

C. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Overview

In 2010 and 2011, the Security Council held two meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with the item entitled “Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea”. In the resolutions, the Council, acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter, extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,⁸⁹⁴

appointed by the Secretary-General to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), for a period of one year each time.⁸⁹⁵

⁸⁹⁵ Resolutions 1928 (2010) and 1985 (2011).

⁸⁹⁴ For more information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, see part IX, sect. I, “Determination of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter”.

Meetings: non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6333 7 June 2010	Draft resolution submitted by Japan and United States (S/2010/285)	Resolution 1928 (2010) 15-0-0
6553 10 June 2011	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2011/354)	Resolution 1985 (2011) 15-0-0

39. Post-conflict peacebuilding

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held seven meetings in connection with the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”, adopting one resolution⁸⁹⁶ and three presidential statements. The meetings can be grouped into three broad categories: (a) debates on post-conflict peacebuilding; (b) reports

of the Secretary-General on thematic issues concerning post-conflict peacebuilding; and (c) annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission.

16 April 2010 and 21 January 2011: debates on post-conflict peacebuilding

On 16 April 2010, the Council held an open debate in connection with the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”. In his opening statement, the President (Japan) highlighted three points relating to cooperation between a post-conflict country and the international community in creating sustainable peace: (a) implementation of a framework for assisting post-conflict countries in an integrated manner; (b) the impact of the assistance and involvement of the

⁸⁹⁶ Resolution 1947 (2010), by which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the report entitled “Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture” (S/2010/393, annex) and requested all relevant United Nations actors to take forward, within their mandates and as appropriate, the recommendations of the report, with the aim of further improving the effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Commission.

international community on the ownership efforts of post-conflict countries; and (c) making the best possible use of available short-term funds, securing medium- and long-term resources and securing and strengthening the necessary expertise to serve the diverse requirements of peacebuilding activities.⁸⁹⁷ In his statement, the Secretary-General highlighted the importance of delivering concrete peace dividends for the population, strengthening State institutions in post-conflict countries and taking a comprehensive approach that addresses security, political, economic and social dimensions and engages national, bilateral, regional and international actors.⁸⁹⁸ The representative of the World Bank stressed the importance of taking into account the country context, of strengthening partnerships, not only with post-conflict countries, but also among international actors, and of seeking appropriate and mutual accountability.⁸⁹⁹ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission suggested that the Council should consider ways to maximize the use of the advisory role of the Commission, and stated that the Commission's advice on early peacebuilding activities carried out by peacekeepers could help the Council to clarify and monitor progress in the implementation of the mandates of peacekeeping missions.⁹⁰⁰

The representatives of Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste provided their perspectives as post-conflict countries, addressing, *inter alia*, the importance of disarmament and reintegration,⁹⁰¹ security sector reform⁹⁰² and developing a justice system and the rule of law.⁹⁰³

In the debate that followed, speakers recognized that post-conflict peacebuilding required a collective and multidimensional effort, and agreed upon the need to further strengthen cooperation and coordination between the Peacebuilding Commission and other international actors in this area. Speakers also stressed the importance of respecting and supporting national ownership of peacebuilding efforts.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it, *inter alia*,

recognized that sustainable peacebuilding required an integrated approach, and reaffirmed the importance of national ownership and the development of national capacity.⁹⁰⁴

On 21 January 2011, with the assistance of a concept paper circulated by Bosnia and Herzegovina on the importance of institution-building as part of a comprehensive approach to post-conflict peacebuilding,⁹⁰⁵ the Council held an open debate. In his statement, the Secretary-General recognized the critical role of institutions in sustaining peace and reducing the risk of relapse into violence. He stressed the need to reinforce national ownership and leadership, not only of national Governments and State institutions, but also of local governments and bodies, communities, the private sector, women's groups and civil society. He added that the international community needed to avoid approaching institution-building by seeking one-size-fits-all solutions or approaching it as a technical exercise; rather it should be viewed and pursued within the broader context of a country's political processes, development and social change.⁹⁰⁶ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission stressed that supporting national ownership and developing capacity for building, transforming and managing viable institutions at the earliest stage should remain at the heart of collective efforts. He suggested that the role of the Commission could further evolve by encouraging the identification of crucial institutions and mechanisms needed to make post-conflict societies more resilient and capable of addressing tensions and challenges through non-violent means.⁹⁰⁷ Belgium, speaking on behalf of the chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Commission,⁹⁰⁸ requested closer cooperation between the Council and the country configurations.⁹⁰⁹

Speakers agreed that institution-building constituted an important element of post-conflict peacebuilding. The Russian Federation, echoed by Colombia and Portugal, stressed the principle of national responsibility for defining peacebuilding

⁸⁹⁷ S/PV.6299, pp. 3-4.

⁸⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁸⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 14-16.

⁹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 33.

⁹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7 (Afghanistan).

⁹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Sierra Leone).

⁹⁰³ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13 (Timor-Leste).

⁹⁰⁴ S/PRST/2010/7.

⁹⁰⁵ S/2011/16, annex.

⁹⁰⁶ S/PV.6472, pp. 2-3.

⁹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁹⁰⁸ Belgium (Central African Republic), Brazil (Guinea-Bissau), Canada (Sierra Leone), Jordan (Liberia) and Switzerland (Burundi).

⁹⁰⁹ S/PV.6472, p. 27.

priorities and the approaches to implementation.⁹¹⁰ Other speakers emphasized the importance of securing timely, sustainable and predictable financing to sustain institution-building efforts.⁹¹¹

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it, *inter alia*, stressed the importance of institution-building as a critical component of peacebuilding, emphasized that the United Nations and the international community needed to be more effective and coordinated in assessing needs and planning for effective institution-building, and stressed the Council's willingness to make greater use of the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission.⁹¹²

13 October 2010 to 31 October 2011: reports of the Secretary-General on thematic issues concerning post-conflict peacebuilding

On 13 October 2010, the Council held a debate to consider the progress report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict⁹¹³ and his report on women's participation in peacebuilding.⁹¹⁴ In his statement, the Secretary-General reported that since the publication of his initial report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict,⁹¹⁵ progress had been made in several post-conflict countries and real gains had been made in carrying out the specific recommendations put forward, which were aimed at the delivery of more rapid and effective United Nations peacebuilding efforts. However, four areas still required attention: (a) deploying special representatives with properly trained support teams to crisis situations; (b) securing predictable financing; (c) building greater cooperation and joint approaches as the foundation for more effective partnerships; and (d) enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding.⁹¹⁶ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission reported that the body had considered the two reports now before the Council, and several points had emerged from the discussion,

including the importance of strengthening national ownership and capacity, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the United Nations system, securing more predictable financing and developing a more gender-responsive peacebuilding agenda.⁹¹⁷

Speakers welcomed the progress made since the publication of the initial report. In addition, while noting several successes in such countries as Burundi, the Central African Republic and Sierra Leone, speakers emphasized that further efforts were necessary in several areas, including strengthening national capacity and ownership, enhancing the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in coordinating various United Nations efforts and ensuring the further participation of women in all elements of peacebuilding. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it, *inter alia*, welcomed and encouraged more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts, and stressed the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in peacebuilding.⁹¹⁸

On 12 May 2011, the Council met to consider the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict.⁹¹⁹ In his briefing to the Council, the Chair of the Senior Advisory Group for the Review of International Civilian Capacities recommended several ways to strengthen national ownership and capacities, broaden global civilian partnerships, including between conflict-affected and other developing countries, and make expertise and support more appropriate, timely and effective. In relation to expertise and support, he noted that clearly defined roles and responsibilities would help to strengthen responsibility and accountability, and also fill capacity gaps. Finally, he underscored that nimbleness was important, by allowing the representatives of the Secretary-General in the field more flexibility and authority to adapt their mandate implementation plans. For example, missions could be enabled to undertake certain programmatic activities in the initial stage, as in the case of the community violence reduction programme carried out by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.⁹²⁰ The Under-Secretary-General for Field

⁹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 12 (Russian Federation); p. 13 (Colombia); and p. 21 (Portugal).

⁹¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 12 (South Africa); p. 16 (Nigeria); and p. 24 (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

⁹¹² [S/PRST/2011/2](#).

⁹¹³ [S/2010/386](#).

⁹¹⁴ [S/2010/466](#).

⁹¹⁵ [S/2009/304](#).

⁹¹⁶ [S/PV.6396](#), pp. 2-4.

⁹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

⁹¹⁸ [S/PRST/2010/20](#).

⁹¹⁹ [S/2011/85](#).

⁹²⁰ [S/PV.6533](#), pp. 2-4.

Support reiterated the importance of civilian capacity and expertise in all of the missions authorized by the Council and outlined the efforts being made towards a holistic, system-wide approach in the implementation of the recommendations made in the report.⁹²¹ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission emphasized that the priority-setting exercise for capacity needs in post-conflict countries needed to be owned nationally, with better identification and classification of existing national and local capacities.⁹²² Council members generally welcomed the findings of the report and agreed upon the importance of several of the issues contained therein, such as national ownership and partnerships, but views differed on other aspects of the report. In connection with the proposal to enhance the nimbleness of field operations, several Council members stressed that further details were needed regarding the proposals that touched upon the question of financing.⁹²³ Other Council members stated that while the development and deployment of civilian capacity were important, effort was needed to clarify roles and responsibilities with regard to who should lead such initiatives.⁹²⁴

On 31 October 2011, the Council heard briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support and the Chair of the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Assistant Secretary-General reported that substantial progress had been made in the two years since the first report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, in such areas as selecting more cohesive leadership teams to lead immediate post-conflict peacebuilding efforts and improving civilian expertise. Efforts were continuing in such areas as clarification of roles and responsibilities within the United Nations system for core peacebuilding functions and in developing partnerships with institutions such as the World Bank. Progress had also been made on the issue of women's participation in peacebuilding, with more systematic recourse to gender expertise in the areas of conflict resolution and mediation. She also identified areas in which accelerated change was needed to further enhance the role of women in post-conflict

peacebuilding.⁹²⁵ The Chair of the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission reported that since the 2010 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, the Commission had adopted an action-oriented road map designed to reinforce its impact in the field. Examples of its initiatives included joint meetings of the country-specific configurations for Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, focusing on organized crime and drugs in Africa. The Commission was also developing a body of experience with regard to United Nations engagement, encompassing a variety of field presences, from resident coordinator-led field presences and integrated peacebuilding offices to peacekeeping operations.⁹²⁶ Council members generally welcomed the progress made on the peacebuilding agenda since the previous progress report. Several Council members reiterated the importance of national ownership.⁹²⁷ Other Council members stressed that the Council needed to issue clear mandates for peacekeeping missions, which would allow for the groundwork of the peacebuilding phase to be laid.⁹²⁸ On the question of women's participation in peacebuilding, some Council members called for further integration of such efforts.⁹²⁹

23 March 2011: Peacebuilding Commission: progress and challenges

On 23 March 2011, the Council considered the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session.⁹³⁰ The former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Germany) presented the report to the Council, stating that progress had been made in addressing the recommendations from the 2010 review, in particular in connection with the creation of a new country-specific configuration for Liberia. During the period covered by the report, the Commission had also focused on building and strengthening partnerships, in particular with the international financial institutions, as well as with the other principal organs of the United Nations, such as the Economic and Social Council.

⁹²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁹²² *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁹²³ *Ibid.*, p. 12 (United Kingdom); and p. 14 (Russian Federation).

⁹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 12 (United Kingdom); and p. 19 (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

⁹²⁵ *S/PV.6643*, pp. 2-4.

⁹²⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-7.

⁹²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 11 (Colombia); p. 12 (Portugal); p. 15 (India); p. 16 (France); p. 19 (United Kingdom); and p. 21 (Nigeria).

⁹²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 12 (Portugal); and p. 17 (France).

⁹²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 19 (United Kingdom); and p. 21 (Nigeria).

⁹³⁰ *S/2011/41*.

While the Commission had been able to link its work to that of peacekeeping, development and political actors in the field, it faced a challenge in ensuring that it received a higher level of political commitment from Member States and the senior leadership of the United Nations.⁹³¹ The current Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission stated that the frequency of Council meetings on post-conflict peacebuilding and the scope of the discussion testified to the growing sense of commitment by the Council to take into consideration the challenges facing countries emerging from conflict. He suggested that the Commission could help the Council to deepen that commitment by providing the following advisory functions: (a) an early peacebuilding

perspective; (b) an inclusive and flexible platform to forge partnerships with key actors; and (c) support for the post-conflict countries on its agenda and the monitoring of the progression from stabilization to consolidation of peace.⁹³² Council members recognized the increasingly important role of the Commission in the post-conflict peacebuilding process and commended its efforts in establishing country configurations for Liberia and Guinea. Council members also identified several challenges facing the Commission, including ways it could coordinate more effectively between the various actors.

⁹³¹ S/PV.6503, pp. 2-3.

⁹³² Ibid., p. 4.

Meetings: post-conflict peacebuilding

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6299 16 April 2010	Letter dated 1 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2010/167)		29 countries ^a	Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Managing Director of the World Bank, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2010/7
6396 13 October 2010	Progress report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2010/386)		16 countries ^b	Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2010/20

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

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in peacebuilding (S/2010/466)					
6414 29 October 2010	Progress report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2010/386)	Draft resolution (S/2010/557)		Director and Deputy Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office		Resolution 1947 (2010) 15-0-0
	Report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in peacebuilding (S/2010/466)					
6472 21 January 2011	Institution-building Letter dated 10 January 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/16)		27 countries ^c	Secretary-General, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Observer of the African Union	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2011/2
6503 23 March 2011	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session (S/2011/41)			Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission	All Council members and all invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6533 12 May 2011	Identical letters dated 18 February 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (S/2011/85)			Chair of the Senior Advisory Group for the Review of International Civilian Capacities, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission	All Council members and all invitees	
6643 31 October 2011				Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, Chair of the Guinea configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission	All Council members and all invitees	

^a Afghanistan (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Ghana, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone (Minister of Defence), Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste (Minister of Justice) and Uruguay.

^b Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, Ireland, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, South Africa and Thailand.

^c Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium (on behalf of the Chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission), Benin, Botswana, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, Timor-Leste (Deputy Prime Minister), Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania.

40. Threats to international peace and security

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council heard two briefings by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and adopted one presidential statement in connection with the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security”. The Council explored a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated response to counter the threats to international peace and security posed by drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism.

24 February 2010 and 24 June 2011: response to transnational threats

On 24 February 2010, the Secretary-General stressed that the response to transnational threats, including drug trafficking and organized crime, should be global and integrated, both within the United Nations system and among Member States.⁹³³ The Executive Director of UNODC pointed out that the newly released report entitled “Crime and instability: case studies of transnational threats”⁹³⁴ underlined that

⁹³³ S/PV.6277, p. 2.

⁹³⁴ UNODC (Vienna, 2010).