39. Threats to international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with threats to international peace and security. On 16 April 2014, the Council held a meeting to mark the passage of 20 years since the Rwanda genocide. By resolution 2150 (2014), the Council called on States to recommit to preventing and fighting against genocide, and other serious crimes under international law, and to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to ensure greater collaboration between early warning mechanisms.¹

On 19 December 2014, the Council explored a sustained and comprehensive response to counter the threats to international peace and security posed by terrorism and cross-border crime, as well as their linkages. By resolution 2195 (2014), the Council stressed the need to work collectively to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime.

¹ Resolution 2150 (2014), para 1, 4 and 5.
### Meeting: Threats to International Peace and Security

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<td>Prevention and fight against genocide</td>
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Part I – Overview of Security Council Activities in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

a Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

b Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and Turkey.

c Australia, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda and United States.

d Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation), Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and Ukraine.

e Seven Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Chad (Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration and President of the Security Council), Nigeria (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Luxembourg (Minister for Foreign and European Affairs), United States (Permanent Representative and Member of President Obama’s Cabinet), Rwanda (Permanent Representative and Minister of State in charge of Cooperation), Argentina (Secretary of Foreign Affairs), and Chile (Director General for Foreign Policy).

Part I – Overview of Security Council Activities in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security