32. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings, and adopted three resolutions, two of them under Chapter VII, and two statements by the President under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

Strengthening international cooperation

In his briefing to the Council on 4 May 2012, the Secretary-General underlined the need to focus on the conditions that were conducive to spreading terrorism, and to pursue an integrated approach to terrorism and violent extremism embodied in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. He also urged Member States to make full use of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and emphasized that the international community must work as one. For that reason, he hoped that Member States would decide to create the position of a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator. He also noted the critical role of the newly established United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, within the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Speakers highlighted the increasingly close links between terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime. They underscored the value of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and called for its full implementation. Some speakers stressed the importance of the respect for rule of law, both in combating terrorism and as a measure to prevent terrorism from growing. The Secretary-General’s proposal to appoint a counter-terrorism coordinator was supported by some countries, while others signalled their readiness to engage in discussions in respect of such a position in the context of the overall efforts of the United Nations in combating terrorism.

At the same meeting the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it noted with concern that terrorism continued to pose a serious threat to international peace and security. The Council also expressed concern regarding the increasing connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, and recognized the efforts of Member States to conclude negotiations on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism. The Council reaffirmed that Member States should ensure that measures taken to combat terrorism complied with international law, in particular international human rights law. The Council stressed the importance of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and took note of the recommendation to appoint a United Nations Counter-Terrorism Coordinator.

Extension of the sanctions against Al-Qaida and the Taliban and of the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

At its meeting on 17 December 2012, acting under Chapter VII, the Council adopted resolutions 2082 (2012) and 2083 (2012), thereby renewing the sanctions measures with respect to Al-Qaida and the Taliban as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban. The measures included an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. Furthermore, the resolutions renewed the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to support the committees responsible for the implementation of the resolutions. The Council, in resolution 2083 (2012), also decided that the Ombudsperson should continue to receive requests for delisting and should present to the

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1036 S/PV.6765, pp. 2-3.
1037 Ibid., p. 3 (Germany); p. 6 (United States); p. 11 (Colombia); p. 16 (India); p. 17 (South Africa); p. 20 (France); p. 21 (Portugal); p. 23 (Azerbaijan).
1038 Ibid., p. 6 (United States); p. 15 (United Kingdom); p. 17 (India); p. 21 (France).
1039 Ibid., p. 7 (Morocco); p. 14 (Pakistan); p. 18 (South Africa).
1040 Ibid., p. 9 (Russian Federation); p. 17 (India); p. 18 (South Africa); p. 19 (Guatemala); p. 23 (Azerbaijan).
1041 S/PRST/2012/17.
Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security

Committee observations and a recommendation to retain the listing or consider delisting.  

Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism

In his briefing to the Council on 15 January 2013, the Secretary-General emphasized that no counter-terrorism strategy could be effective without addressing conditions that are conducive to the spread of terrorism. In that regard, he highlighted the critical links between development and security, the importance of dialogue and understanding and the increasing use of information technology to spread hatred. He also noted the importance of focusing on other counter-terrorism priorities, such as the threat posed by the financing of terrorism, and urged all relevant actors to ensure that the fight against terrorism did not impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In the debate, speakers agreed that to eradicate terrorism, it had to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Many speakers expressed the view that socio-economic development was one of the most promising strategies to fight terrorism at its root. Several speakers also mentioned the comprehensive nature of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and encouraged its full implementation. Some countries also expressed support for the adoption of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

At the same meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it stressed that terrorism could only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach. The Council recognized that development and security were mutually reinforcing and vital to such an approach. It recognized that terrorism would not be defeated by military force or security forces, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone, and underlined the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

\footnote{For more information on the sanctions regimes, see part VII, sect. III, “Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter”. For more information on the mandates of the Ombudsperson and the Monitoring Team, see part IX, sect. I, “Committees”.

\footnote{See concept note circulated by Pakistan, S/2013/3.}

\footnote{S/PV.6900, pp. 2-3.}

\footnote{S/PV.6900, pp. 4-6 (Pakistan); p. 6 (Luxembourg); p. 8 (United Kingdom); p. 11 (Morocco); p. 14 (Russian Federation); p. 16 (United States); p. 18 (Togo); p. 23 (Guatemala); p. 26 (Republic of Korea); p. 27 (France); and p. 28 (Brazil); S/PV.6900 (Resumption 1), p. 4 (Malaysia); p. 14 (India); p. 16 (South Africa); p. 20 (Kazakhstan); p. 25 (Afghanistan); and p. 26 (Spain).}

\footnote{S/PV.6900, p. 6 (Luxembourg); p. 9 (China); p. 11 (Morocco); p. 14 (Russian Federation); p. 19 (Togo); p. 21 (Azerbaijan); p. 21 (Rwanda); p. 23 (Guatemala); pp. 25-26 (Republic of Korea); p. 27 (France); p. 28 (Brazil); p. 29 (Egypt, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation); pp. 30-31 (Senegal); and pp. 31-32 (Liechtenstein); S/PV.6900 (Resumption 1), p. 2 (European Union); p. 4 (New Zealand); p. 6 (Turkey); p. 9 (Bangladesh); p. 10 (Iran (Islamic Republic of, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)); p. 11 (Indonesia); p. 14 (India); p. 15 (Israel); p. 16 (South Africa); pp. 17-18 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); p. 20 (Kazakhstan); p. 21 (Canada); p. 22 (Uganda); p. 25 (Afghanistan); p. 26 (Spain); p. 27 (Botswana); p. 28 (Switzerland); p. 29 (Norway); p. 30 (Tunisia); p. 31 (Colombia); p. 32 (Sri Lanka); p. 34 (Cuba); p. 35 (Côte d’Ivoire, on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States); and p. 37 (Saudi Arabia).

\footnote{S/PV.6900, p. 19 (Togo); p. 23 (Guatemala); p. 31 (Senegal); and p. 32 (Liechtenstein); S/PV.6900 (Resumption 1), p. 10 (Iran (Islamic Republic of, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)); p. 14 (India); p. 17 (South Africa); p. 27 (Spain); p. 33 (Sri Lanka); and p. 34 (Cuba).

\footnote{S/PRST/2013/1.}
Extension of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

At its 7086th meeting, on 17 December 2013, in resolution 2129 (2013), the Council extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate as a special political mission until 31 December 2017. The Council also decided to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2015 and directed the Executive Directorate to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and to advise the Counter-Terrorism Committee on practical ways for Member States to implement those resolutions. The Council also directed the Executive Directorate to increase cooperation with other committees.1049

1049 For more information on the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, see part IX, sect. I, “Committees”.
# Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

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(Footnotes on following page)
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.\textsuperscript{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. \textsuperscript{1051}

\textsuperscript{1050} For more information on subsidiary organs of the Security Council, including committees and other bodies, see part IX.

\textsuperscript{1051} 7051st meeting.