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Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division
Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

9. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held twelve meetings in connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau and adopted three resolutions and two presidential statements. It received several briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission as well as other officials, particularly addressing the situation after the 12 April 2012 coup d'état. Furthermore, by resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) adopted under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council imposed sanctions¹ against the perpetrators of the coup d'état and their supporters and established a sanctions committee² to monitor their implementation.

During the period under review, the Council also renewed the mandate of UNIOGBIS³ twice, for periods of three months and one year, respectively.⁴

The table at the end of the section lists the meetings at which this item was considered, and gives information on, inter alia, invitees, speakers and decisions adopted.

¹ For more information on the measures concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part VII, sect. III, with regard to measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter.

² For more information on the mandate of the Committee pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau, see part IX, sect. I, with regard to Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter.

³ For more information, see part X, sect. II, with regard to the mandate of UNIOGBIS.

⁴ Resolutions [2092 \(2013\)](#) and [2103 \(2013\)](#).

Briefing on the presidential elections

On 28 March 2012, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau on the political transition in the country that had resulted from the death, on 9 January 2012, of the President of Guinea-Bissau and subsequent decision to hold early presidential elections. He noted that the first round of the presidential elections had been held in a peaceful and orderly manner on 18 March 2012 and that UNIOGBIS had provided security and multifaceted technical support during the electoral process. Additionally, he stressed that the international observers from the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), among others, had confirmed that the polls had been free, fair and transparent. Concerning the mandate of UNIOGBIS, he said that while the progress on the ECOWAS-CPLP security sector reform joint road map had been interrupted by the political transition, the Office continued to support the Government in resource mobilization for the special pension fund, and provided technical support for enhanced community policing with the assistance of the Peacebuilding Fund.⁵

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) reported that the State institutions had been able to maintain political stability and economic growth despite the destabilizing events, including the death of the President. She said that PBC supported Guinea-Bissau in its efforts to hold the elections by mobilizing resources for the elections.⁶

The representative of Guinea-Bissau noted that the organization of the first round of elections had been very difficult, due to the short time frame and the serious issue of financing. Nevertheless, the authorities had been able to get the necessary financial and

⁵ [S/PV.6743](#), pp. 2-5.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

logistical assistance and had maintained the 18 March 2012 deadline for holding the elections, which were then declared free, fair and transparent.⁷

Consideration of the political developments following the 12 April 2012 military coup

On 19 April 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau briefed the Council on political developments in the country subsequent to the coup d'état of 12 April 2012. He stressed that a political-military coup had taken place under the eyes of the United Nations, an act of military insubordination to the democratically elected civilian authorities, and that the international community had unanimously condemned the action and called for the restoration of the constitutional order. CPLP and the African Union had suggested that targeted sanctions be applied to the military and political leaders associated with the coup. On 18 April 2012, the military forces and the political parties had signed an agreement for a two-year transition, the dissolution of Parliament, the destitution of the Government and of the interim President and the maintenance of the military leadership.⁸

The representative of Guinea-Bissau said that a self-proclaimed military command had carried out a violent takeover of the power imprisoning the interim President of Guinea-Bissau along with the Prime Minister who as a candidate had received 49 per cent of the votes in the first round of presidential elections. He stressed that this rebellion was particularly serious because it represented a known pattern that armed forces had used several times in the past. Accusing the current military leadership of being the perpetrators of the takeover of power, he said that the motivation behind their actions was to undermine the ongoing reform process and to maintain their active collaboration with organized crime and drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau. He also highlighted concrete steps that needed to be taken urgently, including affirming the

⁷ Ibid., pp. 6-7.

⁸ [S/PV.6754](#), pp. 2-4.

democratic rule of law, the re-launching of the defence and security sector reform programme under United Nations coordination, the restoration of legitimately established constitutional bodies and the completion of the electoral process. Additionally, in order to establish a legitimate democratic State, he requested the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force in Guinea-Bissau.⁹

The representative of Angola, speaking on behalf of CPLP, stated that the 12 April military coup d'état had interrupted the positive period of relative political stability, good governance and economic growth in the country. He emphasized that it had taken place in the middle of the electoral process, which reflected a complete disregard for the sovereignty of Guinea-Bissau and violated all the principles of democratic life. Underlining that the country had experienced several coups d'état in recent years, he called on the Council to consider adopting appropriate measures to restore the constitutional order, ensure the release of arrested leaders, create a peacekeeping force for stabilizing the situation and conclude the electoral process.¹⁰

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, said that the organization had condemned the coup d'état and issued a statement demanding immediate relinquishing of power to the legitimate authorities. He added that the Chairman of the Mediation and Security Council of ECOWAS had sent a mission to Guinea-Bissau where the delegation had met with the military junta and secured an undertaking by the military command to restore constitutional order. Expressing the intention of ECOWAS to deploy immediately a military contingent, he said that ECOWAS was planning to dispatch a high-level delegation to the country to ensure engagement of all parties in the transition process and requested the Council to support its initiatives.¹¹

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC said that the configuration had condemned the forcible seizure of power in Guinea-Bissau and called upon all parties

⁹ Ibid., pp. 4-6.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 6-8.

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 8-10.

to oppose changing the Government through unconstitutional means. She welcomed the engagement of regional and subregional organizations, notably CPLP, ECOWAS and the African Union, and appealed for continuing support for their efforts to restore the constitutional order and break the cycle of coups d'état in Guinea-Bissau.¹²

Council members condemned the military coup, which posed a threat to peace and security. The representative of Portugal said that the European Union was planning to implement sanctions on individuals responsible for the military coup and called on the Council to take similar targeted measures.¹³ The representative of Togo believed that the Council had to maintain a firm stance regarding the militarist excesses that institutions in Africa were facing and emphasized that the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau was not only a violation of constitutional order, but also a source of ongoing instability.¹⁴ The representative of South Africa expressed his support for the coordinated efforts of the African Union, ECOWAS and CPLP and encouraged the United Nations to ensure that its efforts were conducted in a coordinated and coherent manner.¹⁵

On 21 April 2012, the Council adopted a presidential statement¹⁶ in which it strongly condemned the military coup by the military leadership and political elements in Guinea-Bissau and demanded the immediate restoration of the constitutional order as well as the reinstatement of the legitimate Government of Guinea-Bissau.

On 7 May 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau reported that while the interim President and the Prime Minister had been released on 27 April 2012, several Government officials were still seeking refuge in diplomatic compounds. Therefore, it was crucial to improve the security conditions to ensure their safe return and facilitate the restoration of constitutional order in the country. In that

¹² Ibid., pp. 10-11.

¹³ Ibid., p. 13.

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 13-14.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 15.

¹⁶ [S/PRST/2012/15](http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/S/PRST/2012/15).

context, UNIOGBIS had met with the military junta several times to underline the need to return the country to constitutional rule, release detained officials and complete the electoral process. He also informed the Council that the European Union had imposed travel bans and an asset freeze on six members of the military junta and that ECOWAS continued to lead the mediation process, which should be supported by the United Nations. He also recommended the Council to consider imposing targeted measures against those individuals who continued to obstruct the return to constitutional order.¹⁷

The representative of Guinea-Bissau pointed to the atrocities that continued to be committed by the organizers of the military coup and their supporters. He expressed concerns about the mechanism adopted by ECOWAS to implement the zero-tolerance principle concerning a coup d'état and opined that in practice the recommended solution of ECOWAS could be an ineffective modality to resolve the political and military crisis in the country. Furthermore, he emphasized that the ECOWAS mechanism did not observe the principle of the return to constitutional order demanded by the international community and by the Council though its presidential statement of 21 April 2012.¹⁸

The representative of Angola, speaking on behalf of CPLP, informed the Council that the organization had adopted two resolutions reaffirming that it would recognize only democratically legitimate authorities. Supporting the sanctions adopted by the European Union, he appealed to the Council to impose targeted sanctions on the military personnel and civilians involved in the coup d'état. He also reiterated his support for the request by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to establish and deploy a comprehensive stabilization force, comprising staff of member countries of ECOWAS, CPLP and the African Union, under a Security Council mandate that would ensure the constitutional order and protect the country's institutions, legal authorities and people.¹⁹

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC underscored the need of cooperation and mutual reinforcement of international efforts and reaffirmed the

¹⁷ [S/PV.6766](#), pp. 2-5.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

commitment of the configuration to helping Guinea-Bissau to implement the necessary reforms to achieve political stability and socio-economic development.²⁰

The Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of ECOWAS said that ECOWAS had increased its efforts for the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau and noted that on 29 April 2012, the regional contact group had convened extensive consultations with all major stakeholders on the modalities of transition. However, the desired results had not been reached due to the intransigence of the military junta and its political allies. He then stressed that it was impossible to restore the constitutional order immediately as the ruling party demanded, and that therefore sacrifices and compromises had to be made by all the stakeholders.²¹

Imposition of sanctions

On 18 May 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) by which, acting under Article 41 of the Charter, it imposed a travel ban against those seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order and in particular those who had played a leading role in the military coup of 12 April 2012. By the same resolution, the Council established a sanctions committee and requested the Secretary-General to be actively engaged in the mediation efforts led by ECOWAS to restore the constitutional order.

The representative of Portugal welcomed the unanimous adoption of the resolution sent a strong message of condemnation of the unconstitutional seizure of power that had interrupted the democratic electoral process.²² While welcoming the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Togo pointed out that paragraph two, which referred to the need for coordination among the partners concerned in the situation in Guinea-Bissau, was not previously included in the draft and therefore appealed to

²⁰ Ibid., p. 9.

²¹ Ibid., pp. 10-11.

²² [S/PV.6774](#), p. 2.

Council members to respect the spirit of transparency in negotiations in the future. He added that the Council should continue to refer to drug trafficking in West Africa without making a distinction as to whether it was licit or illicit in nature.²³ The representative of Morocco commended the political wisdom and sense of compromise demonstrated by the delegations directly concerned in order to reach a consensus on the resolution.²⁴

Briefings on the transitional process

On 26 July 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau described the emerging divergent positions of national and international opinion on the transitional process in Guinea-Bissau following the 12 April 2012 coup. He said that the country was politically split between those who supported the Transitional Government and the military and those who did not recognize the transitional authorities and the anti-coup front. Internationally, ECOWAS leaders had endorsed the Transitional Government established in the country and CPLP reaffirmed its recognition of the deposed elected authorities of Guinea-Bissau. Meanwhile, the humanitarian, social and economic situation continued to deteriorate. Therefore, he called on the international partners to overcome their differences and forge a unified strategy for restoring legitimate order.²⁵

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC stated that nearly four months after the coup d'état, constitutional order had yet to be restored. She stressed that the disruption of the electoral process had reduced international confidence and donor support, thus threatening hard-won socio-economic gains in institution-building, economic recovery, financial management and the fight against drug trafficking. Emphasizing that the restoration of constitutional order should be achieved through political dialogue and negotiations, she suggested the convening of a high-level meeting

²³ Ibid., p. 3.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

²⁵ [S/PV.6818](#), pp. 2-4.

on Guinea-Bissau by the Secretary-General, with the aim of articulating a common strategy to bring a solution to the crisis.²⁶

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, said that while the transitional process had been delayed by the faction of African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) supporting Carlos Gomes Júnior, the Transitional Government, which also included other members of PAIGC, remained focused on achieving inclusiveness and the consensus called for in resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#). The ECOWAS office in Guinea-Bissau had facilitated meetings with development partners who had identified urgent priority tasks such as the biometric registration of eligible voters, social and economic development, and defence and security sector reform. Stressing that the dialogue between the faction of PAIGC and the Transitional Government was ongoing and that efforts were underway to ensure smooth functioning of the National Assembly, he said ECOWAS was ready to meet with CPLP for open and frank discussions to make it possible for the international community to speak with one voice.²⁷

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of CPLP, stated that the declaration of its summit on Guinea-Bissau on 20 July 2012 had highlighted its appeal for convening a high-level meeting under the aegis of the United Nations, with a view to developing a comprehensive and integrated strategy for restoring constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.²⁸

The representative of Portugal said that PAIGC, the majority party in Guinea-Bissau, was not part of the Transitional Government and objected to the term “the Carlos Gomes Junior faction of the PAIGC” because it represented two-thirds of the members of the Parliament in Guinea-Bissau. He also reiterated that some international partners had

²⁶ Ibid., pp. 4-5.

²⁷ Ibid., pp. 5-7.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 7.

refrained from collaborating with the illegitimate authorities and intended to continue to do so until a credible political transition was put in place.²⁹

On 5 February 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, introducing the report of the Secretary-General dated 16 January 2013,³⁰ reported on significant developments since the report's publication, such as the signing of the political transition pact between the main political parties in the country and the military junta. He noted that this pact had the potential to facilitate consensus on a transitional road map, including the formation of an inclusive transitional government, presidential and legislative elections and stability during the post-elections period. However, despite recent political progress towards the development of a much-needed transitional road map, the situation in the country was still marked by fear, insecurity and impunity. In addition, he reported that the Special Representative would conduct an assessment of the situation in the country and would formulate proposals for the mandate of UNIOGBIS by the end of the three-month extension of the mandate of UNIOGBIS requested by the Secretary-General.³¹

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC stated that in view of ongoing significant challenges, the assistance of the United Nations, including PBC was crucial. Highlighting recent steps by the political parties to revise the transitional political pact, she reiterated the importance of dialogue among the main international partners, in particular CPLP and ECOWAS.³²

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, recalled the historic meeting between the President of the Transitional Government and the former President of Guinea-Bissau on 29 September 2012, where the two parties had approved the initiative to send a joint assessment mission, comprising officials of the African Union, ECOWAS, CPLP, the United Nations and the European Union to Guinea-Bissau

²⁹ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

³⁰ [S/2013/26](#).

³¹ [S/PV.6915](#), pp. 2-4.

³² Ibid., pp. 4-5.

to evaluate the political and security situation on the ground and examine the underlying causes for the recurring crises. A direct dialogue among the parties had been established with the view to concluding a transitional pact acceptable to all parties, and a Parliamentary Commission was tasked to review the transitional road map and propose new realistic dates for the elections.³³

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of CPLP, reiterated that the full implementation of resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) was critical for promoting the restoration of constitutional order and that it would provide the legal framework for international partners in Guinea-Bissau to strengthen cooperation and allow for a nationally owned transition process. He also commended the work accomplished by the joint assessment mission and welcomed the parliamentary agreement between the two main parties, aimed at setting up a truly inclusive and consensus-based transition.³⁴

Three-month extension of UNIOGBIS mandate

On 22 February 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2092 \(2013\)](#) by which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 31 May 2013 and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation in Guinea-Bissau and make recommendations with respect to the mandate of UNIOGBIS and a possible readjustment of the support of the United Nations. Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to work through UNIOGBIS, in coordination with other partners including ECOWAS and CPLP, on the ongoing dialogue among political partners to facilitate the early finalization of a broader political agreement for restoration of the constitutional order and the holding of free, fair and transparent elections.

The representative of Guatemala expressed concerns regarding the seventh preambular paragraph of the resolution which took note of the signing of a memorandum of understanding regarding the implementation of road map for the reform of the security

³³ Ibid., pp. 5-7.

³⁴ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

rector reform road map for, a document which had not been shared with his delegation and stressed the importance of fully sharing all the relevant information in the Council's decisions in a timely manner.³⁵

Briefing on the developments towards restoration of constitutional order

On 9 May 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau shared his view that the problem of Guinea-Bissau was that the political elite had failed their people for almost four decades. Moreover, the military was also to blame because its intrusion into the political arena had resulted in bad governance and underdevelopment of the country. He, nevertheless, stressed as positive developments: the ad hoc Parliamentary Commission had finalized the transitional regime pact to facilitate consensus on a road map, and the Transitional President had returned to the country following more than a month long absence. Furthermore, he reported that all political parties, military, civil society groups and religious leaders had discussed the transitional regime pact and agreed to extend the transition period until 31 December 2013, with elections to be held in November 2013. He said that the challenges in the country needed to be addressed through a two-phase transition: a return to constitutional order through elections and a post-electoral strengthening of State institutions through reforms. In conclusion, he urged Council members to positively consider the Secretary-General's recommendations to readjust the mandate of UNIOGBIS.³⁶

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC drew attention to the promising developments in Guinea-Bissau, which should be supported while the international pressure must be maintained on transitional authorities, as well as on political and military leaders. She urged the international community to address the drug

³⁵ [S/PV.6924](#), p. 2.

³⁶ [S/PV.6963](#), pp. 2-4.

trafficking issue and to maintain a permanent international capacity on the ground to monitor the situation.³⁷

The representative of Guinea-Bissau welcomed the Secretary-General's recommendations in his report³⁸ for the extension of the mandate of UNIOGBIS for another year as well as the two-phase approach of the peacebuilding process. While the people of Guinea-Bissau were determined to carry out reforms to strengthen State institutions, he said that the economy which mainly depended on external assistance was practically in ruins after the cut off from the major partners as a result of the April 2012 military coup and urged the Council to provide humanitarian assistance to his country to overcome the challenges.³⁹

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, said that to facilitate a restoration to constitutional order, ECOWAS had provided financial and technical resources to keep the State functioning and deployed the ECOWAS mission in Guinea-Bissau to ensure a reasonable level of security. In view of greatest suffering of the poor that sanctions had inflicted, he called on the Council to lift the sanctions and encouraged the international development agencies to restart their programmes. In addition, he shared the ECOWAS proposal for garnering consensus: adoption of a revised transitional road map that would allow for the holding of elections which included an end to all residual interference by the military in the transitional process and the commitment to combat drug trafficking; and an action plan of the international community to assist Guinea-Bissau in solving the root causes of instability.⁴⁰

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of CPLP, said that recent developments in the country proved it possible to overcome complex obstacles through political dialogue. Nevertheless, he pointed to political polarization and the deteriorating economic, social and humanitarian situation, as well as drug trafficking and illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau. He stressed that supporting the political processes,

³⁷ Ibid., pp. 4-5.

³⁸ [S/2013/262](#).

³⁹ [S/PV.6963](#), pp. 5-7.

⁴⁰ Ibid., pp. 7-9.

implementation of reform and combating drug trafficking in the country required reinvigorating the mandate of UNIOGBIS.⁴¹

Renewal and readjustment of UNIOGBIS mandate

By resolution [2103 \(2013\)](#) of 22 May 2013, the Council extended the mandate of UNOGBIS for one year. It readjusted the mandate of UNIOGBIS to perform the tasks of supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate the return to constitutional order and assisting in creating an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections among others.

Consideration of the progress towards holding presidential and legislative elections

On 26 November 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau reported that the holding of presidential and legislative elections should be a key priority to ensure a return to constitutional order. As a consequence of lengthy consultations among national stakeholders on the voter registration system, electoral budget and timeline, the electoral preparations were significantly delayed. He said that the Transitional Government had announced on 31 October 2013 that voter registration would be performed from 1 to 22 December 2013 and the general elections would take place on 16 March 2014. On the mandate of UNIOGBIS while electoral delays had negatively affected its work, as most of its attention was focused on responding to immediate political, security and human rights challenges.⁴²

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC said that the configuration stood ready to work with all the partners to provide necessary support for the electoral process and to help establish a comprehensive strategy for the post-electoral phase.⁴³

⁴¹ Ibid., pp. 9-10.

⁴² [S/PV.7070](#), pp. 2-3.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 4.

The representative of Guinea-Bissau noted that despite the efforts of the authorities of Guinea-Bissau, the timeline for elections established by ECOWAS could not be met. Therefore, the general elections had been postponed from 24 November 2013 to 16 March 2014.⁴⁴

The representative of Mozambique, speaking on behalf of CPLP, underlined that the delays in the electoral process continued to prolong suffering to the people of Guinea-Bissau. He hoped that the transitional authorities would respect those commitments regarding the voter registration process, the scheduling of elections and holding of free, fair and credible elections. He also said that the transitional authorities must ensure that elections were conducted in a peaceful environment that allowed all actors to participate in the political process.⁴⁵

The representative of Côte d'Ivoire, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, said that while there had been a number of positive developments, there was still much more to do in order to reestablish security in Guinea-Bissau. He noted that ECOWAS would make a \$19 million contribution to fund presidential elections. Furthermore, ECOWAS had extended the mandate of the ECOWAS mission in the country and planned to send two formed police units to support the mission.⁴⁶

On 9 December 2013, the Council issued a presidential statement⁴⁷ in which it took note of the postponement of the presidential and legislative elections to 16 March 2014 and urged the transitional authorities to ensure that there was no delay or another postponement that could further affect the already fragile socioeconomic, security, humanitarian and human rights situation in Guinea-Bissau.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 5.

⁴⁵ Ibid., pp. 6-7.

⁴⁶ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

⁴⁷ [S/PRST/2013/19](http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/S/PRST/2013/19).

Meetings: the situation in Guinea-Bissau

<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>
S/PV.6743 28 March 2012			Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNIOGBIS, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)	All invitees	
S/PV.6754 19 April 2012			Angola (Minister of External Relations) ^a , Côte d'Ivoire ^b , Guinea-Bissau (Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC	All invitees, Portugal (Minister of State and Foreign Affairs), Togo and South Africa	
S/PV.6755 21 April 2012						S/PRST/2012/15
S/PV.6766 07 May 2012	Special report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Guinea-Bissau (S/2012/280)		Angola (Minister of External Relations) ^a , Côte d'Ivoire ^c , Guinea-Bissau (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	All invitees	
S/PV.6774 18 May 2012		Draft resolution submitted by Portugal (S/2012/337)			Morocco, Portugal and Togo	Resolution 2048 (2012) 15-0-0

<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>
S/PV.6818 26 July 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS in that country (S/2012/554)		Côte d'Ivoire ^b , Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique ^d	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC	All invitees and Portugal	
S/PV.6915 5 February 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS in that country (S/2013/26)		Côte d'Ivoire ^e , Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique ^d	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Chair of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP)	All invitees	
S/PV.6924 22 February 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS in that country (S/2013/26)	Draft resolution submitted by Morocco, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom (S/2013/102)			Guatemala	Resolution 2092 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.6963 9 May 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country (S/2013/262)		Côte d'Ivoire ^f , Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique ^e	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC	All invitees	
S/PV.6968 22 May 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country (S/2013/262)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Togo (S/2013/304)				Resolution 2103 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.7070	Report of the Secretary-General on the		Côte d'Ivoire ^e ,	Special Representative of the		

<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>
26 November 2013	restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2013/680) Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2013/681)		Guinea-Bissau (Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation), Mozambique ^e		Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of PBC	
S/PV.7074 9 December 2013						S/PRST/2013/19

^a The representative of Angola spoke on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP).

^b The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

^c The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of the President of ECOWAS Commission.

^d The representative of Mozambique spoke on behalf of CPLP.

^e The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of the 15 States members of ECOWAS.

^f The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke on behalf of ECOWAS.