30. General issues relating to sanctions

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in connection with the item entitled “General issues relating to sanctions”. This was the first meeting under that item since 2006. The Council members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Recognizing sanctions as an important tool to manage conflict and acknowledging the improvement of targeted sanctions in minimizing humanitarian impact on civilians, several speakers addressed the challenges in effectively implementing sanctions and stressed the need for strengthening due process, building national capacities, enhancing communication and coordination between and among relevant United Nations offices, countries affected and other international and regional actors, and engaging with the wider membership of the United Nations and the private sector.

Meetings: general issues relating to sanctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting record and date</th>
<th>Sub-item</th>
<th>Other documents</th>
<th>Rule 37 invitations</th>
<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.7323 25 November 2014</td>
<td>Letter dated 5 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/793)</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees</td>
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31. Women and peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings, including one high-level meeting, adopted one resolution and issued one presidential statement in connection with women and peace and security (see table 1).

The Council further held discussions on sexual violence in conflict, displaced women and girls, and conflict-related sexual violence. Most importantly, on 13 October 2015, the Council adopted resolution 2242 (2015), marking the high-level review and fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000). One hundred and thirteen speakers, the highest number of speakers in the history of the Council, participated in the open debate on 13 and 14 October 2015.

During that meeting, consideration was given to the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, which contained findings and recommendations of the global study commissioned by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2122 (2013), and an update on annual progress towards the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

In 2014 and 2015, the Council continued to include provisions relating to women and peace and security in its country-specific decisions and in decisions relating to thematic issues. Table 2 lists provisions by which the Council, inter alia, (a) called upon Governments, United Nations missions and parties to support women’s participation and engagement in peace and political processes as well as in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism; (b) requested concerned parties to make specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence; (c) requested the establishment or

90 For more information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see part I, sect. 27, “Children and armed conflict”, and sect. 28, “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”. 
implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence; (d) called for the deployment of women’s protection and gender advisers to various peacekeeping and political missions; (e) called for measures against the perpetrators of sexual violence; and (f) demanded further attention to gender analysis in the work of the United Nations missions and in all thematic areas of the work of the Council.

Table 1
Meetings: women and peace and security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting record and date</th>
<th>Sub-item</th>
<th>Other documents</th>
<th>Rule 37 invitations</th>
<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.7160 25 April 2014</td>
<td>Sexual violence in conflict</td>
<td>Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2014/181)</td>
<td>42 Member States&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations</td>
<td>Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/PV.7289 28 October 2014</td>
<td>Displaced women and girls: leaders and survivors</td>
<td>Letter dated 10 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/731)</td>
<td>50 Member States&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internationally Displaced Persons, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, NATO Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, Senior Adviser on Gender Issues of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>S/PRST/2014/21</td>
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### Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security

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<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
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<th>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</th>
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<td>S/PV.7428 15 April 2015</td>
<td>Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2015/203)</td>
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<td>50 Member States&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations</td>
<td>All Council members, all invitees&lt;sup&gt;/&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/PV.7533 13 October 2015 and S/PV.7533 (Resumption 1) 14 October 2015</td>
<td>Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2015/716)</td>
<td>Draft resolution submitted by 72 Member States&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (S/2015/774)</td>
<td>86 Member States&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Executive Director of UN-Women, two representatives of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, representative of the NGO Voice of Libyan Women, Principal Adviser for Gender Issues of the European External Action Service, Special Envoy of the Chair of the African Union, Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, Chief of Staff of the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Senior Adviser on Gender Issues of OSCE, Permanent Observer of the Holy See</td>
<td>Secretary-General, all Council members,&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; 83 invitees under rule 37&lt;sup&gt;/&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<sup>a</sup> Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

<sup>b</sup> Ecuador was represented by its Minister of National Defence.
Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Estonia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke also on behalf of Latvia. The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of the Human Security Network; and the representative of Zimbabwe spoke on behalf of the Southern African Development Community.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Belgium was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services and Canada by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Consular.

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Spain was represented by the President of the Government; the United Kingdom by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for International Development; Angola by the Minister for Family and the Promotion of Women; the United States by its Permanent Representative and member of the President’s Cabinet; and Chile by the Vice-Minister in the National Service for Women.

Namibia was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation; Egypt and El Salvador by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Senegal by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad; Gabon by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Regional Integration; Ukraine by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Israel by its Minister for Social Equality; the Dominican Republic by its Minister for Women; Andorra by its Minister for Health, Social Affairs and Labour; Algeria by its Minister of National Solidarity, Family and the Status of Women; the Philippines by the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process; Norway by its State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Switzerland by its State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Colombia by its Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs; Slovenia by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Republic of Tanzania by its Deputy Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children; the Netherlands by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Argentina by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The representatives of Botswana, Libya and Zimbabwe did not make statements.

Table 2
Provisions relevant to women and peace and security, by theme and agenda item

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<th>Paragraph</th>
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<td>Specific and time-bound commitments by parties to combat sexual violence</td>
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#### Gender mainstreaming/gender analysis

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<td>United Nations peacekeeping operations</td>
<td>S/PRST/2015/26</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>S/PRST/2015/26</td>
<td>sixth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women and peace and security</td>
<td>S/PRST/2014/21</td>
<td>fifth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 2242 (2015)</td>
<td>5 (b)</td>
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<td>Resolution 2242 (2015)</td>
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<td>Resolution 2242 (2015)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Resolution 2242 (2015)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
32. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

During the period under review, the Security Council held 15 meetings in connection with the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, including a summit91 and three other high-level meetings.92 The Council adopted nine resolutions, seven of which were under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,93 and issued five presidential statements.

During the meetings, the Council focused on the threats increasingly posed by terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram,94 Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front,95 as well as the growing number of foreign terrorist fighters.96 By a number of resolutions, the Council strengthened the existing counter-terrorism sanction regimes, attaching particular importance to stemming the financing of terrorists, including financing from illicit oil trade, ransom payments and the smuggling of Iraqi and Syrian cultural heritage. Under the resolutions Member States were obliged to strengthen measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of foreign terrorist fighters and individuals designated on the sanctions list.97

During the review period, the Council twice extended the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.98 By resolution 2253 (2015) the Council extended the mandates of the two entities for a period of 24 months, until December 2019.

Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting record and date</th>
<th>Sub-item</th>
<th>Other documents</th>
<th>Rule 37 invitations</th>
<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S/PV.7101 27 January 2014</td>
<td>Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2014/38)</td>
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<td>Resolution 2133 (2014) 15-0-0</td>
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<td>S/PV.7198 17 June 2014</td>
<td>Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, United States, United Kingdom</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 2160 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

91 Meeting held at the level of Heads of State or Government and explicitly referred to as a summit (see S/PV.7272).
92 See S/PV.7316, S/PV.7453 and S/PV.7587.
93 For more information on resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, see part VII.
95 See S/PV.7226, S/PV.7379 and S/PV.7544.
97 For information on the sanctions Committees concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, see part IX, sect. I.B.