mr. Alexis Lamek  
Mr. Martin Briens  
Mr. Philippe Bertoux  
Mrs. Béatrice Le Fraper

**Guatemala\***

Mr. Otto Fernando Pérez Molina<sup>l</sup>  
(President of Guatemala)  
Mr. Luis Fernando Carrera Castro<sup>m</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Gert Rosenthal  
Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez  
Ms. Mónica Bolaños-Pérez  
Ms. Connie Taracena Secaira  
Mr. Omar Castañeda Solares  
Ms. Ana Cristina Rodríguez Pineda  
Ms. María Soledad Urruela Arenales  
Mr. Gabriel Orellana Zabalza  
Mr. Joel Humberto Delgado Samayoa  
Ms. María José del Águila Castillo  
Ms. Viviana Raquel Arenas Aguilar  
Ms. Jimena Leiva Roesch

**Jordan\*\***

Mr. Nasser Judeh<sup>n</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign and Expatriates Affairs)  
Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein  
Mrs. Dina Kavar  
Mr. Mahmoud D. Hmoud  
Mr. Eihab Omaish  
Mr. Samer Naber  
Mr. Mohammad Tal

Mr. Amjad Moumani  
Mr. Mohammad Tarawneh  
Ms. Diana Al-Hadid  
Mr. Adi Khair  
Mr. Mohammad Al-Batayneh  
Mr. Laith Obaidat  
Mr. Omar Ababneh  
Mr. Faris Al-Adwan  
Brigadier General Mohammad Al-Mhairat  
Brigadier General Ibrahim Marji

**Lithuania\*\***

Mr. Linas Linkevičius<sup>o</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Neris Germanas<sup>p</sup>  
(Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Ms. Raimonda Murmokaitė  
Ms. Nida Jakubonė  
Ms. Rita Kazragienė  
Mr. Dainius Baublys  
Colonel Darius Petryla  
Mr. Andrius Kalindra  
Ms. Rosita Sorytė  
Mr. Gediminas Levickas  
Mr. Aleksas Dambrauskas  
Ms. Agnė Gleveckaitė  
Ms. Vaida Hampe  
Ms. Rasma Ramoškaitė  
Ms. Viktorija Budreckaitė  
Mr. Mindaugas Grabrėnas  
Ms. Neringa Juodkaitė-Putrimienė  
Mr. Aidas Sunelaitis  
Mr. Dovydas Špokauskas  
Ms. Rūta Jazukevičiūtė  
Ms. Solveiga Vailionytė

Ms. Dovilė Petkūnaitė

Ms. Erika Prokofjeva

**Luxembourg**

Mr. Jean Asselborn<sup>q</sup>  
(Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Sylvie Lucas

Mr. Olivier Maes

Mr. Jacques Flies

General (Ret.) Gaston Reinig

Lieutenant Colonel Guy Hoffmann

Mr. Patrick Hemmer

Mr. Gianmarco Rizzo

Mr. Luc Dockendorf

Mr. Thomas Reisen

Mr. Alain Germeaux

Mr. Sina Khabirpour

Ms. Anne Dostert

Ms. Anne Schintgen

Mr. Pierre Mousset

**Morocco\***

Mr. Saâd-Eddine El Othmani<sup>r</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Youssef Amrania<sup>s</sup>  
(Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Ms. Mbarka Bouaidae<sup>e</sup>  
(Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Mohammed Loulichki

Mr. Lofti Bouchaara

Mr. Abderrazzak Laasel

Mr. Omar Kadiri

Mr. Bouchaib El Oumni

Mr. Abdellatif Erroja

Mr. Ismail Chekkori

Mr. Hassan El Mkhantar

Mr. Tarik Iziraren  
Mr. Mohammed Al Atlassi  
Mr. Mohamed Achgalou  
Ms. Lalla Soumia Bouhamidi  
Mr. Aziz El Haouari  
Mr. Omar El Khadir  
Mr. Isam Taib  
Mr. Yasser Halfaoui  
Mr. Brahim Benmoussa  
Mr. Faiçal Souissi  
Mrs. Jamila Alaoui

**Nigeria\*\***

Mr. Aminu Wali<sup>t</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mrs. U. Joy Ogwu  
Mr. Usman Sarki  
Mr. Kayode Laro  
Mr. Lawal Hamidu  
Mr. Richards Adejola  
Mr. Martin S. Adamu  
Mrs. Amina Smaila  
Mr. Mohammed I. Haidara  
Mr. Yakubu Dadu  
Mr. Elias Fatile  
Ms. Mercy Clement

**Pakistan\***

Mr. Sayed Tariq Fatemi<sup>d</sup>  
(Minister of State, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Sartaj Aziz<sup>k</sup>  
(Adviser to the Prime Minister on National Security)  
Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan  
Mr. Sahebzada Ahmed Khan  
Mr. Ahmad Naseem Warraich  
Mr. Asim Iftikhar Ahmad

Mr. Nabeel Munir  
Mr. Khalil-ur-Rahman Hashmi  
Mr. Marghoob Saleem Butt  
Mr. Farrukh Iqbal Khan  
Mr. Diyar Khan  
Mr. Abdul Hameed  
Mr. Tahir Hussain Andrabi  
Mr. Ahmad Farooq  
Mr. Ahmad Irfan Soomro  
Mr. Umer Siddique

**Republic of Korea**

Mr. Yun Byung-se<sup>u</sup>  
(Minister of Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Cho Tae-yul<sup>v</sup>  
(Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs)  
Mr. Shin Dong-ik<sup>d</sup>  
(Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs)  
Mr. Kim Sook  
Mr. Oh Joon  
Mr. Sul Kyung-hoon  
Ms. Paik Ji-ah  
Mr. Hahn Choong-Hee  
Mr. Lee Kyung-chul  
Mr. Park Yong-min  
Mr. You Ki-jun  
Mr. Lim Sang-beom  
Mr. Choi Yong Hoon  
Mr. Kim Saeng  
Mr. Kim Jungha  
Ms. Sohn Sung-Youn  
Mr. Kim Ileung  
Mr. Na Sang-deok  
Mr. Jang Won  
Mr. Jung Jin Ho

Mr. Kim Il-hoon

Ms. Han Woo Jung

Ms. Yu Jeong A

**Russian Federation**

Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov<sup>j</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin

Mr. Alexander A. Pankin

Mr. Petr V. Iliichev

Mr. Evgeny T. Zagaynov

Mr. Igor A. Panin

Mr. Mikael V. Agasandyan

Mr. Albert V. Sitnikov

Mr. Alexander V. Letoshnev

Mr. Andrey A. Listov

Mr. Andrey V. Demin

Mr. Dmitry A. Repkov

Mr. Alexander A. Volgarev

Ms. Anna M. Evstigneeva

Mr. Andrei A. Artasov

Mr. Evgeny A. Ustinov

Mr. Vadim Y. Sergeev

Mr. Roman O. Katarsky

Mr. Sergey A. Zhdanov

Mr. Oleg O. Filimonov

Mr. Konstantin P. Degtyarev

Mr. Timur V. Salomatin

Mr. Vladimir A. Ponomarev

**Rwanda**

Ms. Louise Mushikiwabo<sup>l</sup>  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Eugène-Richard Gasana<sup>w</sup>  
(Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation and Permanent Representative to the United Nations)

Mr. Olivier Nduhungirehe

Ms. Jeanne d’Arc Byaje  
Mr. Robert Kayinamura  
Mr. Emmanuel Nibishaka  
Mr. Lawrence Manzi  
Mr. Sana Maboneza  
Colonel Vincent Nyakarundi  
Mr. Jimmy Hodari  
Mr. Albert Rugaba  
Mr. Emmanuel Biraro  
Mr. Mustapha Sibomana  
Mr. Isaïe Bagabo  
Mr. Etienne Nkerabigwi  
Ms. Aline Mukashyaka  
Ms. Chantal Uwizera

**Togo\***

Mr. Kodjo Menan  
Mr. Limbiyè Kadangha-Bariki  
Mr. Kokou Nayo Mbeou  
Mr. Yakoley Kokou Johnson  
Mr. Koffi Kumélio Afande  
Mr. Fademba Madakome Waguena  
Mrs. Kouméalo Balli  
Mr. Mama Raouf Tchagnao  
Mr. Waké Yagninim  
Mr. Ousmane Afo Salifou  
Mr. Amévi Akpoto Komlagan  
Mr. Kokouda Bocco  
Mr. Tmanawoe Tazo

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Mr. Nick Clegg<sup>l</sup>  
(Deputy Prime Minister)  
Mr. William Hague<sup>j</sup>  
(Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)

Mr. Alistair Burt<sup>d</sup>  
(Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office)

Sir Mark Lyall Grant, KCMG

Mr. Philip John Parham

Mr. Peter Wilson

Mr. Michael Tatham

Mr. Martin Shearman

Mr. Paul McKell

Mr. Michael Redmond

Mr. Mark Maddick

Mr. Eric Penton-Voak

Mr. Steven Hill

Mr. Thomas Meek

Mr. James Squire

Mr. Simon Day

Ms. Senay Bulbul

Mr. Jesse Clarke

Mr. Yasser Baki

Ms. Alexandra Davison

Mr. Guy Denison-Smith

Mr. Andrew Norris

Mr. Iain Griffiths

Mr. Mohammed Tahir Khan

Mr. Mungo Woodifield

Mr. Simon Billett

Mr. Simon Cleobury

Mr. Dominic Rhodes

Mr. Peter Munford

Mr. Neil McKillop

Mr. Douglas Benedict

Ms. Helen Walker

Ms. Lisa Maguire

Mr. Nicholas Conway

Ms. Iona Thomas

Mr. Alexander Horne  
Mr. Christopher Hunter  
Ms. Fiona Allan-Smith  
Ms. Tasmin Rohman  
Ms. Harriet Cross  
Mr. Andrew Norris  
Mr. Simon Horner  
Ms. Joanne Neenan  
Ms. Sally Jobbins  
Ms. Grace Pringle

**United States of America**

Mr. John F. Kerry<sup>j</sup>  
(Secretary of State)  
Ms. Samantha Power<sup>x</sup>  
Ms. Rosemary A. DiCarlo

- 
- <sup>a</sup> Presided at the 7015th meeting, on 6 August 2013.  
<sup>b</sup> Presided at the 7015th meeting, on 6 August 2013, and participated at the 7038th and 7129th meetings, on 27 September 2013 and 7 March 2014.  
<sup>c</sup> Presided at the 7024th meeting, on 28 August 2013.  
<sup>d</sup> Participated at the 7037th meeting, on 27 September 2013.  
<sup>e</sup> Participated at the 7050th meeting, on 28 October 2013.  
<sup>f</sup> Presided at the 7036th and 7037th meetings, on 26 and 27 September 2013.  
<sup>g</sup> Participated at the 7036th, 7037th and 7038th meetings, on 26 and 27 September, and presided at the 7050th meeting, on 28 October 2013.  
<sup>h</sup> Participated at the 7113th meeting, on 19 February 2014.  
<sup>i</sup> Participated at the 7169th meeting, on 7 May 2014.  
<sup>j</sup> Participated at the 7038th meeting, on 27 September 2013.  
<sup>k</sup> Participated at the 7036th and 7038th meetings, on 26 and 27 September 2013.  
<sup>l</sup> Participated at the 7036th meeting, on 26 September 2013.  
<sup>m</sup> Participated at the 7015th, 7037th, 7038th, 7089th and 7090th meetings, on 6 August, 27 September and 18 December 2013.  
<sup>n</sup> Presided at the 7096th meeting, on 20 January 2014.  
<sup>o</sup> Presided at the 7112th and 7113th meetings, on 14 and 19 February 2014.  
<sup>p</sup> Participated at the 7129th meeting, on 7 March 2014.  
<sup>q</sup> Participated at the 7036th, 7037th, 7038th, 7096th, 7221st and 7222nd meetings, on 26 and 27 September 2013 and 20 January and 21 and 22 July 2014, and presided at the 7128th, 7129th and 7134th meetings, on 6, 7 and 13 March 2014.  
<sup>r</sup> Participated at the 7036th, 7037th and 7038th meetings, on 26 and 27 September 2013.  
<sup>s</sup> Participated at the 7015th meeting, on 6 August 2013.  
<sup>t</sup> Presided at the 7161st meeting, on 28 April 2014.  
<sup>u</sup> Participated at the 7036th and 7038th meetings, on 26 and 27 September 2013, and presided at the 7169th meeting, on 7 May 2014.  
<sup>v</sup> Participated at the 7096th meeting, on 20 January 2014.  
<sup>w</sup> Participated at the 7015th, 7038th, 7050th, 7129th and 7169th meetings, on 6 August, 27 September and 28 October 2013 and 7 March and 7 May 2014, as a member of President Kagame's Cabinet, and presided at the 7228th meeting on 28 July 2014 as a member of President Kagame's Cabinet.  
<sup>x</sup> Participated at the 7015th, 7036th, 7037th, 7129th and 7228th meetings, on 6 August, 26 and 27 September 2013 and 7 March and 28 July 2014, as a member of President Obama's Cabinet.

Mr. Jeffrey DeLaurentis

Mr. Joseph M. Torsella

Ms. Elizabeth M. Cousens

Mr. David Dunn

Mr. Mark A. Simonoff

Mr. Christopher Klein

Ms. Tressa Rae Finerty

Mr. Peter Lord

Mr. Curtis Ried

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### III

#### Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014:

**Argentina**

Mrs. María Cristina Perceval . . . . . 1-31 August 2013

**Australia**

Mr. Gary Francis Quinlan . . . . . 1-30 September 2013

**Azerbaijan**

Mr. Agshin Mehdiyev . . . . . 1-31 October 2013

**China**

Mr. Liu Jieyi . . . . . 1-30 November 2013

**France**

Mr. Gérard Araud . . . . . 1-31 December 2013

**Jordan**

Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini . . . . . 1-31 January 2014

**Lithuania**

Ms. Raimonda Murmokaitė . . . . . 1-28 February 2014

**Luxembourg**

Ms. Sylvie Lucas . . . . . 1-31 March 2014

**Nigeria**

Mrs. U. Joy Ogwu . . . . . 1-30 April 2014

**Republic of Korea**

Mr. Oh Joon . . . . . 1-31 May 2014

**Russian Federation**

Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin . . . . . 1-30 June 2014

**Rwanda**

Mr. Eugène-Richard Gasana . . . . . 1-31 July 2014

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## IV

### **Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014**

#### **Items relating to the situation in the Middle East**

##### **The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question**

<a href="#">S/2014/514</a>	21 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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##### **United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#)**

<a href="#">S/2013/457</a>	31 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/411</a>	12 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/412</a>	12 June 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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<a href="#">S/2014/554</a>	31 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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##### **Security Council resolution [1595 \(2005\)](#)**

<a href="#">S/2013/702</a>	20 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/703</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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#### **Other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East**

##### **Syrian Arab Republic**

<a href="#">S/2013/580</a>	27 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/591</a>	7 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/603</a>	11 October 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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<a href="#">S/2013/608</a>	13 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/609</a>	16 October 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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<a href="#">S/2013/629</a>	28 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/700</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/730</a>	10 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/731</a>	11 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/735</a>	13 December 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/774</a>	27 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/52</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/133</a>	27 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/220</a>	26 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/300</a>	25 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/368</a>	23 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/444</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/505</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/533</a>	25 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**Yemen**

<a href="#">S/2014/282</a>	16 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/465</a>	2 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation in Cyprus**

<a href="#">S/2014/328</a>	7 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/329</a>	9 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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**The situation concerning Western Sahara**

<a href="#">S/2013/507</a>	22 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/508</a>	26 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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<a href="#">S/2013/754</a>	19 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/322</a>	6 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/323</a>	8 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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**The situation in Liberia**

<a href="#">S/2013/777</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/504</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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**The situation in Somalia**

<a href="#">S/2013/495</a>	16 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/606</a>	14 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/620</a>	18 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/764</a>	20 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2013/765</a>	24 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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<a href="#">S/2014/79</a>	5 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/100</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/239</a>	1 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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<a href="#">S/2014/243</a>	3 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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**Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia**

**The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

<a href="#">S/2013/646</a>	5 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/692</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/187</a>	13 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/314</a>	2 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/531</a>	25 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)**

<a href="#">S/2013/572</a>	25 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/737</a>	13 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/113</a>	19 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/371</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**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**

<a href="#">S/2013/455</a>	31 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/685</a>	21 November 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

**The question concerning Haiti**

<a href="#">S/2013/776</a>	28 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/175</a>	7 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/176</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**The situation in Afghanistan**

<a href="#">S/2013/558</a>	17 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/750</a>	18 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/179</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/421</a>	18 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

<a href="#">S/2013/579</a>	27 September 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/183</a>	13 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation in the Central African Republic**

<a href="#">S/2013/476</a>	9 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/557</a>	16 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/566</a>	20 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/636</a>	22 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/637</a>	29 October 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/696</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/43</a>	20 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/44</a>	22 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/34</a>	27 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/83</a>	7 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/98</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/99</a>	13 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/111</a>	19 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/117</a>	20 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/45</a>	25 February 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/172</a>	11 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/275</a>	15 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/410</a>	16 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/373</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/497</a>	11 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/498</a>	15 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/544</a>	24 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/545</a>	28 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**Children and armed conflict**

<a href="#">S/2013/555</a>	16 September 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/775</a>	26 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/150</a>	4 March 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**The situation in Guinea-Bissau**

<a href="#">S/2014/492</a>	10 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/493</a>	14 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[S/2014/528](#) 21 July 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[S/2014/529](#) 23 July 2014 Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts**

[S/2013/532](#) 5 September 2013 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[S/2013/676](#) 15 November 2013 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[S/2014/210](#) 24 March 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation in Côte d'Ivoire**

[S/2014/354](#) 14 May 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[S/2014/355](#) 16 May 2014 Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[S/2014/364](#) 21 May 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**Security Council mission**

[S/2013/579](#) 27 September 2013 Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[S/2014/72](#) 30 January 2014 Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**Central African region**

[S/2014/103](#) 10 February 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[S/2014/104](#) 13 February 2014 Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[S/2014/306](#) 25 April 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[S/2014/307](#) 29 April 2014 Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

[S/2014/376](#) 28 May 2014 Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

### **Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan**

<a href="#">S/2013/758</a>	23 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/776</a>	28 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/784</a>	30 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/8</a>	8 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/206</a>	21 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/297</a>	24 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/337</a>	9 May 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/338</a>	14 May 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/413</a>	12 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/414</a>	16 June 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/516</a>	18 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/517</a>	22 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

### **Post-conflict peacebuilding**

<a href="#">S/2014/50</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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### **Threats to international peace and security**

<a href="#">S/2014/265</a>	11 April 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
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### **Non-proliferation**

<a href="#">S/2013/513</a>	28 August 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/615</a>	17 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/668</a>	29 November 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2014/116</a>	3 March 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/391</a>	4 June 2014	Note by the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/464</a>	2 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**Peace consolidation in West Africa**

<a href="#">S/2013/753</a>	19 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/759</a>	23 December 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/51</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

<a href="#">S/2014/248</a>	4 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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**Peace and security in Africa**

<a href="#">S/2013/694</a>	19 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/695</a>	26 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/748</a>	16 December 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/51</a>	24 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/310</a>	28 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/311</a>	30 April 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/390</a>	4 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation in Libya**

<a href="#">S/2013/602</a>	11 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/649</a>	6 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/704</a>	21 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

<a href="#">S/2013/705</a>	27 November 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/197</a>	17 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/203</a>	19 March 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/288</a>	17 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation in Mali**

<a href="#">S/2013/621</a>	18 October 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/674</a>	15 November 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/12</a>	9 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/72</a>	30 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/241</a>	2 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/399</a>	6 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/469</a>	3 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The India-Pakistan question**

<a href="#">S/2014/63</a>	28 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/64</a>	29 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2014/458</a>	26 June 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/459</a>	30 June 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**Relations between Cameroon and Nigeria**

<a href="#">S/2014/6</a>	3 January 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/7</a>	8 January 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**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**

<a href="#">S/2013/471</a>	6 August 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2013/474</a>	9 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
<a href="#">S/2013/550</a>	11 September 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

**The situation in the Great Lakes region**

<a href="#">S/2014/502</a>	14 July 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
<a href="#">S/2014/503</a>	16 July 2014	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

**International Criminal Court**

<a href="#">S/2014/297</a>	24 April 2014	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
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**Caribbean Community**

<a href="#">S/2013/472</a>	6 August 2013	Identical letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
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