33. Briefings

Overview

During the period under review, the Council heard a number of briefings that were not explicitly connected to any specific item on the agenda of the Council but included under various unique agenda items.

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

During the period under review, the Council held six meetings under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council” at which the Chairs of various sanctions and counter-terrorism committees and working groups provided an overview of the work of those organs to the Council.1050

Other briefings

During the period under review, the Council heard two briefings by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and one briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice, held in a closed session. 1051

For more information on subsidiary organs of the Security Council, including committees and other bodies, see part IX.

1050

1051

7051st meeting.
implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and other resolutions related to gender security. He further stressed the importance of close and effective cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations in tackling complex transnational threats such as organized crime; cyber threats, including cybercrime; drugs; terrorism; and human trafficking. He stated that he would seek ways in which progress could be made towards lasting settlements of a number of conflicts in the OSCE area, including the conflicts in Moldova, regarding the territory of Transdniestria; in Georgia, regarding the territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia; and the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. He noted that in supporting such efforts, Ireland would draw from its own experience of conflict resolution in seeking ways to make progress towards lasting settlements and addressing these complex conflicts.\textsuperscript{1052}

Members of the Council welcomed the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland and congratulated him on the assumption of the functions of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office. They commented on the role of OSCE in the maintenance of international peace and security and expressed their support for the priorities outlined by the Chairperson-in-Office. In addition, they stressed the importance of close cooperation between OSCE, other regional organizations and the United Nations.

On 7 May 2013, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine briefed the Council in his capacity as Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He stated that the Ukrainian chairmanship would facilitate the Helsinki plus 40 process, which was focused on overcoming divergences and clarifying the role and goals of OSCE in the modern security architecture. Elaborating on a number of priorities for 2013 across the three dimensions of security, he indicated that the Ukrainian chairmanship intended to modernize the politico-military instruments of OSCE and would continue to contribute to finding a sustainable, long-term solution to protracted conflicts in OSCE areas. In addition, he stated that the Ukrainian chairmanship would improve the environmental footprint of energy-related activities aimed at increasing stability and security, strengthen the freedom of the media and pursue disarmament initiatives, and the fight against human trafficking.

He touched upon a host of other priorities and pledged to seek progress in such areas as the promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination through youth education, freedom of association and assembly, the free movement of people, interreligious dialogue in promoting freedom of religion or belief, and democratic elections and election observation. Finally, he emphasized the value of cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations, especially with regard to early warning and early action in preventing violent conflicts, including building a safer and more secure world and supporting nations in transition. He stated that the nature of OSCE-United Nations cooperation had to become more pragmatic, effective and results-oriented.\textsuperscript{1053}

Members of the Council commended OSCE for its valuable contribution and efforts aimed at settling protracted conflicts, notably in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo and Nagorno Karabakh, and welcomed the priorities and initiatives of the Ukrainian chairmanship in this regard. They encouraged OSCE and the United Nations to strengthen their coordination and cooperation by complementing each other’s efforts in the maintenance of international peace and security. Some members shared the view that other regional organizations would benefit from the expertise of OSCE in such areas as arms control, counter-terrorism, conflict prevention and post-conflict resolution, electoral and democratization processes, confidence-building measures, as well as the strengthening of security and the fight against terrorism.\textsuperscript{1054}

\textsuperscript{1052} S/PV.6715, pp. 2-4.

\textsuperscript{1053} S/PV.6961, pp. 2-4.

\textsuperscript{1054} Ibid., p. 5 (Australia); p. 10 (Republic of Korea); p. 10 (United States); and p.14 (United Kingdom).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting record and date</th>
<th>Rule 37 invitations</th>
<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.6767 10 May 2012</td>
<td>Armenia, Australia, Austria, Israel, Japan, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.6862 14 November 2012</td>
<td>Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>Head of the Delegation of the European Union</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.6881 7 December 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.6964 10 May 2013</td>
<td>Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>Head of the Delegation of the European Union</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.7071 27 November 2013</td>
<td>Austria, Croatia, Israel, Japan, Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>Head of the Legal Section of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security

Meeting record and date | Rule 37 invitations | Rule 39 and other invitations | Speakers
--- | --- | --- | ---

* The statement on behalf of the European Union was made by the Deputy Head of the Delegation.

Table 2

Briefings by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting record and date</th>
<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.6715 9 February 2012</td>
<td>Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland</td>
<td>All Council members, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.6961 7 May 2013</td>
<td>Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine</td>
<td>All Council members, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34. Security Council mission

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council dispatched five missions to the field. The destinations of the missions included several African countries and Haiti, Yemen and Timor-Leste. The missions consisted of representatives of all members of the Council. Summaries of the briefings are presented below in chronological order and by region.1056

Briefing on the Security Council mission to Haiti

On 28 February 2012, the Council heard a briefing by the representative of the United States, leader of the Council’s mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 February 2012. She reported on the meetings held with the President, Prime Minister, Members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and with representatives of the private sector and civil society. She said that the Council had seen that Haiti’s enormous challenges in respect of, inter alia, security, post-earthquake reconstruction and the political process required the coordinated efforts of all stakeholders. She noted that, while many Haitians acknowledged that the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) played a necessary role in maintaining security and stability, they also shared a desire to see the Mission leave eventually with strengthened Haitian institutions assuming its responsibilities. She said that the cholera epidemic and allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by some Mission personnel had eroded support and undermined the work of the Mission. On behalf of the Council’s mission, she stated that she was deeply troubled by those allegations and expected the United Nations to take measures to prevent further incidents and to ensure that those responsible were held accountable.1057

1055 Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda.
1056 For more information on the composition and reports of the missions, see part VI, sect. II, “Investigation of disputes and fact-finding”, table 2.
1057 S/PV.6724, pp. 2-3.

Briefing on the Security Council mission to West Africa

On 31 May 2012, the Council heard briefings by the representative of the United States and co-leader with Morocco of the Liberia segment of the mission; by the representative of France and co-leader with Togo of the Côte d’Ivoire segment of the mission (France);1058 and by the representative of South Africa and co-leader with United Kingdom of the Sierra-Leone segment of the mission.

The representative of the United States, speaking also on behalf of her co-leader, said that the visit to Liberia on 19 and 20 May was focused on examining the country’s efforts in relation to security and rule of law institutions, national reconciliation and the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) as well as on inter-mission cooperation between UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) and the security challenges along the Liberia-Côte d’Ivoire border. The members of the mission met with the President of Liberia, the Minister of Justice and the Inspector-General of the police as well as with representatives of civil society, and they also visited the Prime Timber Production refugee camp in Zwedru, Liberia, close to the Ivorian border. When asked about the transition of UNMIL, the President called for greater international support for Liberia’s police in order to provide security in line with the expected decrease in United Nations troops. The Minister of Justice stressed the need to decentralize the delivery of justice with the help of the five planned United Nations peacebuilding-supported justice hubs. The representative of the United States noted that the Council had witnessed the considerable progress that the people of Liberia had achieved since the end of the civil war in 2003.1059

The representative of France, speaking also on behalf of his co-leader, stated that the primary task of the mission to Côte d’Ivoire on 21 and 22 May was to assess the stabilization process. The members of the mission met with the President of Côte d’Ivoire, the Prime Minister and other ministers, the Speaker of the

1058 Members of the Council also participated in a meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Abidjan.
1059 S/PV.6777, pp. 2-3.