

Security Council Working Methods: A Tale of Two Councils?



Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal), President of the Security Council in November 2011, presides over an open debate on Security Council working methods.

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In our third *Special Research Report* on the working methods of the Security Council, we examine their evolution since the end of the Cold War, concentrating in particular on relevant developments since the publication of our 2010 report. With 13 case studies, the present report also seeks to create a historical record of certain working methods. Overall, the report shows that working methods have suffered different and inconsistent fates. It also finds an increase in the divide between the permanent and non-permanent members of the Council with certain relatively recent working

methods making this gap more pronounced. At the same time, the report concludes that progress on working methods reform often hinges on the political courage shown by Council members, first and foremost, as well as the ingenuity, personality and audacity of individual permanent representatives. It is therefore no surprise that those with an interest in and commitment to a particular working method, regardless of whether they are a permanent or non-permanent member, have usually enjoyed some degree of success. •

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This is Security Council Report’s third *Special Research Report* on the working methods of the Security Council, following *Security Council Transparency, Legitimacy and Effectiveness: Efforts to Reform Council Working Methods 1993–2007* (18 October 2007) and *Security Council Working Methods: A Work in Progress?* (30 March 2010).

Our recent research—examining almost exactly four years of developments within the Security Council, its Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions (Informal Working Group) and its other subsidiary bodies and comparing them to earlier findings—shows that several of the same issues continue to be the key topics in discussions about Council working methods. These include transparency, participation, accountability and efficiency. In the years since the end of the Cold War—when the Council began significantly modifying its working methods in response to the increased range and number of issues it was called upon to address—up until the beginning of the current decade, there were essentially two approaches to and two perspectives on working methods: from inside and from outside the Council. In the past four or five years, an emerging new feature observed in these discussions seems to be an important set of concerns coming from within the Council, regarding its internal transparency and participation, and the perception of a growing gap between the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

Our recent research also suggests that progress on working methods is not linear and sometimes it is outright circular, such that:

- some working methods, despite calls by nearly all Council members for their reform, never change;
- some past working methods, initially welcomed and embraced, are abandoned or discontinued by the Security Council;
- some working methods seem to be abandoned only to be rediscovered and revived years later; and
- some working methods, while continuing to be used, become less nimble and usually take considerably more time to be applied.

Yet, throughout its post-Cold War history, and arguably even during the Cold War itself, the Council has continued to be the most

adaptable international body, at times capable of modifying its methods of work literally on the spot.

Since the publication of our 2010 *Special Research Report* on working methods, several working methods concerns have been constructively addressed, either by the Council itself or by the Secretariat.

Among the recent new practices undertaken by the Council particularly worth highlighting are:

- annual open debates on working methods;
- greater transparency of some subsidiary bodies;
- substantive changes in the listing and delisting working methods of Council sanctions committees;
- the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson for the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee; and
- the development of more productive working relationships with regional organisations.

In parallel with the efforts undertaken by the Council to address some of the concerns coming from inside and outside the Council, the Security Council Affairs Division of the Secretariat undertook a major overhaul of the content and the design of the Security Council website. Some key new features include:

- the improved overall user-friendliness of the website;
- the development of new periodic, publicly available documents, such as the annual “Highlights of the Security Council Practice” published since 2011 and the “Reporting and Mandate Cycles” published monthly since November 2012; and
- the inclusion on the website of past monthly programmes of work of the Council and of past monthly Council “Tentative Forecasts of Work” prepared by the Secretariat (going back to January 2011).

In undertaking the preparation of this report, SCR felt that a broader look at the evolution of working methods seemed warranted at this point. While concentrating on and analysing the current state of play and most recent working methods developments, this *Special Research Report* also seeks to create a historical record of certain working methods and to provide an overview of their evolution since the end of the Cold War in particular, through a series of case studies.

Approaches to Working Methods—Inside and Outside the Council

The Provisional Rules of Procedure

The issue of Security Council working methods proved to be difficult and divisive early on in UN history. The Executive Committee of the UN Preparatory Commission was assigned to draft the Rules of Procedure of the Security Council. After lengthy debates within the Committee, a draft was presented to the Council for adoption at its first meeting on 17 January 1946. The Council proceeded to discuss the draft for the next five months and on 24 June 1946 decided that it could not agree on a definitive set of rules to govern its working methods. Accordingly, it only adopted “provisional” Rules of Procedure (S/96). These provisional rules have been revised seven times but have continued almost unchanged. All revisions were minor, for example, the last one, on 21 December 1982, was simply to update the document to include Arabic as an official language. They are still considered provisional to this day and constitute the only official set of rules guiding the working methods of the Council.

In the last several years, in particular during open debates on working methods which have been held regularly since 2008, member states have repeatedly called on the Council to update the Rules of Procedure to reflect the current Council reality and to adopt them in order to terminate their “provisional” status. Some observers point out that there are pragmatic reasons to keep the rules in their provisional form: they give the Council more flexibility and allow it to adapt better and faster to the changing international environment. Others note that the lack of formally binding procedures reduces the Council’s capacity to deal with emerging issues energetically and flexibly and leaves everyone other than the permanent members (P5) of the Council on an uncertain footing.

While the Rules of Procedure remain frozen in their provisional form, informal procedures and practices in effect now govern much of the way that the Council operates in practice. Over the years, and particularly since the end of the Cold War, some working methods have evolved considerably. Many of the changes have been captured in successive notes by the President of the Security Council, but some occurred on an ad hoc basis and have not been codified in any Council documents. When doubts about a certain practice arise, it is usually left to the

longest-serving P5 ambassador to provide an authoritative interpretation. It is also worth pointing out that often the language of the notes by the President is drafted in aspirational terms rather than as a firm commitment and that some of their provisions are never implemented.

Change from Inside: the Informal Working Group and Note 507

With the end of the Cold War the Council experienced a dramatic increase in its activity and workload. It became a body that was virtually continuously in session, and its existing procedures became inadequate. To accommodate the increased workload and cope with continuous discussion on often very sensitive issues, the Council introduced many new practices. In this context, one of the key new practices was convening a considerable number of its meetings (about half but probably accounting for more than half of the time spent in meetings) as consultations rather than holding them publicly in the Council chamber. Under Provisional Rule 48, the Council, “unless it decides otherwise ... shall meet in public”. Consultations occurred sporadically in early Council practice and initially took place in the small office assigned to the President of the Council, adjacent to the chamber, or in a conference room in the basement. A dedicated consultations room had been built in 1978, but it came to be used very extensively only in the 1990s. With this shift, the Council, although much more active, actually became significantly less transparent.

During that period, the Council was also a body that had emerged from relative obscurity to being at the centre of major world events, generating great interest from the media and, most of all, the wider UN membership. Consequently, there was considerable pressure from outside for the Council to become more transparent.

Within the Council—whose diplomats rotate in and out regardless of whether they represent a permanent or non-permanent member—there was growing realisation of the need to systematise its working methods. Starting in 1993, the Council began capturing its evolving working methods in written form, most frequently in notes by the President of the Security Council but occasionally also in decisions. On 30 June 1993,

under its Article 29 prerogative to establish any subsidiary bodies it deems necessary, it set up as a venue for this work an “Informal Working Group of the Security Council concerning the Council’s documentation and other procedural questions”, whose chairmanship changed every month along with the Council presidency. Information about the first phase of the work of this body is hard to compile as the 30 June 1993 note by the President (S/26015) only passingly references the “group” without providing any additional information. A full reference to the Informal Working Group first appears in the note by the President of 29 November 1993 (S/26812). Speaking at the first open debate on working methods held on 16 December 1994, the UK provided a brief description of its origins: “The desire to enhance the flow of information and the exchange of views between the Security Council and the General Assembly lay behind the Council’s decision of June 1993 to establish an informal working group on documentation and other procedural matters” (S/PV.3483). This subsidiary body, under the slightly revised name of “Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions”, has continued to exist. However, it lacked continuity, partly because of the rotating chairmanship, and it was not very active—and sometimes outright dormant—for long stretches of time.

Largely in response to the 2005 World Summit, whose final document called on the Council to modify its working methods, the Council revived the Informal Working Group in 2006 and abandoned the rotating chairmanship system. Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan) was appointed chair, initially for six months, and later for a full year. Since then, the chairs of the Informal Working Group have served for a minimum of 12 months, and the body has been the locus of most working methods-related Council activity, though the intensity of this work has varied from year to year (please see Annex II for key details regarding the Informal Working Group).

On 19 July 2006, after a very active period of work under Japan, the Informal Working Group recommended, and the Council approved, the outcome of its negotiations, which were contained in a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2006/507). The note provided a list of practices and measures aimed at enhancing the efficiency

Approaches to Working Methods—Inside and Outside the Council

and transparency of the Council, as well as improving interaction and dialogue with non-Council members. Much of the note related to consolidation of measures previously agreed to on an ad hoc basis, but it also contained many new elements. When Japan returned to the Council as a non-permanent member for the period 2009–2010, it again took the chairmanship of the Informal Working Group and embarked on the process of updating note 507.

As a result, on 26 July 2010, the Council issued another note by the President (S/2010/507, the number 507 was retained deliberately in an unusual move to create a “brand”), which contained a number of updates and revisions reflecting developments in Council working methods in the preceding period. These included:

- clarifying the procedures for the maintenance of the list of agenda items of which the Council is seized, the so-called “seizure list”;
- capturing practical improvements in the interaction of the Council with troop- and police-contributing countries;
- adding a reference to its interaction with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), which was not addressed in the original note 507 as the PBC had not yet become fully operational, expressing that the Council intended to invite the chairs of the PBC country configurations to formal meetings as appropriate;
- adding a section on Security Council visiting missions;
- adding several elements to what should be included in the introduction to the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly;
- including under “Communication with the Secretariat and Outside” the new format of informal dialogue; and
- reflecting a new practice of strict limits on UN staff members allowed in consultations.

Pressure and Change from Outside: UN Members at Large

Starting in the early 1990s, the growing number of activities undertaken by the Council has brought with it a much enhanced impact on the membership at large. Issues such as troop and police contributions required for peacekeeping missions or sanctions regimes

imposed by the Council have created considerable burdens and responsibilities for UN members at large.

For the wider membership, which bore the bulk of the burden in respect to many of these Council decisions, there was a natural demand from capitals for better advance notice of likely decisions and better opportunities for input. Many non-members of the Council expressed concern about just being passive recipients of Council decisions after the event. Knowing what issues the Council was likely to discuss, why and when, was one of the most basic hurdles encountered by non-Council members hoping to have any kind of impact on the Council. The obscurity and lack of transparency inherent in the Council left most UN members extremely unhappy on all these fronts.

For example, the availability of the “Tentative Forecast of the Programme of Work” of the Security Council was for years the focus of one of the most contentious working methods issues for the wider membership and the broader UN community. In its second-ever note by the President concerning working methods, issued on 27 July 1993, Council members agreed that “the tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council for each month should be made available to all Member States, for information” (S/26176). Concerns about the timely availability and confidential character of the tentative forecast continued for more than 20 years. It was only in 2006 that Council members agreed that the forecast could be published on the website. (The fact that most information contained in the tentative forecasts—which are based on previous Council decisions available in the public domain—had been made available since November 2005 by SCR in its Monthly Forecast, may have eased the process of making this document publicly accessible.) The recent addition of the “Reporting and Mandate Cycles” to the Security Council website addresses any concerns about the timeliness of the availability of the tentative forecast, as interested parties may predict months in advance the occurrence of all agenda items under consideration by the Council subject to reporting and mandate renewals requirements.

The need for generating buy-in on the part of the membership at large to implement decisions adopted by the Security Council

(especially sanctions and counter-terrorism measures, troop and police commitments and budgetary requirements for Council-mandated missions) has increased over the years and probably has made the Council more inclined to address these issues.

However, the issue of what or who prompts innovations in Council working methods has become very sensitive. At times, the Council has gone to considerable lengths to avoid any perception that it takes advice on working methods-related matters from anyone other than its members. The history of the Small Five (S5) initiative—launched in the General Assembly by Costa Rica, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Singapore and Switzerland in the aftermath of the 2005 World Summit and calling for modifications of Council working methods—illustrates this dynamic well.

The S5 started tackling the issue in 2005 when it distributed a non-paper containing several working methods recommendations for consideration by the Council. A draft resolution circulated on 17 March 2006 was the next step (A/60/L.49). In it, the General Assembly invited the Council to consider 19 measures listed in an annex that would enhance the accountability, transparency and inclusiveness of the Council. Although the Council never formally discussed or acknowledged the S5 initiative, the group did have a number of meetings with the P5. However, it is probably fair to say that some of the recommendations of the S5 draft resolution (which was withdrawn by the sponsors in part due to increased activity on working methods within the Council) served as an inspiration to the drafters of presidential note S/2006/507. In particular, there was a significant overlap of issues addressing the relationship with non-members.

In the next several years, the S5 continued their work on aspects of Council working methods that had not already been addressed by the Council itself and tabled a new draft resolution before the General Assembly on 3 May 2012 (A/66/L.42/Rev.2). The draft acknowledged the significant steps taken by the Council to improve its working methods but emphasised the need for additional measures aimed at enhancing its accountability, transparency and effectiveness and included 20 recommendations to that effect. In the weeks leading up to the scheduled 16 May vote on the draft resolution, the S5 came under

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pressure, primarily from the P5, to withdraw the draft. After the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs issued an opinion suggesting that a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly would be needed for the resolution to be adopted, the S5 withdrew the draft to avoid a procedurally contentious discussion that in their view would have been inevitable.

Following the withdrawal of the General Assembly draft resolution on 16 May 2012, the S5 suspended their activities for a few months and regrouped in the fall to pursue a new format in which interested members at large could focus on specific working methods. A new, cross-regional initiative of small and medium states named Accountability, Coherence and Transparency (ACT) was launched in May 2013 with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods. It also intends to work constructively with Council members and with the broader UN membership to increase the involvement of non-Council members and the accountability of the Council to the entire UN membership. At press time, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania and Uruguay were members of ACT.

Security Council working methods continue to be an important issue for the UN membership at large, generating sustained attention. In 1994, during the first-ever open debate, 11 non-Council members spoke. When the Council held its second open debate, in 2008, 28 members at large took the floor. And 28 has continued to be the average number of non-Council members speaking each year since 2010, when the working methods open debate became an annual event.

During the last five open debates on working methods, some permanent members have cited Article 30 of the UN Charter, insisting that the Council is the master of its own procedures. But on several occasions in the past, the Council explicitly referred to concerns of the broader membership when deciding to change a particular procedure:

- At the end of its first-ever open debate on working methods, on 16 December 1994,

the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it acknowledged that the “Security Council has heard the views of members of the Council and many other United Nations Member States on the item under discussion” and it proclaimed, “as part of its efforts to improve the flow of information and the exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other United Nations Member States, that there should be an increased recourse to open meetings, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject” (S/PRST/1994/81).

- On 30 July 1996, trying to modify its working methods related to the maintenance of the list of agenda items of which the Council is seized, the Council issued a note by the President outlining a new system. The note said: “The Security Council has decided that, as of 15 September 1996, matters which have not been considered by the Council in the preceding five years will be automatically deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized” (S/1996/603). The reaction that ensued was strongly negative, and several member states wrote to the President of the Council. On 29 August the Council issued a new note in which it stated that “in the light of the comments made by several members of the Organization to the President of the Council” it decided that “no item will be deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized without the prior consent of the Member States concerned” and outlined a new procedure (S/1996/704). (For more details, please refer to the “seizure list” case study in this report.)
- The note by the President of 22 May 2002 is another example of the Council explicitly admitting that it is responding to the concerns of member states at large (S/2002/199). The note recognised that members of the Council, “having taken into account the views expressed during the debate on agenda item 11 entitled ‘Report of the Security Council’, at the 56th session of the General Assembly, have reviewed the format of the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly” and agreed to several changes related to the content and the timing of

the submission of the annual report.

- The reviving of the Informal Working Group, and the increased focus on systematising working methods in early 2006, was undoubtedly in part prompted by the 2005 World Summit, whose final document said: “We recommend that the Security Council continue to adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of States not members of the Council in its work, as appropriate, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work” (A/RES/60/1).

On at least one occasion, the General Assembly decided explicitly what procedures would apply within the Security Council. In resolution 11(1) of 24 January 1946 the General Assembly determined the procedures governing the role of the Council in the selection of the Secretary-General. (It is perhaps relevant that the Council was at the time deadlocked on procedure.)

In resolution 40(1) of 13 December 1946, the General Assembly took the additional step of recommending to the Council “the early adoption of practices and procedures, consistent with the Charter, to assist in reducing the difficulties in the application of Article 27 and to ensure the prompt and effective exercise by the Security Council of its functions”. It further recommended that, “in developing such practices and procedures, the Security Council take into consideration the views expressed by Members of the United Nations”.

And in resolution 111(2) of 13 November 1947, invoking “the responsibility specifically conferred upon it by the Charter in relation to matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security”, the General Assembly established an interim committee as its subsidiary body with resolution 117(2) of 21 November 1947 in turn mandating the committee, among other tasks, to “consider the problem of voting in the Security Council”. Based on a report submitted by the interim committee (A/578) the General Assembly adopted resolution 267(3) of 14 April 1949 with detailed recommendations to the Security Council regarding the voting and an annex containing a list of matters deemed to be procedural in nature.

Recent Trends in Council Working Methods

The Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions has continued to be the main forum for discussions within the Council about working methods, with the two notes 507 providing the key framework for these activities (please see Annex II for key details regarding the Informal Working Group). The pace of work and the issues addressed have varied from year to year and from chair to chair. Some chairs chose to focus on the implementation of the two notes, some on issues that had not been addressed before or were addressed in a way that was deemed in need of further development. The degree to which their efforts have been successful also varied, depending both on the dynamics in the Council at any given point and on the topic under consideration. Overall, it is probably correct to say that measures aimed at improving Council efficiency generally found consensus among Council members, whereas initiatives aimed at changes in decision-making practices were less successful.

Parallel to discussions and adoption of further notes by the President, working methods in the last decade or so have evolved informally yet in potentially significant ways. There seem to be several working methods where no identifiable decision or understanding had been made but whose practice has changed considerably. This contrasts with past practice during the Cold War in which the Council adopted new working methods through resolutions, including on issues such as applications for UN membership (resolutions 6 [1946] and 37 [1947]), monthly Council presidencies (resolution 14 [1946]), travelling expenses and subsistence allowances (resolution 75 [1949]), or working languages (resolutions 263 [1969], 345 [1974] and 528 [1982]). Some working methods, while continuing, have become less nimble and usually take considerably more time to be applied. An example that comes to mind are Council visiting missions, which in the past were often undertaken on a very short notice, with their programmes adapted as needed and with a variety of goals, including prevention and mediation. Nowadays, missions are planned several months in advance, have very detailed pre-arranged programmes and their main goal is fact-finding. (For more on Council visiting missions, please see the relevant case study in this report.)

The President of the Council seems to leave less of a personal mark than used to be the case. For example, since June 1997, all Presidents of the Council have written an assessment of the work of the Council during their monthly presidency. By design, these were to be documents that reflected each presidency's assessments rather than that of the full Council. The assessments were appended to the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly with a disclaimer that the document "is intended to have an informative purpose and should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council". In the first several years of this practice, assessments tended to pay particular attention to openness, transparency and accessibility initiatives. Although less prevalent, some assessments during this period also included more analytical content by way of noting trends. With some notable exceptions, the assessments in the last decade or so have become much more uniform and devoid of substantive analysis, consisting instead of statements of fact and chronologies and summaries of meetings scheduled and decisions adopted. The draft assessments also tend to be approved by all Council members.

The Presidents of the Council have also become more restrained (or constrained) when making statements to the media at the press stakeout. On many occasions, they come to the stakeout simply to read a press statement that has just been agreed by the Council. More recently, even this practice seems to be disappearing, with some press statements being issued only electronically. (For more on press statements, please see the relevant case study below.) Any other remarks by the President to the media are also frequently pre-approved comments rather than comments to the media by the individual holding the presidency (some new formats have emerged for this purpose, such as for example "elements to the press").

There have been departures from the practice of the President delivering only pre-approved comments, more often than not when the presidency has been held by a permanent member. However, for example, Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Hussein (Jordan), as President of the Council, in speaking to the media on 8 January 2014, stressed that: "This is not a press statement by the Security Council but just some comments by me".

Another trend observed in the last several years is the growing lack of interactivity within the Council. Many newly arrived Permanent Representatives to the Security Council, of both permanent and non-permanent Council members, have in recent years expressed astonishment at the structured and scripted nature of interactions within the Council, even in meetings termed as informal consultations.

In 1994, a concept paper issued by France prior to the first open debate on working methods expressed a concern about the scripted nature of Council meetings: "It is still customary nowadays to wait until all the differences of opinion within the Council have been settled, and a text has been negotiated down to the last comma, before holding a... meeting. The script for such a meeting has always been worked out beforehand in its tiniest details so as to leave no room for surprises. The consequence of this is, inevitably, the declaratory, rigid style of such meetings, at which delegations... may be heard reading out their prepared statements" (S/1994/1279). However, what the concept paper was bemoaning in 1994 were in fact the public debates. In 2014, the above words mirror almost word for word how many Council diplomats describe the informal consultations.

Several Presidents of the Council have tried to introduce, largely unsuccessfully, more interactivity and spontaneity into Council consultations. Some decided against keeping a list of speakers, several abandoned using formal titles, and in at least one case, tried organising meetings for which the agenda would not have been known in advance. This last example concerns the so-called "horizon-scanning" briefing by the Secretariat held in consultations. The goal was primarily to prompt the Council to operate in a more preventive mode by receiving information about situations that might become crises but had not yet reached that stage, but an additional objective was—because originally the plan had been not to provide an agenda in advance—to encourage Council members to speak off the cuff rather than from prepared talking points. The horizon-scanning initiative encountered resistance on several fronts, with the lack of an advance list of issues at the very top of the list of complaints. (For more on horizon-scanning, please see the corresponding case study below.)

Recent Trends in Council Working Methods (con't)

The horizon-scanning exercise, while radical when seen in the context of how the Council operated in 2010 when it was first attempted by the UK during its November presidency, has been in fact a relatively gentle effort to revive earlier practices. During the 1990s, the Secretariat provided the Council with a daily high-level comprehensive situation briefing. This practice was abandoned, however. In 2006, there was an attempt to revive it when the US, during its February 2006 presidency, scheduled a “Secretariat Daily Brief” in consultations. This practice was abandoned as of March 2006.

The current Council practice of having to reach agreement in advance on what may be discussed in consultations locks the Council into a generally pre-programmed and limited set of discussions and—if certain issues are never discussed—means that members may be less well informed about developments vital to the maintenance of international peace and security. The result seems to be a shift in the capacity of Council members to respond quickly and substantively to various situations or to take up strategic-level discussion of issues in consultations as may be required by the needs of the day. The very act of requesting a specific briefing has now, at times, become highly politicised, further complicating the capacity of the Council to act effectively. While it is always possible to raise an issue that is not in the agreed programme of work under “Any Other Business”, doing so also often leads to the issue becoming bogged down in procedural and political considerations. When there is no agreement on such issues as elements of a meeting’s agenda, the Council could take a procedural vote, for which there is no veto. Procedural votes were quite common early in the Council’s history, but they have become increasingly rare. As of this writing, the last procedural vote took place in 2006 (for more information, please see the veto and procedural vote case study below).

Several steps undertaken both by the Council and the Secretariat have made information about the Council much more accessible and intelligible for outsiders. At the same time, however, the Council has become in some respects less accessible in the last four years.

For several years, a representative of the Office of the Spokesperson for the

Secretary-General routinely attended Council consultations. In 2007, in one of the notes by the President on various aspects of working methods, the Council reaffirmed this practice, saying “a designated representative of the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General may participate in informal consultations at any time, unless the Council decides otherwise” (S/2007/749). But in early 2010, in a move to limit the overall number of UN staffers in consultations, the Council reversed this practice. A formal request from the Chief of Staff of the Secretary-General to lift this restriction with respect to the Office of the Spokesperson was not heeded, and the updated note 507 issued in 2010 reaffirmed the ban on direct access for the Spokesperson’s office to consultations by saying “unless otherwise decided, the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs will be responsible for keeping the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General informed of matters which may require its action”.

The insistence, articulated in note 507 (2010), that “unless otherwise decided, the Secretariat staff from offices other than those of the designated briefer or from United Nations agencies will normally not be invited to attend consultations” has sometimes been taken to the extreme. On 16 September 2013 the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the content of the report on the use of chemical weapons in Syria prepared by a UN team headed by Dr. Åke Sellström. Dr. Sellström, who had delivered the report to the Secretary-General and was in the building, was not invited into the consultations room. When Russia noticed his absence and suggested that he be invited and no Council member objected, Dr. Sellström was invited to participate in the rest of the meeting. (On December 16, when the Council received in consultations the final briefing from the Secretary-General, Dr. Sellström was in the room and available to answer questions.)

Around the time when the Council restricted access to consultations by UN staff, another important Council transparency tool—the appearances of the Council President and other Council members at the media stakeout, webcast live and then available on the UN website in an archive—also lessened. Over the years, the stakeout appearances have proven to be a major source of

insight into the informal work of the Council. They significantly improved the transparency of the Council and the information available to member states and the wider public—especially since the advent of the UN webcast archive.

But in April 2010, when the Security Council relocated to temporary premises due to the renovation of the UN building, some questions arose regarding the impact of the relocation on Council transparency because the stakeout appearances were in decline. After 33 months in the temporary location, the Council returned to its renovated premises in June 2013. Over the course of those 33 months, Council members appeared at the stakeout 265 fewer times than during the 33 months prior to renovations, an overall decline of approximately 34 percent.

Stakeout appearances by the President of the Council during renovations averaged eight per month, compared with ten per month prior to renovations. Stakeout appearances by other Council members during renovations also averaged eight per month, compared with 14 per month prior to renovations. In the first nine months following the return to the renovated Council premises, from June 2013 through February 2014, the average number of appearances by the President of the Council at the stakeout has declined slightly to a little over seven. The average number of appearances by Council members other than the President has also declined further, from eight to just slightly more than six. Over the course of this nine-month period, permanent members have used the stakeout more frequently than elected members during their monthly presidencies (there were four presidencies held by permanent members during these nine months, and the P5 stakeout appearances jointly accounted for 40 of the 66 in total). The difference was even more pronounced when a Council member was not serving as President and appeared at the stakeout. Of a total of 61 appearances by Council members other than the President in the last nine months, only six were by non-permanent members. (In the first 15 days of March, before we went to print, the overall number of stakeout appearances rose due to the crisis in Ukraine. As President, Luxembourg appeared eight times, permanent members appeared 14 times, and non-permanent Council members appeared twice.)

Recent Trends in Council Working Methods (con't)

It is probably too early to tell if the decrease in stakeout appearances was a temporary phenomenon related to the less convenient physical environment or whether there has been a more permanent change in transparency and availability to the media. Most affected by this decline were the UN-accredited media but also anyone interested in the UN worldwide who had relied for information on the UN webcast of Council stakeouts and the daily briefings by the spokesperson of the Secretary-General.

Among the most frequently recurring issues raised by speakers in the annual working methods debates have been various aspects relating to the decision-making processes within the Council. Non-permanent members have raised concerns about the increasing tendency for draft resolutions to be negotiated between the P5 and shared with

the wider Council very close to the date scheduled for adoption, leaving little or no time for consultations with the capitals and meaningful input in the drafting process. Similarly, some members at large expressed their desire to have advance notice of options discussed at the Council regarding decisions that would impact them directly. In particular, members have argued, options should be presented in advance if they have budgetary implications affecting the wider UN membership. The trend within the Council, however, appears to have moved in the opposite direction, with decisions now being drafted almost exclusively by the P5 and consultation periods shortened (for more information please refer to the case study on penholders in this report).

The appointment process for the chairs of Council subsidiary bodies has also been raised in open debates, especially by the

non-permanent and incoming non-permanent Council members. In December 2012 the Council adopted a note by the President announcing that Council members supported “an informal process with the participation of all Council members” to facilitate appointing the chairs “in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way” (S/2012/937). Several speakers in the 2013 open debate expressed their hopes that as a result the appointment process later that year would be more inclusive. The appointment of chairs of subsidiary bodies in 2014 proceeded faster than in previous years, but otherwise the procedure has remained essentially the same. One newly elected Council member, unhappy about not being appropriately consulted, declined serving as chair.

Case Studies

In the following sections, the report provides a series of case studies that offer an overview of the evolution of certain working methods since the end of the Cold War and include a comprehensive historical record of their implementation and evolution. While not all working methods are included, the case studies examine a subset of practices and procedures that representatively capture the overall state of play with regard to the working methods of the Council as of 2014.

The Annual Report to the General Assembly

Under Article 24(3) of the UN Charter, the Security Council must submit an annual report to the General Assembly for its consideration. Prior to the end of the Cold War, the annual reports were often published with a considerable delay (of up to a few years) and were relatively short (in some years under 100 pages). With the dramatic increase in the Council's activity in the early 1990s, the annual report grew to nearly 600 pages by the middle of the decade. The interest of the wider membership in the report—a key source of information about the work of the Council—also grew considerably and led to calls for the Council to make the report more substantive and timely.

In a 1993 note by the President of the Security Council, members agreed to change certain practices concerning the annual report (S/26015). They decided that the draft report should no longer be regarded as a confidential document right up to the point of adoption and instead that it would be made available to interested member states prior to adoption, which would take place in a public meeting. They also decided that the report would be adopted in time for it to be considered by the General Assembly during the main part of its regular session.

These reforms did little to reduce the levels of discontent, and the report continued to be a major focus of criticism by non-Council members in terms of accountability. In response, a 12 June 1997 note by the President of the Security Council announced that “the report of the Council for future years will be changed, taking into account views expressed on the existing format” (S/1997/451). The changes included an earlier deadline for the Secretariat to submit the draft, to ensure its adoption by the Council in time for a discussion during the main session of the General Assembly.

Furthermore, the note laid out the structure of the report. One important innovation

was the decision to include as an addendum to the report “brief assessments on the work of the Security Council, which representatives who have completed their functions as President of the Security Council may wish to prepare, under their own responsibility and following consultations with members of the Council for the month during which they presided and which should not be considered as representing the views of the Council”. (Since July 1997, all Presidents of the Council have indeed submitted such assessments which, in addition to each being issued as a Council document, were appended to the relevant annual report and, since 2002, have been listed with UN document symbols in the annual reports.)

Yet the annual report continued to be a major source of member state dissatisfaction. The key recurring complaint was that the report was just a long catalogue of documents and meeting dates, lacking analysis and offering scant insights into the work of the Security Council. In most discussions concerning the report, its introduction—a short, very technical piece that simply described what was contained in each of the sections and listed all earlier documents relevant to the annual report's format—was at the centre of attention.

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 1: THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Year	Member State Drafting Introduction	Length of Introduction	Security Council Meeting to Adopt the Introduction	Member State Presenting the Report to the General Assembly	General Assembly Debate on the Report
1993	n/a	n/a	S/PV.3294 (19 October)	Brazil	A/48/PV.41, 42 (28 October)
1994	n/a	n/a	S/PV.3440 (18 October)	UK	A/49/PV.48,49 (31 October and 1 November)
1995	n/a	n/a	S/PV.3593 (13 November)	Oman	A/50/PV.72,73 (28 November)
1996	n/a	n/a	S/PV.3711 (13 November)	Indonesia	A/51/PV.65,66 (26 November)
1997	n/a	n/a	S/PV.3815 (12 September)	Chile	A/52/PV.38,39 (29 October)
1998	n/a	n/a	S/PV.3923 (9 September)	UK	A/53/PV.40,41,42 (21 and 22 October)
1999	n/a	n/a	S/PV.4040 (2 September)	Russia	A/54/PV.35,36,37 (20 and 21 October)
2000	n/a	n/a	S/PV.4192 (31 August)	Namibia	A/55/PV.35,36,37 (17, 18 and 19 October)
2001	n/a	n/a	S/PV.4375 (18 September)	Ireland	A/56/PV.25,26,27,28 (15 and 16 October)
2002	UK	8 pages	S/PV.4616 (26 September)	Cameroon	A/57/PV.27,28,29,30,31,32 (14, 15 and 16 October)
2003	Spain	14 pages	S/PV.4831 (19 September)	US	A/58/PV.28,29, 30,35,36 (13, 14, 16 and 17 October)
2004	Romania	23 pages	S/PV.5044 (28 September)	UK	A/59/PV.24,25,26,27,28,29 (11, 12 and 13 October)
2005	Greece	23 pages	S/PV.5262 (19 September)	Russia	A/60/PV.47,48,49,50 (10 and 11 November)
2006	France	22 pages	S/PV.5578 (6 December)	Qatar	A/61/PV.72,73,74,75 (11 and 12 December)
2007	China	28 pages	S/PV.5769 (25 October)	Indonesia	A/62/PV.47,48 (12 November)
2008	Viet Nam	49 pages	S/PV.6007 (30 October)	Costa Rica	A/63/PV.53,54,55 (18 and 19 November)
2009	Uganda	30 pages	S/PV.6210 (29 October)	Austria	A/64/PV.43,44,45 (12 and 13 November)
2010	Nigeria	26 pages	S/PV.6314 (28 October)	UK	A/65/PV.48,49,50 (11 and 12 November)
2011	Germany	36 pages	S/PV.6641 (27 October)	Portugal	A/66/PV.50,51,52 (8 and 9 November)
2012	Colombia	54 pages	S/PV.6856 (8 November)	India	A/67/PV.38,39 (15 November)
2013	US	68 pages	S/PV.7053 (30 October)	China	A/68/PV.46,47 (7 November)

Case Studies (con't)

In 2002, the Council took up the issue of the annual report again, largely at the initiative of Singapore. The outcome was a note by the President entirely focused on the annual report (S/2002/199). In it, the Council explicitly acknowledged that it had reviewed the format of its annual report “having taken into account the views expressed during the debate on agenda item 11, entitled ‘Report of the Security Council’, at the 56th session of the General Assembly”. The note stipulated that the introduction would become an analytical piece, seeking to capture the most important moments in the year under review, assess the Council’s ability to deal with problems at hand and signal difficulties and areas where improvements could be made. Members decided to take a more active part in the elaboration of the report, stating that as of 2002 the introduction would be drafted by the delegation that held the July presidency (previously, the Secretariat had prepared the draft). Members would then adopt the introduction in a public session to allow for exchanges of views on the text. It was also decided that the body of the report should be significantly shortened and made more informative.

At face value it seemed that the above might result in major substantive changes to the content and the adoption process of the annual report. But whereas in 2002 the introduction was indeed somewhat more analytical than before and quite concise, in the years since it has more than doubled in length while losing its analytical edge. The only public debate by the Council on the adoption of its annual report took place in 2002. Since then, it has been adopted in a short routine session with no debate.

During successive annual General Assembly debates, members have continued to raise concerns about what they see as the inadequacy of the annual report. The bulk of the ongoing complaints focused on the largely descriptive approach and the dearth of analysis. Responding to the numerous calls from the membership at large, starting in 2008, all elected members who have drafted the introduction have made an effort to reach out to the wider membership and have held informal briefings for member states prior to the formal adoption of the draft annual report.

One unanticipated, adverse implication of the current system for the preparation of the annual report also became clear in recent

years. The report covers the period from 1 August through 31 July, with the presidency ending this period, the July presidency, being the drafter. Who does the drafting ultimately depends on the alphabetical rotation of the Council presidency. Since 2002, every time a non-permanent member has drafted the report, it has been a delegation in its first year in the Council, with one exception. Because the reporting cycle (1 August–31 July) does not match the terms of office of elected members (1 January–31 December), this has meant that the Council member drafting the report had not been on the Council for the first five months of the period it was reporting on.

The annual report was also addressed in note S/2006/507 through the compilation of previous notes by the President on the subject. The first paragraph of S/2006/507 pledged to take necessary action to ensure timely submission of the report to the General Assembly. However, the working methods relating to the annual report did not improve as a result. The November 2008 Council President, Costa Rica, having presented the report to the General Assembly, subsequently took the floor in a national capacity explaining that doing so was part of “our search to improve the working methods of the Council. We wish to innovate in a way that can turn what has always been a routine exercise into something more substantive. ... For Costa Rica, a permanent member of this General Assembly, the introduction of the annual report of the Security Council to the Assembly should not be a mere exercise of rhetoric, nor should it become a mere statement of facts. ... We must acknowledge that the report just submitted by the Council continues to be limited and, in our judgement, descriptive in its approach. It does not lift the veil of opacity shrouding Council action in the majority of cases” (A/63/PV.53).

With the calls for improvements continuing, in note S/2010/507, a few modifications were introduced. Among them, extending the deadline for the Secretariat to submit the draft annual report by a month (until 30 September) and expanding the information on the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council to include material on the counter-terrorism committees, sanctions committees, working groups and international tribunals established by the Security Council.

A 12 December 2012 note by the President,

issued toward the end of the period in which Portugal chaired the Informal Working Group and reflecting a few of the areas of work conducted during the year, expanded on note S/2010/507 in suggesting that “presidencies in charge of preparing the draft introduction to the report may consider organizing, where appropriate, interactive informal exchanges of views with the wider membership” (S/2012/922). It also said that Council members “encourage the Presidents in charge of the presentation of the report to the General Assembly to report back to Council members on relevant suggestions and observations raised during the General Assembly debate on the annual report”. (Neither of these agreed working methods was applied in the immediately subsequent reporting cycle in 2013.)

Table 1 provides a chronological overview of key elements of the preparation, adoption and presentation of the annual report of the Security Council since 1993.

The Seizure List

The working methods related to the maintenance of the list of items that the Security Council has formally included on its agenda and decided to remain seized of, the so-called “seizure list”, have been modified several times since the end of the Cold War. The Secretariat publishes this list every month, with weekly updates.

Judging that the seizure list was unnecessarily cluttered after decades of adding items to the list, some of which were clearly obsolete, a 30 July 1996 note by the President announced that the “Security Council has decided that, as of 15 September 1996, matters which have not been considered by the Council in the preceding five years will be automatically deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized” (S/1996/603; the note was later reissued with the date of 22 August 1996). This provoked a negative reaction from several member states, some of whom wrote to the President of the Security Council to express their unhappiness with the decision to strike items from the list without consulting the member states concerned. In a 13 August 1996 letter, Pakistan requested “the Security Council to review and rescind its decision contained in document S/1996/603, with due recourse to the established principle of prior consultations with the concerned Member States” (S/1996/649). Writing on

Case Studies (con't)

behalf of the Arab Group, Djibouti stated that it wished “to place on record the opposition, in general, of the States members of the Arab Group to the measures set forth in the note for the deletion from the list of matters of which the Council is seized of those matters that are not being considered and their opposition, in particular, to the deletion of matters relevant to Arab issues” (S/1996/655).

In a rare move, on 29 August 1996, the Council issued a new note by the President in which it stated that “in the light of the comments made by several members”, it decided that “no item will be deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized without the prior consent of the Member States concerned” and outlined the following procedure (S/1996/704):

- the annual summary statement issued in January of each year by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Council is seized will identify the items to be deleted from the list in the absence of any notification by a member state by the end of February of the year in question;
- if a member state of the UN notifies the Secretary-General that it wishes an item to remain on the list, that item will be retained; and
- the notification will remain in effect for one year and can be renewed annually.

When the Council examined its working methods in 2006 in the process leading to the elaboration of note 507, the “seizure list” was included among the topics addressed. Note S/2006/507 stated that the “Security Council agrees to continue to delete, with the prior consent of the member states concerned, matters which have not been considered by the Council in the preceding five years” and restated the procedure set out in note S/1996/704.

The procedure, with some minor modifications, continued to be applied during the next few years. Yet it was felt that it was unwieldy and produced little in terms of making the list more reflective of the current Council reality (for example, after the procedure was applied in 2008, the list was reduced by five items). Panama, which was chairing the Informal Working Group that year, decided to devote considerable attention to the “seizure list” issue.

In a note by the President issued on 31 December 2008, the Council agreed to reduce from five to three years the period

during which an item would not be considered by the Council for deletion (S/2008/847). The January seizure list would identify the items for deletion, and member states would have until the end of February to ask the President of the Security Council for their retention. In the event of a request for retention, the item would remain on the list for one additional year unless the Council decided otherwise. (Note 507 of 2010 incorporated all the modifications introduced since 2006 and laid out a detailed procedure in paragraphs 51 through 58.)

This new procedure—which is currently in place—was first tested in 2009. The 30 January “Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration” listed 106 items, of which 59 had been discussed in the preceding three years (S/2009/10). The document advised that “items 60 to 106 above are subject to deletion in 2009, because they have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2008”. The document went on to state that these items “will be deleted unless a State Member of the United Nations notifies the President of the Security Council by 28 February 2009 that it wishes an item subject to deletion to remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, in which case such item will remain, unless the Security Council decides otherwise”.

As a result of the new procedure, 23 agenda items were dropped from the list in 2009 (S/2009/10/Add.9). These included several thematic issues, such as “HIV/AIDS and International Peacekeeping Operations”, “Justice and the Rule of Law”, “The Role of Civil Society in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding”, and “The Role of Civil Society in Conflict Prevention and the Pacific Settlement of Disputes”. Also dropped was the item “Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the current month”.

In 2010, the January list contained a total of 84 items, with 27 identified for possible deletion. The list published in March stood at 82, meaning that member states asked for 25 items to be retained (S/2010/10 and S/2010/10/Add.9). The two items dropped were: “Letters dated 26 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to

the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/485 and S/2005/489)” (concerning human settlements issues in Zimbabwe) and “Letter dated 4 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/481)” (concerning a ballistic missiles launch by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).

In 2011, the list totalled 86 items, of which 28 were identified for deletion yet all of them were retained at the request of at least one member state (S/2011/10 and S/2011/10/Add.9).

In 2012, the January list contained 87 items with 31 identified as candidates for deletion (S/2012/10 and S/2012/10/Add.9). Several were dropped: “The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia”, “Small Arms”, “Kimberley Process Certification Scheme”, “The situation in Chad and the Sudan”, “Briefing by the Chairman of the AU”, “Letter dated 5 April 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/187)” (concerning energy, security and climate) and “Briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator”.

In 2013, the January list contained 81 agenda items, 29 of which were identified for possible deletion. Four were subsequently dropped (S/2013/10 and S/2013/10/Add.9): “Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol”, “Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones”, “Maintenance of international peace and security: role of the Security Council in supporting security sector reform” and “Letter dated 22 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/487)” (concerning developments in Honduras).

The January 2014 list contained 76 agenda items, with 24 identified for possible deletion. Twenty four of the items on the possible deletion list were retained at the request of at least one member state (S/2014/10 and S/2014/10/Add.9).

Case Studies (con't)

Lead Roles within the Council: Penholders and Chairs of Sanctions Committees

With the end of the Cold War, and the dramatic increase in its activity, the Council has experimented with different ways to address its internal division of labour.

Drafting resolutions and chairing the subsequent negotiations has been one of the key chores of serving on the Council. The drafting of a resolution would often be undertaken by whichever member took the initiative to produce the text. Specific, recurring topics did not “belong” to a particular Council member. Sometimes, members with an interest in a given situation would join forces or, on some occasions, compete to produce a draft first in order to then chair the negotiations. Both permanent and non-permanent members routinely undertook the drafting.

As the number of items on the agenda of the Council increased, a more structured division of labour seemed necessary, and a system of Groups of Friends emerged within the Council. Members with stakes in, or a particular commitment to, an issue would come together to jointly draft resolutions on that issue, with both non-permanent and permanent members playing a leadership role (for example, Canada on Haiti or Norway on the Horn of Africa). These groups, moreover, often included non-Council members that had particular expertise, specific commitments or stakes in the situations (such as Spain on Western Sahara, Germany on Georgia and Iran or Australia and New Zealand on East Timor) or had maintained their involvement beyond their stay on the Council (for example, Canada with respect to Haiti).

While generally efficient, the Groups of Friends garnered increasing criticism within the Council from both permanent and non-permanent members, although for different reasons. Some permanent members considered the lead role of configurations other than those involving the P5 as potentially undermining their authority. Some Groups of Friends still exist (including on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haiti, Kosovo and Western Sahara), but in mid-2000 the Council began organising its work on particular situations around a lead country. Initially, those arrangements were fairly temporary and changeable and lead nations could be both permanent or non-permanent members (for

example, Belgium led on Ethiopia-Eritrea in 2007 and 2008; Panama and Costa Rica co-lead on Haiti in 2008 and Costa Rica led on Haiti in 2009).

By 2010, however, a new system seemed to have emerged. The P3 (France, the UK and the US) divided most agenda items among themselves, assuming in each case the role of “penholder”. These arrangements have been informal and unwritten but, given their status as permanent members of the Security Council, this leadership essentially remains unchanged. Our research identified 50 penholder arrangements corresponding to the 2014 “seizure list” at press time, with 34 led by the P3 (France eight; UK 11; and US 15), Russia leading on two of the issues, Groups of Friends or Contact Groups on three and the remaining 11, mainly thematic issues, led by non-permanent members.

Although this working method may seem logical in terms of efficiency, a side-effect of the penholder system has been a deepening negotiation and consultation gap between the permanent and non-permanent members. The P3 usually agree upon a given draft among themselves and then negotiate it with China and Russia. The draft text as agreed to by the P5 is then circulated to the non-permanent members, frequently quite close to the adoption date. Non-permanent members are often discouraged from making meaningful amendments because this might disturb the sometimes painstakingly negotiated wording agreed to among the P5.

Interestingly, the issue of allowing for sufficient time for negotiating drafts and involving all Council members in the drafting and negotiating process arose as a problem long before the penholder system emerged. During the period when many resolutions were being drafted by Groups of Friends, a particularly sensitive aspect was the fact that several Groups of Friends included non-Council members and thus they had been part of the drafting before some Council members were invited to the drafting and negotiating process. A 17 February 1999 note by the President highlighted that “it is important that all members of the Security Council be allowed to participate fully in the preparation of the resolutions of the Council and statements by the President of the Council. Contributions by members of groups of friends and other similar arrangements ... are welcome.

...While the need is recognized for the Council, in many instances, to adopt its decisions expeditiously, sufficient time should be allowed for consultations of all members of the Council and for their own consideration of the drafts, prior to action by the Council on specific items” (S/1999/165).

Furthermore, although the penholder system improves Council efficiency in some cases, it may at the same time have a negative impact on it. To the degree that all members, permanent and non-permanent, see the penholder as the lead on an issue, they are in effect validating a default situation in which other Council members defer to the penholder. If a crisis arises and the penholder is either unwilling or unable to take the initiative (for example, because it is already managing other crises on the agenda), the Council may be delayed or paralysed from taking action.

As for the many subsidiary bodies established by the Security Council, with the exception of the Military Staff Committee and PBC, they are composed of all Council members and most are chaired by non-permanent members. Although this has not always been the case, at present, all subsidiary bodies are chaired by non-permanent members. There have been exceptions with permanent members serving as initial chairs upon establishment of a new subsidiary body: the UK chaired the 1267 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee in 1999 and the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee from 2001 to 2003; France chaired the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict from 2005 to 2008; and the US served as co-chair with Slovakia in 2006 of the Ad Hoc Committee on Mandate Review to conduct the review of Security Council mandates called for by the 2005 World Summit Outcome document. Furthermore, several subsidiary bodies currently have permanent members serving as vice-chairs, including Russia on the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee since 2007 and the 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committee since 2011; the UK on the 1540 Weapons of Mass Destruction Committee since 2005, and both France and Russia on the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee since 2008 and the 1566 Working Group since 2013.

Within the many subsidiary bodies, some sanctions committees and the 1373 Counter-Terrorism and 1540 WMD Committees tend to be particularly active and demand

Case Studies (con't)

significant investment of time and resources by the chair. Yet there is scant correlation between the penholders for the relevant agenda item and the chairs of the accompanying subsidiary body. As the penholders take the lead in drafting Council decisions, they normally “trump” chairs, notwithstanding the formal title and mandate of the latter. The chairs may not be consulted during the early stages of the drafting process of a resolution on the same country-specific situation and, in the case of some sanctions committees, even when the draft resolution concerns sanctions.

The chairs of the subsidiary bodies are appointed by the P5, following informal, usually bilateral consultations with the non-permanent members. In recent years, a different P5 has assumed the task of coordinating the consultations. Individual preferences of incoming Council members have been taken into account in some cases, though sometimes with an unintended result (eagerness to take on a particular subsidiary body may result in a different subsidiary body being assigned). In 2010 and 2014, an incoming Council member decided to forgo chairing a subsidiary body as a result of unhappiness with the way the matter was handled by the P5 coordinator.

For a few years now, some Council members suggested establishing a more inclusive, transparent and efficient method for the annual appointment of the chairs as well as a more inclusive system of penholders. In mid-2012, Portugal, as chair of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, started a drafting process for notes by the President to address the two issues.

On the chairmanship of subsidiary bodies, initial drafts called for an inclusive and transparent process to unfold during the last six weeks of the year that would involve all 15 Council members as well as the five incoming Council members, with the November and December Presidents of the Council playing a coordinating role. At that early stage, there were also suggestions that all Council members should chair subsidiary bodies. Regarding penholders, Portugal also circulated a draft note by the President outlining a system under which all Council members would have an opportunity to be penholders or co-penholders.

After nearly six months of negotiations, on 17 December 2012 the Council issued a concise note by its President (S/2012/937) regarding the chairmanship of subsidiary

bodies, stating that “in an effort to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the Council’s work, as well as interaction and dialogue among Council members”, members of the Council “support an informal process with the participation of all Council members as regards appointing the Chairpersons of the subsidiary organs from among Council members in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way, which facilitates an exchange of information related to the work of the subsidiary organs involved”. It furthermore said that Council members “should also consult informally with newly elected members soon after their election on the appointment of the Chairpersons of the subsidiary organs for the following year”. On penholders, no consensus was reached and the proposal was abandoned.

Table 2 below lists the agenda items of which the Security Council is currently seized with the designated penholder and, where applicable, the chair of the relevant subsidiary body. For the full name of the agenda items, please refer to the summary statement by the Secretary-General of 2 January 2014 (S/2014/10).

TABLE 2: PENHOLDERS AND CHAIRS OF SANCTIONS COMMITTEES

Situation-Specific or Thematic Issue	“Penholder” in the Security Council	Chair of the Relevant Security Council Subsidiary Body for 2014
Afghanistan	Australia	Australia, 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committee
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chair of the rotating Contact and Drafting Group	
Burundi	France	
Central Africa Region	France	
Central African Republic	France	Lithuania, 2127 CAR Sanctions Committee
Côte d’Ivoire	France	Chile, 1572 Côte d’Ivoire Sanctions Committee
Counterterrorism (1267 and 1989)	US	Australia, 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee
Cyprus	UK	
DRC	France	Jordan, 1533 DRC Sanctions Committee
DPRK (Non-proliferation)	US	Luxembourg, 1718 DPRK Sanctions Committee
Georgia	Group of Friends when last relevant (2009)	
Great Lakes Region	France	
Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria	Nigeria, 2048 Guinea-Bissau Sanctions Committee

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 2: PENHOLDERS AND CHAIRS OF SANCTIONS COMMITTEES

Situation-Specific or Thematic Issue	"Penholder" in the Security Council	Chair of the Relevant Security Council Subsidiary Body for 2014
Haiti	US	
ICTR	Chile	Chile, International Tribunals Informal Working Group
ICTY	Chile	Chile, International Tribunals Informal Working Group
Iran (Non-Proliferation)	US	Australia, 1737 Iran Sanctions Committee
Iraq	US	Chad, 1518 Iraq Sanctions Committee
Kosovo	Chair of the rotating Contact and Drafting Group	
Liberia	US	Jordan, 1521 Liberia Sanctions Committee
Libya	UK	Rwanda, 1970 Libya Sanctions Committee
Mali	France	
Middle East	Syria: France, Australia and Luxembourg on humanitarian issues UNDOF: US and Russia UNIFIL: France Yemen: UK	Chad, 1636 Lebanon Sanctions Committee
Middle East, including the Palestine Question	US	
Nepal	UK	
Sierra Leone	UK	
Somalia	UK; US on piracy Russia on legal issues on piracy	Republic of Korea, 751/1907 Somalia-Eritrea Sanctions Committee
Sudan and South Sudan	UK on Darfur US on South Sudan US on Sudan/South Sudan	Argentina, 1591 Sudan Sanctions Committee
Timor-Leste	South Africa when last relevant (2012)	
West Africa	Nigeria	
Western Sahara	US	
Children and Armed Conflict	Luxembourg	Luxembourg, Children and Armed Conflict Working Group
Counterterrorism (1373)	US	Lithuania, 1373 Counterterrorism Committee
Counterterrorism (1566)	US	Lithuania, 1566 Working Group
Non-proliferation of WMD	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea, 1540 WMD Committee
Peace and Security in Africa	Nigeria	Nigeria, Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa Ad Hoc Working Group
Peacekeeping Operations	UK	Rwanda, Peacekeeping Operations Working Group
Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	UK	UK, Protection of Civilians Informal Expert Group
Women and Peace and Security	UK on 1325 women's participation; US on 1820 sexual violence in conflict	
Working Methods	Argentina	Argentina, Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Case Studies (con't)

Wrap-Up Sessions

Wrap-up sessions first appeared in the practice of the Security Council in March 2000 when Bangladesh, the President of the Council for the month, decided to invite the Secretary-General to meet with Council members in informal consultations to reflect on the work of the Council during the month and discuss follow-up actions. During the meeting, members engaged in an interactive discussion with Secretary-General Kofi Annan. In the words of the assessment of the presidency for the month, the meeting “provided an occasion to review the work of the month, discuss follow-up and reflect on the future course of action on some issues before the Council as well as other matters related to the Council’s work” (S/2000/670). Namibia followed suit during its October 2000 presidency, also in consultations and also with the participation of the Secretary-General (A/56/2).

During 2001, five of the 10 elected members held wrap-up sessions at the end of their presidencies. The format for wrap-up sessions changed to a public meeting as of 29 June 2001 when the Council agreed for the first time on an agenda item entitled a “Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001” (S/Agenda/4343). The move to a public discussion was a response to concerns among the wider UN membership about the lack of transparency and accountability of the Council and the availability of information about its work. Member states agreed that holding interactive wrap-up sessions at the end of the monthly presidencies were a possible way of providing more information to the wider membership. Bangladesh scheduled the first public wrap-up session on 29 June 2001, with Annan attending and 13 Council members taking the floor (S/PV.4343). The aim of the meeting—and those to follow—was to assess the work of the Council, evaluate implementation of its decisions, highlight important decisions taken that month and allow for greater transparency of its work. It also allowed reflection on what the Council had not done during the month, what it had been hoping to achieve and how it could improve its work. Several Council members also used this opportunity to speak about Council working methods.

In the next few years, several presidencies—all of them elected members—conducted

wrap-up sessions, with differences in format and content. As of August 2001, these sessions were held under the agenda item “Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the current month”. (This agenda item was included on the “Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration” through January 2009.) In 2002, Colombia, Mauritius, Mexico, Singapore and Syria scheduled wrap-up sessions during their presidencies. The number of wrap-up sessions decreased to three in 2003, held during the presidencies of Mexico, Pakistan and Syria, none in 2004 and only one in 2005, at the end of the March presidency of Brazil.

Some of the meetings in the 2000-2005 period were held in public and others in private with the attendance of non-Council members. Those held in public allowed a rare glimpse into the ongoing internal debate on working methods. While in most meetings the participants were Council members, in two of these public meetings, non-Council members were given the floor as well (S/PV.4748 of 30 April 2003 under Mexico and S/PV.5156 of 30 March 2005 under Brazil). In these two meetings the Council also invited then-Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa Ibrahim Gambari (S/PV.5156) and the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (S/PV.4748) to speak.

The two wrap-up sessions held in December in 2001 and 2002 were viewed as an opportunity for departing non-permanent members to summarise and reflect on their two-year terms in the Council. In the wrap-up session of 21 December 2001 under the presidency of Mali, the departing members were invited to address the Council first as they reflected on their time in the Council (S/PV.4445). In preparation for the wrap-up session of 20 December 2002, the President of the Council, Colombia, had circulated a concept paper suggesting that the discussion be focused on the full year and on the main dilemmas and opportunities for the Council in the coming year (S/2002/1387). The paper invited all member states to attend the public meeting and stated that the outgoing non-permanent members would speak first (S/PV.4677).

Though most wrap-up sessions during

that first period were general in scope, a few were focused on specific issues. For example, prior to the 28 August 2003 wrap-up session under the presidency of Syria, Council members agreed in consultations to focus their discussion on peacekeeping operations (S/PV.4818).

While it is hard to gauge the substantive impact of these wrap-up sessions on the Council, they afforded an opportunity to voice opinions on key working-methods concerns and other agenda items. In December 2001, for example, states emphasised the interaction of the Council with the troop-contributing countries and the relationship between the P5 and elected Council members (S/PV.4445). In the wrap-up session of March 2005, several states highlighted the importance of UN-AU cooperation (S/PV.5156). In November 2001, Ireland called for placing time limits on speeches in the Council chamber, anticipating what later became the norm in the Council (see S/2006/507).

Despite the discontinuance of wrap-up sessions after March 2005, there were intermittent efforts to revive the practice. Most notably, Brazil, on 26 February 2011, and South Africa, on 31 January 2012, held informal briefings with the wider membership at the end of their respective Council presidencies. In addition, during the open debate on working methods on 26 November 2012 (S/PV.6870 and Resumption 1), the Nordic countries stressed the need for “interactive wrap-up sessions at the end of each presidency”. Iran—speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)—said that the NAM “appreciates the holding of informal wrap-up sessions at the end of each presidency to evaluate what has been achieved”. Such sessions have also been encouraged by other member states in recent years as a means of increasing Council accountability and transparency. In response to this pressure, the note by the President on working methods of 12 December 2012, suggested that formal wrap-up sessions be organised when appropriate (S/2012/922).

After a nearly eight-year hiatus, Pakistan decided at the end of its January 2013 presidency to revive the practice by holding a private meeting on 31 January to which members at large were invited as observers (S/PV.6914 and S/2013/248). The wrap-up session was scheduled under the agenda item “Implementation of Note S/2010/507” and

Case Studies (con't)

28 countries attended, as did the Head of the Delegation of the EU to the UN. Pakistan was initially keen to have the wrap-up session as a public briefing, but there were some Council members—in particular permanent members—that preferred to keep it to a private-meeting format.

A total of seven Council presidencies held such wrap-up meetings in 2013, with the UK in June being the first permanent member to date to use this working method. UN members at large showed a considerable degree of interest, with attendance ranging between 49 and 74 member states observing the discussion. However, unlike the wrap-up sessions held under the agenda item “Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the current month”, by 2013 the agenda item was no longer on the so-called seizure list of agenda items before the Council. The item had been deleted as no UN member state had shown interest in it being retained. (For more information about the process of retaining or deleting agenda

items from the seizure list, please see the relevant case study in this report.) Instead, the 2013 wrap-up sessions were scheduled under the agenda item “Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)” although neither the 2006 nor the 2010 version of note 507 made reference to wrap-up sessions.

Some Presidents of the Council in 2013 opted to forego formal wrap-up sessions: Russia (March), the US (July), Australia (September), Azerbaijan (October), China (November) and France (December). The US and Australia held informal briefings for member states at the end of their presidencies. The reasons for not holding wrap-up meetings ranged from scepticism about the usefulness of this working method (China, Russia and the US); the busyness of the calendar (Australia and France) or the holding of an open debate on working methods under the agenda item used for wrap-up sessions (Azerbaijan).

Several other Council members and non-members are supportive of conducting

wrap-up sessions on a regular basis, as they provide insights into the work of the Council to the wider membership. In particular, they value the rare opportunity to hear first-hand about topics normally discussed in closed consultations or at the subsidiary body level. While some states support making these sessions public and allowing the wider membership to address the Council, others feel that the private setting allows for more candid statements by Council members on sensitive issues. At the same time, several UN members hope that future discussions will focus less on summarising the agenda items dealt with during the month and, while looking ahead, provide a more critical self-examination and reflection on the performance of the Council.

At press time it is impossible to predict whether the wrap-up session is a working method that had taken solid root. Table 3 lists all the wrap-up sessions that have occurred to date.

TABLE 3: WRAP-UP SESSIONS

Month	Presidency	Format and Relevant Documents
2000		
March	Bangladesh	Informal consultations with the participation of Secretary-General Kofi Annan S/2000/670
April	Canada	Not held
May	China	Not held
June	France	Not held
July	Jamaica	Not held
August	Malaysia	Not held
September	Mali	Not held
October	Namibia	Informal consultations with the participation of Secretary-General Kofi Annan A/56/2
November	Netherlands	Not held
December	Russia	Not held
2001		
January	Singapore	Informal consultations S/2001/365
February	Tunisia	Not held

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TABLE 3: WRAP-UP SESSIONS

Month	Presidency	Format and Relevant Documents
March	Ukraine	Not held
April	UK	Not held
May	US	Not held
June	Bangladesh	First public wrap-up with participation limited to Council members and Secretary-General Kofi Annan S/PV.4343 and S/2001/757
July	China	Not held
August	Colombia	Public meeting S/PV.4363
September	France	Not held
October	Ireland	Not held
November	Jamaica	Debate S/PV.4432 and S/2002/160
December	Mali	Public meeting – outgoing non-permanent members evaluated their participation in the work of the Council during the past two years S/PV.4445 and S/2002/158
2002		
January	Mauritius	Public meeting S/PV.4466 and S/2002/187
February	Mexico	Private meeting with attendance of 63 delegations of non-Council member states S/PV.4482 and S/2002/753
March	Norway	Not held
April	Russia	Not held
May	Singapore	Private meeting S/PV.4547 and S/2002/685
June	Syria	Private meeting S/PV.4562 and S/2002/843
July	UK	Not held
August	US	Not held
September	Bulgaria	Not held
October	Cameroon	Not held
November	China	Not held
December	Colombia	Public meeting – outgoing non-permanent members evaluated their participation in the work of the Council during the past two years S/PV.4677 and S/2003/77
2003		
January	France	Not held
February	Germany	Not held
March	Guinea	Not held

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 3: WRAP-UP SESSIONS

Month	Presidency	Format and Relevant Documents
April	Mexico	Debate with the participation of eight non-Council member states, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, President of the General Assembly Jan Kavan and President of the Economic and Social Council Gert Rosenthal S/PV.4748 and S/2003/763
May	Pakistan	Open debate with the participation of Special Adviser on Africa Ibrahim Gambari, Chairman for May of the Group of African States, Ambassador Koonjul (Mauritius), and Chair of the AU Ambassador Kumalo (South Africa) S/PV.4766 and S/2003/826
June	Russia	Not held
July	Spain	Not held
August	Syria	Public meeting S/PV.4818 and S/2003/1120
September	UK	Not held
October	US	Not held
November	Angola	Not held
December	Bulgaria	Not held
2004 (NONE HELD)		
2005		
January	Argentina	Not held
February	Benin	Not held
March	Brazil	Open debate with the participation of 11 non-Council member states S/PV.5156 and S/2005/405
2006-2012 (NONE HELD)		
2013		
January	Pakistan	Private meeting with 28 non-Council member states S/PV.6914 and S/2013/248
February	Republic of Korea	Private meeting with 74 non-Council member states and one observer delegation attending S/2013/301
March	Russia	Not held
April	Rwanda	Private meeting with 49 non-Council member states, the delegation of the EU to the UN and two observer S/PV.6958 and S/2013/382
May	Togo	Private meeting with 46 non-Council member states, the delegation of the EU to the UN and one observer state S/PV.6972
June	UK	Private meeting (the first organised by a permanent member) with 61 non-Council member states, the delegation of the EU to the UN and one observer state S/PV.6992
July	US	Not held (Q&A session)
August	Argentina	Private meeting with 67 non-Council member states, the delegation of the EU to the UN, the delegation to the AU and Francophone and one observer state S/PV.7027
September	Australia	Not held

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TABLE 3: WRAP-UP SESSIONS

Month	Presidency	Format and Relevant Documents
October	Azerbaijan	Open debate, held under the title “Implementation of Note S/2010/507 ” with 34 non-Council member states S/PV.7052
November	China	Not held
December	France	Not held
2014		
January	Jordan	Not held
February	Lithuania	Private meeting held under the title “Implementation of Note S/2010/507 ” with 68 non-Council member states S/PV.7122

“Horizon-Scanning” Briefings

On the 40th anniversary of the UN, then-Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali called attention to the fact that as:

crises have frequently been brought before the Council too late for preventive action, it would seem to follow that the Council might well establish a procedure to keep the world under continuing survey in order to detect nascent causes of tension (S/PV.2608, 26 September 1985).

Decades later, the Council is still struggling to consolidate such a procedure. One such procedure is the “horizon-scanning” briefing by the Department of Political Affairs. The very trajectory of these “horizon-scanning” briefings reveals how politically sensitive an early warning capacity within the Council can prove to be.

During its July 2010 presidency, Nigeria organised an open debate on preventive diplomacy and several member states highlighted the need for the Council to be alert early to potential crises. Japan stated that “in the light of the importance of drawing the attention of the Council to early warning signs, I suggest that we might request the Secretary-General to provide Council members with a regular political and security briefing, focusing on potential risks of conflict erupting or recurring”. Australia (not a Council member at the time) stressed that the “Council needs to open itself up more to receiving briefings from Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and other parts of the Secretariat on unfolding situations, and the broader membership needs to support such Council engagement”.

In line with these sentiments, the UK suggested that “as a practical step, we should

minimize the obstacles to action by improving the information flow between ... the Secretariat and the Security Council”. The UK went on to elaborate that the “Security Council should hear, as a matter of course, from the Secretary-General and his senior staff when they have visited regions where potential conflict is a concern. ... We, the member states of the Council, must be ready to draw on the Secretariat’s early-warning analysis and reporting on emerging conflicts”. The UK also suggested that “the Secretary-General offer regular advice to the Council on potential emerging conflicts—a sort of horizon-scanning exercise” (S/PV.6360 and Resumption).

For its next presidency, the UK organised the first “horizon-scanning” briefing. On 4 November 2010 it invited Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe to brief Council members in consultations on emerging security issues in a number of countries, regardless of whether they were on the Council’s agenda or not. During that first session, Council members spoke about issues of concern to them and brought up international peace and security concerns in various potential theatres. Holding such an interactive session was also part of an ongoing effort, championed by several Presidents of the Council, to encourage greater dialogue in and a more unscripted nature of Council consultations.

In a sense, the 4 November 2010 briefing was a return to an earlier practice that was routine in the Council in the 1990s but was later abandoned. At the time, the Secretariat provided a daily high-level comprehensive situation briefing to Council members in informal consultations, and the discussion was not limited to previously agreed

issues. These consultations gave the Council the flexibility to respond to the Secretariat’s daily situation brief and allowed for free and unscripted discussion on a regular basis.

It is worth noting that Article 99 of the UN Charter provides that the “Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security”. Historically, this mandate has been used only very rarely. (For example, it was invoked by the Secretary-General in 1960 in response to the crisis in the Congo and in 1979 in response to the occupation of the US embassy in Iran.) Nevertheless, successive Secretaries-General have taken at times active, independent roles in identifying concerns or potential threats to international peace and security and raising these informally with Council members in consultations or during the monthly luncheons hosted by the President of the Security Council. Such briefings by the Secretary-General or senior UN staff on actual or emerging security issues are therefore clearly grounded in the Charter. Furthermore, resolution 1625, adopted on 14 September 2005, following a summit-level meeting of the Security Council on conflict prevention, encouraged the Secretary-General to provide information to the Council on developments in regions at risk of armed conflict. The 2008 and 2011 Secretary-General’s reports on preventive diplomacy cited Article 99 as the basis for his preventive mandate. However, in the absence of a routine format for briefings on issues of concern, offering a briefing by the Secretariat or members’ requesting such an unscheduled briefing often occurs on a case-by-case basis and can easily become bogged

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down with procedural and political concerns.

Following the first “horizon-scanning” on 4 November 2010, such briefings by DPA were a regular feature of the programmes of work of the Council through March 2012, with every President of the Council scheduling one with a single exception: the US during its December 2010 presidency. They ranged from covering just one issue to more than nine. A number of issues that have since needed sustained attention by the Council—such as Gulf of Guinea piracy, Tuareg activity in northern Mali and instability in Guinea-Bissau—were first raised at these briefings. These sessions were also a useful forum to discuss emerging crises, such as Libya, Syria and Yemen. Although these issues featured in other Council meetings, in 2011 all three were regularly part of the “horizon-scanning” briefings, allowing the Council to be updated on fast-changing situations.

Throughout 2011, while the briefings took place every month, some opposition to the format emerged. It was controversial for some members for the situation in countries such as Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives or Mexico to be discussed during the briefings. In these cases the briefings served as a way of alerting Council members to situations that had the potential for instability. However, some members were not comfortable with this, feeling it could give the appearance that these issues were on the Council’s agenda. Focusing on elections in particular regions,

such as Africa and Latin America, also generated negative reactions. Raising situations already on the agenda of the Council such as Israel/Palestine and Myanmar made some Council members unhappy. Overtime, objections were raised about some of the issues covered, with certain members attempting to influence the agenda. The desired interactivity of the briefings also gradually diminished. At the start, these sessions were more interactive than the average Council consultations, but they became more formal over time, with Council members reading statements.

In 2012 some Council members began to question the usefulness of the “horizon-scanning” briefings and whether they needed to be held every month. Although never spelt out, it seems that these members may have been uncomfortable with the lack of control Council members had over the issues covered, as it was DPA that was in the lead. In April 2012, the US circulated an informal discussion paper on guidelines for the briefings. There was also an attempt to include a reference to systematic DPA “horizon-scanning” briefings of the Council as a tool of preventive diplomacy in the first note by the President issued while Portugal chaired the Informal Working Group. However, some members disagreed with the text, effectively killing the idea. Starting in 2013, “horizon-scanning” briefings became sporadic with DPA becoming increasingly disengaged in terms of advocating or seeking to schedule such briefings.

A possible new context for the use of “horizon-scanning” is the 17 December 2013 “Rights Up Front” initiative launched by the Secretary-General, reflecting a new commitment by the UN Secretariat to early and preventive action to respond to human rights violations and prevent mass atrocities. Under Action 2 of the six-point plan, the Secretariat is mandated to provide member states “with candid information with respect to peoples at risk of, or subject to, serious violations of international human rights or humanitarian law”. The “horizon-scanning” format may begin to be seen by the Secretariat as a useful tool with which to fulfil this mandate, yet there was no evidence at press time suggesting this. (At press time, no “horizon-scanning” briefings had been scheduled in 2014.) Since the launch of the “Rights up Front Action Plan”, DPA has not sought to schedule “horizon-scanning” briefings and at times discouraged incoming Presidents of the Council from doing so. (Other possible avenues are the “Any Other Business” slot during Council consultations or invoking Article 99 of the Charter, but if “horizon-scanning” becomes a standing item, it may be seen as the most logical working method to deploy for this purpose.)

Table 4 below documents all “horizon-scanning” briefings held until press time. Information about the content of each briefing has been based on monthly assessments by the Presidents of the Council and interviews conducted by SCR staff.

TABLE 4: HORIZON-SCANNING BRIEFINGS

MONTH	PRESIDENCY	CONTENT AND RELEVANT DOCUMENTS
2010		
November	UK	On 4 November, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Guinea, Somalia, Yemen, the Lebanon Special Tribunal, the Middle East peace process, Cyprus, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Also discussed was Myanmar. S/2010/691
December	US	Not held
2011		
January	Bosnia and Herzegovina	On 10 January, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, covering elections to be held in Africa in 2011. S/2011/401
February	Brazil	On 10 February, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering elections in Africa.
March	China	On 8 March, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering the situation in the Middle East and North Africa (Egypt, Gabon, Cameroon, UNOWA office). S/2011/254
April	Colombia	On 18 April, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering the future of Somalia after the transition period ending in August 2011 and the report of the Secretary-General’s Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka. Libya was also covered. S/2011/507

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TABLE 4: HORIZON-SCANNING BRIEFINGS

MONTH	PRESIDENCY	CONTENT AND RELEVANT DOCUMENTS
May	France	On 13 May, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Yemen and Syria. Libya was also covered. S/2011/508
June	Gabon	On 23 June, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering the Middle East, specifically the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, Lebanon, Golan and Syria. Also discussed was Yemen. S/2011/509
July	Germany	On 28 July, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering the Middle East and North Africa (Egypt, Tunisia, Syria and Somalia). S/2011/525
August	India	On 23 August, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Nepal and piracy off the western coast of Africa. Also covered were Syria and Libya. S/2012/24
September	Lebanon	On 15 September, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Iraq, Libya and Yemen. S/2011/796
October	Nigeria	On 14 October, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering the Horn of Africa, its sanctions and the Panel of Experts. Also discussed was Madagascar. S/2011/784
November	Portugal	On 11 November, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering terrorism and violent extremism, Somalia and Syria. Libya was also covered. S/2011/784
December	Russia	On 16 December, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering the status of the inter-agency assessment mission jointly dispatched by the UN/AU to the Sahel region and consultations with the Government of Iraq ahead of the deadline to close Camp Ashraf. S/2012/359
2012		
January	South Africa	On 10 January, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Guinea-Bissau. Also covered were Syria-Arab League and Iraq-Camp Ashraf. S/2012/431
February	Togo	On 10 February, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Mali/Sahel, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and the Maldives. S/2012/341
March	UK	On 6 March, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe, covering Syria, Mali, Maldives and Camp Ashraf in Iraq. S/2012/625
April	US	Not held
May	Azerbaijan	Not held
June	China	Not held
July	Colombia	Not held
August	France	On 7 August, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman, covering Somalia and Camp Ashraf in Iraq (Financial Implications of Political Missions). S/2012/953
September	Germany	On 17 September, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman, covering principles guiding electoral assistance, lessons learned from previous assistance missions and trends regarding violence in the context of elections. (Mexico was the key focus.) S/2012/962
October	Guatemala	Not held
November	India	Not held
December	Morocco	Not held
2013		
January	Pakistan	Not held
February	Republic of Korea	Not held
March	Russia	Not held

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TABLE 4: HORIZON-SCANNING BRIEFINGS

MONTH	PRESIDENCY	CONTENT AND RELEVANT DOCUMENTS
April	Rwanda	Not held
May	Togo	Not held
June	UK	On 4 June, by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernández-Taranco, covering Mali/Sahel, the second Geneva conference on Syria and Iraq-Kuwait.
July	US	Not held
August	Argentina	Not held
September	Australia	On 4 September, by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman, covering his visit to the Middle East.
October	Azerbaijan	Not held
November	China	Not held
December	France	On 4 December, by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, covering preventive diplomacy in Special Political Missions, mediation, good offices and elections, using examples from Guinea, Yemen or the Maldives.
2014		
January	Jordan	Not held
February	Lithuania	Not held
March	Luxembourg	Not held

“Arria-formula” Meetings

Soon after the end of the Cold War, as the Council became busier than ever before in its history, receiving timely information was seen by many members as critically important. The most valuable sources of information about developments on the ground in the different conflict theatres were often actors other than the parts of the UN regularly interacting with the Council, such as the Secretary-General, the Department of Political Affairs or the Department for Peacekeeping Operations. But the Council lacked a working method that would allow it to take advantage of expertise and information provided by Council outsiders. It also, at times, was not able to find consensus to meet on a particular issue in a formal session, especially before the matter had been added as an agenda item, and an informal format (for which there does not need to be full consensus and which not all members would always attend) was the most effective option.

During the March 1992 Council presidency of Venezuela, Ambassador Diego Arria was contacted by Fra Joko Zovko, a Croatian priest who was eager to convey an

eyewitness account of the violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina to members of the Council. Not being able to find a formal way to hold a meeting, Arria decided to invite Council members to meet with Fra Joko in the UN delegates lounge. This experience gave Arria the idea of institutionalising this innovative informal meeting format which came to be known as the “Arria-formula”. With the concurrence of Council members, subsequent Arria meetings moved from the delegates lounge to a UN conference room in the basement and were supported by simultaneous interpretation.

The 1993-1995 Supplement of the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council provides a rare definition of this format in an official UN publication: “The practice of the Arria-formula meetings, which was initiated in March 1992 by the then-President of the Security Council, Ambassador Diego Arria (Venezuela) continued through the period under consideration. Arria-formula meetings are not formal meetings of the Security Council. They are convened at the initiative of a member or members of the Security Council in order to hear the views of

individuals, organizations or institutions on matters within the competence of the Security Council.” (ST/PSCA/1/Add.12)

An informal non-paper prepared by the Secretariat in October 2002 described the format as “very informal, confidential gatherings which enable Security Council members to have a frank and private exchange of views, within a flexible procedural framework, with persons whom the inviting member or members of the Council (who also act as the facilitators or conveners) believe it would be beneficial to hear and/or to whom they may wish to convey a message. They provide interested Council members an opportunity to engage in a direct dialogue with high representatives of Governments and international organizations—often at the latter’s request—as well as non-State parties, on matters with which they are concerned and which fall within the purview of responsibility of the Security Council.”

As illustrated by the table, “Arria-formula” meetings have been used over the years to meet with a range of actors, including:

- high-level delegations from member states not represented on the Council

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(Arria meetings were sometimes convened for special meetings with visiting heads of state who wished to meet with the Council—for instance in the 1990s such meetings were held with the presidents of Croatia and Georgia. “Closed” formal meetings of the Council are more frequent for such purposes at present);

- representatives of non-state actors;
- mandate holders of monitoring procedures of the Commission on Human Rights and, more recently, the Human Rights Council;
- heads of international organisations;
- high-level UN officials;
- representatives of NGOs or civil society; or
- representatives of territories not recognised as states who are stakeholders on issues before the Council.

On certain occasions, an Arria meeting was used as an acceptable format when there was no Council agreement for a formal meeting as was the case with the 13 December 2007 “Arria-formula” meeting on Council working methods or the 15 February 2013 meeting on the security dimensions of climate change). On some occasions, “Arria-formula” meetings served as preparation for an open debate of the Council. On at least one occasion, an Arria meeting helped pave the way for the Council becoming seized of an issue as exemplified by the 24 May 2004 Arria meeting on Darfur.

Due to their informal character, “Arria-formula” meetings usually have no record and no outcomes. Accurately listing all such meetings held since the original March 1992 meeting may be impossible. Some meetings have been referenced in Council documents due to:

- letters from the Council member(s) organising an Arria meeting addressed to the President of the Security Council describing the event and asking that the letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council;
- requests that speeches delivered during an Arria meeting be issued as documents of the Council;
- letters congratulating the Council member(s) for organising an Arria meeting; or
- assessments of a Council presidency,

which reference Arria meetings held during the presidency, (sometimes with a considerable degree of detail).

In some cases, Council documents provide a glimpse into the views of Council members on the use of this tool. One presidential statement—on women and peace and security of 20 September 2005—states that “the Security Council underscored and will strengthen its relationship with civil society, including as appropriate, through, inter alia, the use of ‘Arria-formula’ meetings and meetings with local civil society organizations during Security Council missions” (S/PRST/2005/42).

Note 507 (2006) similarly states in its paragraph 54 that “[t]he members of the Security Council intend to utilise ‘Arria-formula’ meetings as a flexible and informal forum for enhancing their deliberations. To that end, members of the Security Council may invite on an informal basis any Member State, relevant organization or individual to participate in ‘Arria-formula’ informal meetings. The members of the Security Council agree to consider using such meetings to enhance their contact with civil society and non-governmental organizations, including local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) suggested by United Nations field offices. The members of the Security Council encourage the introduction of such measures as lengthening lead times, defining topics that participants might address and permitting their participation by video teleconference.” The same language was reproduced in paragraph 65 of note 507 (2010).

Considerably more detail was provided by the chair of the Informal Working Group in his briefing to the Security Council on 20 December 2006 as the outgoing chair of the Informal Working Group (S/PV.5601). Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan) encouraged members of the Council to organise “Arria-formula” meetings and provide sufficient advance notice as well as to attend them while stressing the need to maintain the informal character of these meetings. The content of the Arria meetings-related understandings was included in the “The Security Council: Working Methods Handbook” published by the UN in booklet form in 2012. More recently, a 28 August 2013 note by the President of the Council stated members’

commitment to making more effective use of “Arria-formula” meetings (S/2013/515).

Over the years, the frequency of “Arria-formula” meetings has varied. In the 1990s and early 2000s, “Arria-formula” meetings were quite frequent, peaking at 20 in 1996. In 2003 the number of meetings dropped to just three, and for the next several years oscillated between five and nine. In 2010 there were two such meetings and in 2011 just one. The next year, however, saw a climb to ten “Arria-formula” meetings.

The purpose for calling for “Arria-formula” meetings has also evolved over the years. In its early years, meetings with visiting high-level officials, representatives of international organisations and high-level UN officials accounted for the bulk of the meetings. These declined as the Council developed or used other meeting formats to meet with high-level officials, such as the High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, the prosecutors and presidents of ad hoc criminal tribunals or leaders of international and regional organisations.

Starting around 2001, “Arria-formula” meetings frequently involved representatives of NGOs and other representatives of civil society. According to UN Secretariat sources and the note by the President of the Security Council of 6 June 2002, there were three Arria meetings with civil society from 1993 to 2000 (S/2002/603). In 2001, six out of the 13 meetings involved NGO representatives, as did nine of the 14 held in 2002. All four “Arria-formula” meetings organised in 2003, eight in 2004 and seven in 2005 involved NGO and civil society speakers. Since 2006, the invited speakers have been a mix of the categories described above. Nine of the 16 “Arria-formula” meetings held in 2012 and 2013 involved UN officials as speakers, including the Secretary-General at the 15 February 2013 meeting on security dimensions of climate change.

On at least two occasions, Council members held an “Arria-formula” meeting with local civil society representatives while on a Council visiting mission: on 3 November 2003 in Kabul, during a 31 October-7 November visiting mission to Afghanistan, and on 19 November 2004 in Nairobi, during a Security Council session away from headquarters focused on Sudan.

Case Studies (con't)

Table 5: 'Arria-Formula' Meetings, 1992-2014

This table has been jointly compiled by Sam Daws and Lorraine Seevers as co-authors of the latest edition of *The Procedure of the UN Security Council* and the staff of Security Council Report. The support extended by the Security Council Affairs Division in the compilation of the list is hereby recognised and greatly appreciated.

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014			
DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
Mar. 1992	Bosnia and Herzegovina; S/1999/286 ; ST/PSCA/1/Add.12	Fra Jozo Zovko (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Venezuela
18 Dec. 1992	Persecution of Shiite 'Marsh Arabs' in Iraq	M.P. Emma Nicholson (UK)	Venezuela, Hungary
3 Mar. 1993	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Alija Izetbegović, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
24 Mar. 1993	Former Yugoslavia	David Owen and Cyrus Vance, Co-Chairs of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia	
15 Apr. 1993	South Africa	Richard Goldstone, Chair of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation in South Africa	Venezuela
25 June 1993	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	
12 Aug. 1993	Bosnia and Herzegovina	OIC ministerial mission	
6 Sept. 1993	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Alija Izetbegović, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
28 Sept. 1993	Croatia	Permanent Representative of Croatia	
2 Mar. 1994	Georgia	Eduard Shevardnadze, President of Georgia	Czech Republic
18 Mar. 1994	Croatia	Franjo Tudjman, President of Croatia	
11 Apr. 1994	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vice President of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
26 May 1994	Central America	Alfredo Cristiani, President of El Salvador	
6 July 1994	Haiti	Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic	
17 Nov. 1994	Rwanda	Representative of NATO	
15 Dec. 1994	Rwanda	Vice-President of Rwanda	
16 Dec. 1994	Rwanda	Mobutu Sese Seko, President of Zaire	
3 May 1995	Former Yugoslavia – Sanctions Assistance Missions	Antonio Napolitano, Sanctions Coordinator of the EU and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	
13 June 1995	Western Sahara		
29 Sept. 1995	African issues	High-level representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)	
7 Oct. 1995	Western Sahara	Permanent Representative of Morocco	
20 Oct. 1995	Western Sahara	Minister of State for the Interior of Morocco	
19 Dec. 1995	Ethiopia and Sudan – attempted assassination of President Hosni Mubarak	Deputy Foreign Minister of Ethiopia	
21 Dec. 1995	African issues, with focus on Ethiopia and Sudan	Salim Salim, OAU Secretary-General	

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
17 Jan. 1996	Ethiopia and Sudan – attempted assassination of President Hosni Mubarak	Foreign Minister of Sudan	
19 Jan. 1996	Great Lakes region – Burundi and Rwanda	Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania and mediator for the Arusha peace negotiations	
27 Feb. 1996	Downing of US civil aircraft	Foreign Minister of Cuba	
29 Feb. 1996	General Assembly Working Group on UN Reform	General Assembly President	
20 Mar. 1996	Ethiopia and Sudan – attempted assassination of President Hosni Mubarak	OAU representative in New York	
28 Mar. 1996	Liberia	Foreign Minister of the National Transitional Government of Liberia	
23 Apr. 1996	African peacekeeping issues	Salim Salim, OAU Secretary-General	Botswana, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau
13 June 1996	Great Lakes region	Aldo Ajello, EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region	Italy
14 June 1996	Cyprus	Foreign Minister of Cyprus	Indonesia
26 June 1996	International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia		
29 July 1996	Post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization	Mark Malloch-Brown, Vice-President of the World Bank; USG for Humanitarian Affairs	UK
21 Aug. 1996	Burundi	Burundi opposition parties 'FRODEBU' and 'UPRONA', represented by Parliamentarians for Global Action	Chile
23 Sept. 1996	Great Lakes region – Burundi and Rwanda	Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania and mediator for the Arusha peace negotiations	Botswana
27 Sept. 1996	Angola	Foreign Minister of Angola	Botswana
30 Sept. 1996	International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)/International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)	Richard Goldstone, ICTY/ICTR Prosecutor	US
2 Oct. 1996	Liberia	Foreign Minister of Nigeria	Botswana
3 Oct. 1996	Middle East – Middle East peace process, Iraq, Libya	Ahmed Abdel-Meguid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States	Egypt
8 Oct. 1996	Sierra Leone	Ahmad Kabbah, President of Sierra Leone	Russian Federation
13 Nov. 1996	Children and armed conflict	Graça Machel, Expert of the Secretary-General on the impact of war on children	Botswana
19 Dec. 1996	Great Lakes region	Aldo Ajello, EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region	Botswana
28 Jan. 1997	Great Lakes region	Foreign Minister of Zaire	Kenya
5 Mar. 1997	Occupied Arab territories – East Jerusalem	Yasser Arafat, President of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization	Egypt

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
24 Apr. 1997	Children abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army	Kintu Musoke, Prime Minister of Uganda	UK
19 May 1997	Great Lakes region – Burundi and Rwanda	Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania and mediator for the Arusha peace negotiations	Kenya
10 July 1997	Sierra Leone; S/PV.3797	ECOWAS Committee of Four (Foreign Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria)	Kenya
21 July 1997	Georgia	Eduard Shevardnadze, President of Georgia	France
22 July 1997	Republic of the Congo	Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Congo	Egypt
28 July 1997	Nagorno-Karabakh	Heydar Aliyev, President of Azerbaijan	Egypt
15 Sept. 1997	Human rights	Amnesty International.	Portugal
19 Sept. 1997	Sierra Leone	ECOWAS Committee of Five (Foreign Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria)	Guinea-Bissau
2 Oct. 1997	UN Human Rights Investigation Team for the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Foreign Minister of the DRC	Guinea-Bissau
15 Oct. 1997	Background on "Arria-formula" meetings	Diego Arria, former Permanent Representative of Venezuela	Portugal
11 Nov. 1997	Sierra Leone	ECOWAS Committee of Five (Foreign Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria)	Guinea-Bissau
6 Feb. 1998	Sierra Leone; S/1998/107	ECOWAS Committee of Five (Foreign Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria)	Gambia
4 Mar. 1998	Sierra Leone	ECOWAS Committee of Five (Foreign Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria)	Kenya
17 Mar. 1998	Burundi; S/1998/243	Minister for External Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi	Gabon
26 Mar. 1998	Great Lakes region	Aldo Ajello, EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region	UK
15 Apr. 1998	Lincoln Agreement, signed in Bougainville	John Kaputin, Special Envoy of Papua New Guinea	Japan
27 Apr. 1998	Iraq	Chief of UN Sanctions Branch; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq; Oil Minister of Iraq	Russia
10 June 1998	Angola	Vice-Minister of Territorial Administration of Angola	Russia
31 July 1998	Guinea-Bissau	José Luís de Jesus, Foreign Minister of Cape Verde and Chair of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries	Portugal
31 Aug. 1998	DRC	Badimanyi Mulumba, Special Envoy of DRC President Laurent Kabila	Kenya
5 Oct. 1998	African issues, with a focus on the DRC	Salim Salim, OAU Secretary-General	Kenya
8 Oct. 1998	Angola	Vice-Minister of Territorial Administration of Angola	Russia

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
11 Dec. 1998	Guinea-Bissau	Foreign Ministers of Niger, Senegal, and Togo	Gambia
12 Jan. 1999	Great Lakes region – Burundi and Rwanda; S/1999/53	Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania and mediator for the Arusha peace negotiations	Gabon
12 Jan. 1999	Burundi	President of the National Assembly of Burundi	Gabon
22 Feb. 1999	Angola	Vice-Minister of Territorial Administration of Angola	
22 Feb. 1999	Angola	Foreign Minister of Zambia	
22 Mar. 1999	Situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia; S/1999/304 ; S/1999/624	Vice Foreign Minister of Ethiopia	Namibia
22 Mar. 1999	Situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia; S/1999/325 ; S/1999/624	Foreign Minister of Eritrea	Namibia
3 June 1999	Situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia; S/1999/624	Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso and representative of the Chair of the OAU	Gabon
14 Sept. 1999	Lusaka Accords (Angola-South Africa ceasefire)		
Nov. 1999	DRC	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC	France
10 Apr. 2000	DRC	Parliamentarians for Global Action	Jamaica
12 Apr. 2000	Protection of civilians in armed conflict; S/2000/707 ; S/PV.4130	CARE International; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Oxfam	Netherlands
16 June 2000	DRC	Representative of the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue	
25 July 2000	Children and armed conflict; S/2000/1053 ; S/PV.4176	Sub-Committee on Children and Armed Conflict; World Vision; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children	Namibia
19 Oct. 2000	Western Sahara	Mohammed Abdelaziz, Secretary-General of POLISARIO	Jamaica
23 Oct. 2000	Women and peace and security; S/PV.4208	Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; OAU African Women's Committee on Peace and Democratization and Federation of Africa Women's Peace Movements; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Africa Office of Equality Now; Amnesty International; International Peace Research Association; Hague Appeal for Peace; National Union of Guatemalan Women; International Alert; CARE International	Jamaica
27 Oct. 2000	DRC; S/PV.4237	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC	France
6 Mar. 2001	Southern Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; S/2001/730 ; S/PV.4289	Secretary General of NATO	Norway
16 Mar. 2001	West Africa	Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Senegal; Parliamentarians for Global Action	Jamaica
23 Mar. 2001	DRC	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC	France
30 Apr. 2001	Women and peace and security		

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
7 May 2001	DRC	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC	France
29 May 2001	Safety and security of UN personnel; S/PV.4323 ; S/PV.4340	President of the Federation of International Civil Servants Associations	Bangladesh
19 July 2001	DRC	Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; Oxfam	France
26 July 2001	East Timor; S/PV.4351	NYU Center on International Cooperation; Human Rights Watch; International Crisis Group; International Peace Academy	Singapore
17 Oct. 2001	Liberia; S/2001/1298	Amnesty International; Global Witness; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Oxfam	Jamaica
30 Oct. 2001	Women and peace and security	Women participants in peace efforts in Afghanistan, East Timor, and Kosovo; Elisabeth Rehn, former UN official; NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security	Jamaica
7 Nov. 2001	Afghanistan	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan	Colombia
14 Nov. 2001	Liberia	Foreign Minister of Liberia	Singapore
19 Dec. 2001	Situation of women in Afghanistan; S/PV.4439	Delegations participating in "Equality Now" seminar	Jamaica
6 Feb. 2002	Afghanistan	Sadako Ogata, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees	Ireland
5 Mar. 2002	Angola	Human Rights Watch; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Oxfam; Save the Children	Singapore
8 Mar. 2002	Situation of women in Sierra Leone; S/PV.4492	Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women	UK
19 Mar. 2002	Women and children affected by conflicts in Mano River Union countries	Mano River Women's Peace Network; UN Development Fund for Women, represented by Elisabeth Rehn, former UN official, and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberian political figure who was later elected President of Liberia	Singapore
22 Mar. 2002	Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Sierra Leone	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; International Centre for Transitional Justice	Ireland
25 Apr. 2002	DRC	Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Oxfam	France
7 May 2002	Women and peace and security in the context of the Middle East	Maha Abu-Dayyeh Shamas, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling in East Jerusalem; Terry Greenblat, Bat Shalom	Norway
21 May 2002	Mano River Union region	Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>	France
25 June 2002	DRC	Amnesty International	
6 Oct. 2002	Afghanistan		
23 Oct. 2002	Women and peace and security; S/2003/820	Angelina Acheng Atyam, Chair of Concerned Parents Association in Uganda; Sabine Sabimbona, Member of Parliament and of the Collective of Women's Organizations and NGOs of Burundi; Gila Svirsky, co-founder of Women In Black and of Coalition of Women for a Just Peace (Israel); Vahida Nainar, past Executive Director of the Women's Caucus for Gender Justice (India); UN Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues; NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security	Singapore

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'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
6 Nov. 2002	Afghanistan	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	
7 Nov. 2002	Burundi	UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi	
11 Dec. 2002	Afghanistan; S/2003/77	International Crisis Group	
13 Jan. 2003	Children and armed conflict S/PV.4684	Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; Human Rights Watch; Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict; CARE International; Save the Children	Mexico, with France
9 Apr. 2003	Humanitarian aid situation in Iraq	Amnesty International; CARE International; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Oxfam; Save the Children	Pakistan
9 Sept. 2003	Liberia	Human Rights Watch; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Oxfam; Save the Children; International Peace Academy; Human Rights Watch; Greenpeace; Amnesty International; CARE International; Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict	UK
3 November 2003 The meeting was held in Kabul	Afghanistan – human rights; S/2003/1074	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and representatives of other civil society groups	Germany
13 Jan. 2004	Children and armed conflict S/PV.4898	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; Human Rights Watch; Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict; CARE International; World Vision; Save the Children	France
22 Jan. 2004	Role of the UN in post-conflict national reconciliation; S/PV.4903	Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; International Center for Transitional Justice; International Peace Academy	Chile
24 May 2004	Darfur; S/2004/614	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; International Crisis Group; Human Rights Watch; Deputy Permanent Representative of the Sudan	Germany
16 June 2004	Security Council mission to West Africa	Amnesty International; CARE International; Human Rights Watch; Oxfam; Greenpeace; Refugees International; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict; International Crisis Group	UK
30 Sept. 2004	Justice and rule of Law	Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; International Center for Transnational Justice; International Peace Academy; William O'Neill, Chair of UN Task Force on Developing Rule of Law Strategies in Peace Operations	Chile
21 Oct. 2004	Women and peace and security	Mano River Women's Peace Network; International Rescue Committee; Ndabaga Association (Rwanda); Albanian American Women's Organization; Sudanese Women's Voice for Peace; Indigenous Network; International Center for Transitional Justice; NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security	Benin
5 Nov. 2004	Security Council mission to Central Africa	Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; Refugees International	
19 Nov. 2004 The meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya	Sudan	Sudan Production Aid; Community Development Association; South Sudan Development Initiative; Sudanese Women's Voice for Peace; Sudan Advocacy Coalition; South Sudan Law Society; CARE International; Christian Aid; New Sudan Indigenous NGO Network; Save the Children	US

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'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
16 Feb. 2005	Children and armed conflict; S/2005/399	Backward Society Education (Nepal); CARE International; Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; Forefront; Human Rights Watch; Norwegian Refugee Council; Save the Children; Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; World Vision	France
8 Apr. 2005	Haiti	Amnesty International; Fondasyon Mapou; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; World Vision	Argentina
27 July 2005	Darfur	CARE International; Human Rights Watch; International Crisis Group; Oxfam; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Samaritan's Purse; World Vision	
28 July 2005	Africa's food crisis as a threat to peace and security	Amnesty International; CARE International; Catholic Relief Services; Human Rights Watch; Oxfam; Save the Children; World Vision	
10 Aug. 2005	DRC	Amnesty International; Global Witness, International Crisis Group; International Rescue Committee	
25 Oct. 2005	Women and peace and security; S/2005/763	Basma Fahkri of Hanaa Edwar (Iraq); Goretti Ndacayisaba of Dushirehamwe (Burundi); NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security; Swanee Hunt of Inclusive Security; Women Waging Peace	Denmark
22 Nov. 2005	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	CARE International, International Rescue Committee, Oxfam, Save the Children	UK
24 Jan. 2006	Great Lakes region	John Baptist Odama, Archbishop of Uganda; International Crisis Group; <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> ; Oxfam; Human Rights Watch	
2 Mar. 2006	Strengthening international law and the maintenance of international peace and security	Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs	
16 Mar. 2006	Small arms: peace agreements, DDR and weapons control; S/PV.5390	Charles Nasibu Bilali, Congolese Action Network on Small Arms; Amnesty International; Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue; International Action Network on Small Arms; International Peace Academy; Oxfam; Saferworld; <i>Security Council Report</i> ; World Vision;	Peru
20 June 2006	Strengthening international law and the maintenance of international peace and security	William O'Neill, Chair of UN Task Force on Developing Rule of Law Strategies in Peace Operations; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; International Center for Transitional Justice	Argentina
13 July 2006	Kosovo	Fatmir Sejdiu of Kosovo	
14 Sept. 2006	Darfur	Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel and American actor George Clooney	US
22 Sept. 2006	Kosovo	Fatmir Sejdiu of Kosovo	
25 Oct. 2006	Women and peace and security; S/PV.5556	Barbara Bangura, NGO coordinator from Sierra Leone and other NGOs	UK
27 Nov. 2006	Children and armed conflict; S/PV.5573	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; International Save the Children Alliance; Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict	France
16 Feb. 2007	Security sector reform; S/2007/107	Laurie Nathan, author of South Africa's Defence White Paper; Jeanette Eno of Sierra Leone, expert on women, gender and conflict; Hariyadi Wirawan, member of Indonesia's Working Group on Intelligence Reform	UK
19 Mar. 2007	Kosovo	Fatmir Sejdiu of Kosovo	UK

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
3 Apr. 2007	Kosovo	Fatmir Sejdiu of Kosovo	
17 July 2007	Children and armed conflict in the DRC.	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers	France
1 Oct. 2007	Women in armed conflict in Africa, with a focus on Darfur, Chad and DRC; S/PV.5766	Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; Bineta Diop, Executive Director of Femmes Africa Solidarité	France
13 Dec. 2007	Security Council working methods S/2007/784	Anwarul Chowdhury, former Permanent Representative of Bangladesh; Colin Keating, former Permanent Representative of New Zealand; Peter Maurer, Permanent Representative of Switzerland	Slovakia
31 Mar. 2008	Humanitarian and human rights situation in Somalia; S/2008/355	Jabril Ibrahim Abdulle, Somalia Center for Research and Dialogue; Amnesty International; Oxfam; Refugees International; Save the Children	UK
11 June 2008	Sexual violence in situations of armed conflict	Jasbir Singh Lidder, former UNMIS Force Commander; Julieanne Lusenge, Coordinator SOFEPADI-RDC (DRC); Victoria Holt, Co-Director of Future of Peace Operations Program at Henry L. Stimson Center	UK
17 June 2008	Darfur	Mia Farrow, actress and UNESCO Ambassador, John Prendergast, Enough Project	US
25 Nov. 2008	DRC; S/2009/96	SRSB for the DRC; Global Witness; Human Rights Watch; Oxfam; World Vision;	Belgium, France
4 Dec. 2008	MINURCAT (Chad/CAR)	Human Rights Watch; International Crisis Group; Oxfam	
22 Apr. 2009	Children and armed conflict; S/PV.6457	Representatives from civil society and of NGOs	Mexico
24 June 2009	Sexual violence	Jan Egeland, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs; Joaquim Chiassano, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for LRA-affected areas; Denis Mukwege, Co-founder of General Referral Hospital of Panzi, DRC; Luz Mendez, Advisory Board President of the National Union of Guatemalan Women	UK
8 October 2009	Residual matters relating to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda; S/2010/684 ; S/2009/687 ; S/PV.6457	Presidents of ICTY and ICTR; Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs; International Center for Transitional Justice; International Committee of the Red Cross	Austria
5 Nov. 2009	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Colin Keating, Executive Director of <i>Security Council Report</i> ; Jasbir Singh Lidder, former UNMIS Force Commander; International Rescue Committee	UK
30 Nov. 2009	Human rights and counter-terrorism	Mary Robinson and Hina Jilani, members of independent panel of the International Commission of Jurists on the impact of counter-terrorism on human rights; UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; sanctions expert groups	Mexico
23 Mar. 2010	Institutional capacity building in the DRC	Roland Van de Geer, EU Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region; International Crisis Group; International Federation for Human Rights; Open Society Institute	

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
19 Oct. 2010	Women and peace and security: tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000) and maximizing its impact on the ground	USG for Peacekeeping Operations; Annette Musu Kiawu, Vice-Minister of Gender and Development of Liberia; Visaka Dharmadasa, Chair of the Association of War Affected Women and President of the Association of Parents of Servicemen Missing in Action (Sri Lanka); Betty Achan Ogwaro, Chair of Sudanese Women's Forum; PeaceWomen	Austria, Mexico, UK
8 July 2011	Transatlantic drug trafficking and its consequences on regions of transit	UN Office on Drugs and Crime	France
7 Feb. 2012	Human rights in the context of peacekeeping operations	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; heads of human rights components of MONUSCO, UNAMA, UNAMI, and UNMIL	Portugal, with the support of Togo (Council President)
8 Mar. 2012	Women's role in mediation and conflict resolution	Betty Bigombe, State Minister for Water Resources of Uganda; UN Special Adviser on Yemen; Shadia Marhaban, President of the Aceh Women's League	Portugal, UK
22 Mar. 2012	Syria	Paulo Pinheiro, Chair, and two other members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria established by the Human Rights Council;	Germany
20 Apr. 2012	Security sector reform in the DRC	Emmanuel Kabengele, Congolese Network for Security Sector Reform and Justice; Mvemba Dizolele, Eastern Congo Initiative; Marta Martinelli, Open Society Foundations	France
18 May 2012	Women and peace and security: gender practitioners deployed with UN peacekeeping operations	Gender advisers deployed with MINUSTAH, UNAMA, and UNOCI	Portugal
30 May 2012	Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution: Mediation, judicial settlement and justice	Malcolm Shaw, Senior Fellow at Lauterpacht Centre for International Law at University of Cambridge; Human Rights Watch	Azerbaijan
22 June 2012	Lord's Resistance Army	Head of the UN Office for Central Africa; Benoit Kinalegu, priest, and Angélique Namaika, both from Dungu, DRC	Portugal, UK
9 July 2012	Children and armed conflict, with a focus on accountability for persistent perpetrators	SRSO for Children and Armed Conflict; Cecile Aptel, Professor at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; NGO representative Bijaya Sainju of Nepal	France, Germany
12 Oct. 2012	Syria	Paulo Pinheiro, Chair, and Karen AbuZayd of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria established by the Human Rights Council; ASG for Human Rights	Portugal
4 Dec. 2012	Children and armed conflict: child protection advisors deployed with UN peacekeeping missions	SRSO for Children and Armed Conflict; ASG for Peacekeeping Operations; MONUSCO child protection advisor; UNMISS child protection advisor	Portugal
15 Feb. 2013	Security dimensions of climate change	UN Secretary-General; High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; Minister-in-assistance to the President of the Marshall Islands; Director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impacts Research; World Bank Vice-President for Sustainable Development	Pakistan, UK
17 May 2013	Women and peace and security: gender practitioners deployed with UN peacekeeping operations; S/2013/481	USG for Peacekeeping Operations; UNMISS gender protection adviser; MONUSCO senior gender adviser; MINUSTAH police adviser	Australia, Guatemala

Case Studies (con't)

'ARRIA-FORMULA' MEETINGS, 1992-2014

DATE	SUBJECT/DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS MENTIONED	INVITEE(S)	ORGANISER(S)
21 June 2013	Syria	Paulo Pinheiro, Chair, and Karen AbuZayd of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria established by the Human Rights Council	Australia
26 July 2013	Syrian National Coalition (SNC)	Ahmad Jarba, head of the SNC; Najid Ghadbian, SNC representative to the United States, and other SNC representatives	UK
1 Nov. 2013	Human rights and humanitarian situation in the the CAR	Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide; UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; ASG for Human Rights; Brigitte Balipou, legal expert from the CAR	France, Rwanda
13 Dec. 2013	Protection of journalists	Director-General of UNESCO; Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court; David Rohde, Investigative journalist for Thomson Reuters; Christophe Deloire, Director General of Reporters Without Borders; Frank La Rue, Special Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression; Anne-Marie Capomaccio, Radio France Internationale	France, Guatemala
17 January 2014	Women's participation in resolving the Syrian conflict	Representatives of the Syrian Women's League, Syrian Women's Network and the Syrian Women's Coalition for Democracy.	Luxembourg, UK

Informal Interactive Dialogues

Innovation and adaptability have been among the distinctive features of the Security Council. Some innovations take time to develop; some are invented literally on the spot. The informal interactive dialogue format is one of the working methods that emerged quite quickly.

Following the 14 July 2008 application filed by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) for an arrest warrant against President Omar Al-Bashir of Sudan, the Council came under considerable pressure to take on the issue in light of its prerogatives, under Article 16 of the Rome Statute of the ICC, to defer ICC proceedings. In February 2009, a delegation of the AU and the League of Arab States arrived in New York seeking to meet with the Council to discuss the matter. Some Council members were opposed to a formal meeting because of more general procedural concerns relating to appropriate formats for Council interaction with other international or regional organisations. Others pressed strongly to afford the visiting delegation some form of interaction. On 12 February 2009, with just hours advance notice, an event was held in a conference room (as opposed to the Council chamber), and the sign on the door proclaimed it was

an “informal interactive discussion”. The meeting had no outcome but was held at a sufficiently high level to be considered as adequate in terms of the protocol.

In the next few months, the Council further evolved the informal interactive format. There was strong political pressure in the early months of 2009 for discussing the humanitarian crisis caused by the military offensive against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam that had trapped tens of thousands of civilians in a remote area of Sri Lanka. The contentious point was that some members were strongly opposed to creating the appearance that the Security Council was being seized of the situation in Sri Lanka, something vigorously opposed by the government of Sri Lanka. On the other hand, most other members held the view that the Council could not be seen as ignoring the humanitarian crisis. The compromise was to address Sri Lanka under this new format, which would subsequently be called “informal interactive dialogue”. Four such meetings were held on Sri Lanka in rather quick succession, albeit with no outcomes and, in hindsight, no impact on resolving the conflict: 26 March, 22 April, 30 April and 5 June 2009.

Since then, the Council has met under the informal interactive dialogue format on more than 30 occasions. As is often the case

with different aspects of Council working methods, there is no official definition of this format. (Note 507 of 2010 contains a few references to this format but offers no definition.) The 2012 handbook on Security Council working methods defines the dialogues as “an informal private meeting of the Security Council members convened in order to hold an off-the-record discussion with one or more non-Council member states. The informal dialogues are presided over by the Council President and take place in a meeting room other than the Council Chamber or Consultations Room.” At the 30 November 2011 open debate on Council working methods, France offered the following description: “a new meeting format that allows [it] to better exchange views with members of the United Nations on situations that concern them directly. In that regard, the interactive dialogue format is sufficiently flexible to respond to several categories of need” (S/PV.6672). This is a useful working definition as it captures the key features that also distinguish this type of meeting from other formats, most notably from an “Arria-formula” meeting: dialogues tend to be situation-specific; their participants are officials, usually of high-level; and access is limited to Council members.

As with all informal Council meeting

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formats, no records are kept and research into the use of this working method presents certain challenges. Some but not all such meetings are reflected either on the monthly programme of work of the Council,

the assessments by former Presidents of the Council or the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. They have no outcomes but may lead to a Council pronouncement (on a media stakeout or as a

press statement). Table 6 seeks to compile all informal interactive dialogues to date, based on the sources mentioned above and interviews conducted by SCR.

TABLE 6: INFORMAL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES, 2009-2014

DATE HELD AND PRESIDENCY OF	TOPIC	INVITED PARTICIPANT(S)	COMMENTS/SOURCE
12 February 2009 Japan	Sudan: Preliminary exchange of views on the possible decision by the ICC against Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir	Joint delegation from the AU and the League of Arab States	Referred to in S/2009/138 (9 March 2009) as "informal interactive discussion" and in A/64/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009)
26 March 2009 Libya	Sri Lanka: Exchange of views on the humanitarian situation and security in the country	Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes	Referred to in S/2009/229 (30 April 2009) as "informal interactive discussion" and in A/64/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009)
22 April 2009 Mexico	Sri Lanka: Consideration of the humanitarian situation	Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Sri Lanka Vijay Nambiar (on his recent visit to the country) Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Catherine Bragg	Referred to in S/2009/353 (13 July 2009) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/64/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009) Following the meeting, the President made remarks to the press, expressing the Council's concern at the situation in Sri Lanka ("informal remarks to the press").
30 April 2009 Mexico	Sri Lanka	Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes (on his 25-27 April visit to the country)	Referred to in S/2009/353 (13 July 2009) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/64/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009) Following the meeting, the President made remarks to the press outlining the position of the Council members.
5 June 2009 Turkey	Sri Lanka	Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (on his recent visit to the country)	Referred to in S/2009/412 (11 August 2009) as "informal interactive discussion" and in A/64/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009)
22 March 2010 Gabon	Chad: On the UN Mission in the CAR and Chad (MINURCAT)	Permanent Representative of Chad	
5 May 2010 Lebanon	Central African Republic (CAR) and Chad: Exchange of views on the UN Mission in the CAR and Chad (MINURCAT)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General Youssef Mahmoud Ambassador Ahmad Allam-mi (Chad) Ambassador Fernand Poukre-Kono (CAR)	Referred to in S/2010/396 (15 July 2010) as "interactive discussion"

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TABLE 6: INFORMAL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES, 2009-2014

DATE HELD AND PRESIDENCY OF	TOPIC	INVITED PARTICIPANT(S)	COMMENTS/SOURCE
20 May 2010 Lebanon	CAR and Chad: Exchange of views about Chadian strategy to ensure the security of civilians in the east of the country	Special Representative of the President of Chad to MINURCAT General Oki Dagache	Referred to in S/2010/396 (15 July 2010) as "interactive discussion"
14 June 2010 Mexico	DPRK: on the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> vessel (in two separate segments)	Representative of the Republic of Korea and Representative of the Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group (first session) Representative of the DPRK (statement during the second session)	Referred to in S/2010/438 (17 September 2010) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/65/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2009-31 July 2010) The dialogue was held on the basis of the letters to the President of the Council from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea on 4 June and the Permanent Representative of the DPRK on 8 June. Following the meeting, the President made remarks to the press.
9 August 2010 Russia	CAR and Chad: Exchange of views on the consequences of the withdrawal of the UN Mission in the CAR and Chad (MINURCAT) from the CAR	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Francophone World of the CAR Antoine Gambi Ambassador Fernand Poudré-Kono (CAR) Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission country configuration of the CAR	Referred to in S/2010/501 (27 September 2010) as "interactive discussion"
21 October 2010 Uganda	CAR and Chad: On the <i>Détachement intégré de sécurité</i> sustainability plan	Special Representative of the President of Chad of the UN Mission in the CAR and Chad	Referred to in S/2010/668 (9 December 2010) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/66/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2010-31 July 2011)
10 December 2010 US	Liberia	Ambassador Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan), as Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed on his visit to Liberia from 7 to 15 November 2010 Ellen Margrethe Løj, the head of the UNMIL A representative of Liberia	PBC Liberia configuration website
2 February 2011 Brazil	Burundi	Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland) Ambassador Zacharie Gahutu (Burundi) Special Representative of the Secretary-General Karin Landgren	Referred to in A/66/2 (Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2010-31 July 2011) as an "informal interactive dialogue"
18 March 2011 China	Kenya and the ICC: On the proceedings of the ICC relating to Kenya	Ambassador Macharia Kamau (Kenya) Commissioner for Social Affairs of the AU Bience Gawanas	Referred to in S/2011/254 (18 April 2011) as "informal interactive dialogue" On Kenya's request (S/2011/116 , 4 March 2011)
15 June 2011 Gabon	Libya	AU High Level Ad-Hoc Committee on Libya	Referred to in the Council Programme of Work for June 2011

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TABLE 6: INFORMAL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES, 2009-2014

DATE HELD AND PRESIDENCY OF	TOPIC	INVITED PARTICIPANT(S)	COMMENTS/SOURCE
22 June 2011 Gabon	Sudan (Darfur): On the outcome of the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference held in Doha (27-31 May)	AU/UN Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur Djibrill Bassolé State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud	Referred to in S/2011/509 (9 September 2011) as "informal interactive meeting" and in A/66/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2010-31 July 2011) The Council adopted a press statement on 23 June calling on all parties to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace agreement as soon as possible on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (SC/10291).
19 July 2011 Germany	Eritrea: On sanctions against Eritrea	Representatives from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development	Referred to in S/2011/525 (29 August 2011) as "informal dialogue" and in A/66/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2010-31 July 2011) At the request of Eritrea
27 February 2012 Togo	Sudan-South Sudan: On the cessation of oil production and export and the question of the political will of both countries to resolve the problem and coexist peacefully	Chair of the AU High-level Implementation Panel Thabo Mbeki Special Envoy of the Secretary-General Haile Menkerios (videoconference) Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous	Referred to in S/2012/341 (6 September 2012) as "informal interactive dialogue"
17 April 2012 US	Sudan and South Sudan	Chair of the AU High-level Implementation Panel Thabo Mbeki Special Envoy of the Secretary-General Haile Menkerios	
7 May 2012 Azerbaijan	Guinea-Bissau	Special Representative of the Secretary General on Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) Foreign Minister of Guinea-Bissau Foreign Minister of Angola as current Chair of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP) ECOWAS Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security	Referred to in Council press statement SC/10640 (8 May 2012)
5 June 2012 China	Guinea-Bissau	Former Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau Carlos Gomez Júnior Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, representing the President of the Economic Community of West African States Permanent Representative of Angola, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries Permanent Representative of Brazil Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission Permanent Observer of the African Union to the UN	Referred to in S/2012/628 (29 August 2012) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/67/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2011-31 July 2012)

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TABLE 6: INFORMAL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES, 2009-2014

DATE HELD AND PRESIDENCY OF	TOPIC	INVITED PARTICIPANT(S)	COMMENTS/SOURCE
7 June 2012 China	Syria	Secretary-General of the League of Arab States Nabil el-Araby	Referred to in S/2012/628 (29 August 2012) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/67/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2011-31 July 2012)
15 June 2012 China	Mali	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso Djibril Bassolé A high-level delegation of ECOWAS composed, among others, of the President of ECOWAS Commission, Kadre Ouédraogo; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Djibril Bassolé; and the Permanent Representatives of Mali and Niger A delegation from the AU PSC	Referred to in S/2012/628 (29 August 2012) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/67/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2011-31 July 2012)
13 July 2012 Colombia	The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC): How the work of the PBC could be more effective and what the Security Council could do to obtain this objective	Chair of the PBC Ambassador Abulkalam Abdul Momen (Bangladesh) Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous A representative of the Peacebuilding Support Office, Ejeviome Otobo The Chairs of the Burundi configuration of the PBC (Permanent Representative of Switzerland), the Guinea configuration (Permanent Representative of Luxembourg), the Guinea-Bissau configuration (Permanent Representative of Brazil), the Liberia configuration (Permanent Representative of Sweden) and the Sierra Leone configuration (Permanent Representative of Canada) Representative of Japan, in his capacity as Chair of the Working Group on Lessons Learned of the PBC Representatives of Burundi, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone	Referred to in S/2012/629 (17 October 2012) and in A/67/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2011-31 July 2012)
9 August 2012 France	Sudan-South Sudan: On the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012)	Chairman of the High-level Implementation Panel of the AU, former President Thabo Mbeki (videoconference) Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan Haile Menkerios (videoconference)	Referred to in S/2012/953 (19 December 2012) as "Informal interactive dialogue" and in A/68/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013) Followed by consultations
29 August 2012 France	DRC	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rwanda, Louise Mukishiwabo	Referred to in S/2012/953 (19 December 2012) as "Informal interactive dialogue" and in A/68/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013)
29 August 2012 France	DRC	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the DRC Raymond Tshibanda N'tungumulongo	Referred to in S/2012/953 (19 December 2012) as "Informal interactive dialogue" and in A/68/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013)
29 August 2012 France	Syria	UN-Arab League Joint Special Representative for Syria Lakhdar Brahimi	

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TABLE 6: INFORMAL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES, 2009-2014

DATE HELD AND PRESIDENCY OF	TOPIC	INVITED PARTICIPANT(S)	COMMENTS/SOURCE
26 November 2012 India	Afghanistan	Chairman of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan, Salahuddin Rabbani	Referred to in S/2012/957 (20 December 2012) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/68/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013)
22 March 2013 Russia	UNDOF (troop-contributing countries (TCCs): To address concern of peacekeepers' safety	UNDOF TCCs	
27 March 2013	Sudan-South Sudan	Chair of the AU High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), Thabo Mbeki; Abdulsalami Alhaji Abubakar, a member of the AUHIP	Referred to in S/2013/380 (21 June 2013) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/68/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013)
26 April 2013 Rwanda	Post-conflict peacebuilding: On practical ways in which the Commission could assist the work of the Council	Chair of the PBC Commission Chairs of country-specific configurations Countries on the Commission's agenda Peacebuilding Support Office	Referred to in S/2013/382 (26 June 2013) as "informal interactive dialogue" and in A/68/2 (Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013)
7 May 2013 Togo	Libya and the ICC: On the admissibility challenges before the ICC and on the necessity for the protection and security of judges, the Prosecutor and staff of the ICC	Prosecutor of the ICC Fatou Bensouda	Referred to in S/2013/481 (29 October 2013) as "informal interactive dialogue"
23 May 2013 Togo	Kenya and the ICC: On the ICC proceedings against Kenyan nationals	Ambassador Kenya Macharia Kamau (Kenya)	Referred to in S/2013/481 (29 October 2013) as "informal interactive dialogue" Following a letter addressed to the Council
31 October 2013 Azerbaijan	Kenya and the ICC: On the AU request for deferral of the ICC cases	AU high-level contact group: Foreign Ministers of Ethiopia, Mauritania, Namibia and Uganda and the Deputy Foreign Minister of Burundi Foreign Minister of Kenya	

Sanctions Listing and Delisting

Over the years, UN sanctions have evolved from comprehensive sanctions against states to targeted sanctions on states and non-state entities, including individuals. Interrelated with changes in the targets of sanctions have been changes in the criteria and procedures under which they are designated for inclusion on the sanctions list (or listing) as well as the process for the removal of targets from the list (or delisting). (For more detail on Security Council sanctions overall, please refer to our 25 November 2013 *Special Research Report: UN Sanctions*.)

In the early 1990s when sanctions became a frequently used tool, the Council started experimenting with ways of limiting their generalised or unintended consequences and ensuring that they impacted only those parties whose behaviour the sanctions were supposed to change. Members started focusing their attention on the possibility of designing sanctions that would affect only certain areas of the economy and/or only specific players or decision makers.

In 1992, the Council attempted for the first time to target a specific group of individuals in a given country. Following the 22

December 1988 downing of a Pan American flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, the Council sought in resolution 748 to use sanctions against Libya, including financial asset freezes and travel restrictions on its diplomatic staff. In 1993, the Council added, in resolution 820, the freeze of governmental financial assets to the package of sanctions that had been imposed on Yugoslavia since 1991.

An important development occurred in the case of Haiti in resolution 917, adopted on 6 May 1994. Its paragraph 3 imposed a series of measures against several categories of individuals implicated in the 1991 military

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coup, expanding the economic sanctions and an arms embargo both of which had existed since 1993. Among the new measures, the Council included a worldwide asset freeze and travel ban on officers or employees of the Haitian military or the police and their immediate families, as well as the major participants in the coup and participants in the unconstitutional governments since, and their immediate families as well as those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families. What was particularly important for the development of the sanctions working methods was the realisation that naming a category of individuals for targeted sanctions was not enough. For these sanctions to be felt by their intended targets, the Council needed to go one step further and target these individuals by name. On 15 June 1994 the Council, through its 841 Haiti Sanctions Committee, adopted its first-ever list of specific individuals falling under the provisions of a Council sanctions regime (S/1997/1027).

During the next few years, the Council resorted to the tool of individually targeted sanctions on several occasions. Their use in the case of Angola was considered by many as a breakthrough that brought significant changes in the behaviour of the insurgent group *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola*. In 1998, the Secretary-General recommended the use of targeted sanctions in his report on “The Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,” stating that “greater use should be made of sanctions aimed at decision makers and their families, including the freezing of personal and organizational assets as well as restrictions on travel” (S/1998/318).

On 15 October 1999, the Council imposed sanctions on Afghanistan and the Taliban in resolution 1267, demanding that the Taliban turn over Osama bin Laden, who had been indicted in the US for masterminding the 7 August 1998 bombings of US embassies in Africa and other terrorist acts. The 1267 Afghanistan Sanctions Committee was established with no monitoring mechanism. The sanctions, which included an aviation ban and Taliban asset freeze, were largely symbolic due to the isolation of the country and the rudimentary shape of its aviation. In resolution 1333 of 19 December 2000, the Council expanded the range

of sanctions as well as their targets to also include individuals associated with Al-Qaida, an organisation never before mentioned in any Council resolutions. It asked the 1267 Committee to establish and maintain a list of individuals and entities associated with bin Laden and Al-Qaida.

A few months after the terrorist attacks in the US on 11 September 2001, resolution 1390 of 16 January 2002 significantly expanded the measures of resolution 1333. In particular, the sanctions, up until that point largely understood as applying to Afghanistan, were now to target individuals and entities anywhere in the world suspected of belonging to or being associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida or associated with bin Laden. Thus, measures that were initially of limited application, both geographically and in terms of targeted individuals, became applicable worldwide and to a loosely defined category of individuals and entities.

The key feature of resolution 1390 was the creation of the so-called consolidated list of individuals and entities suspected of terrorist links, to which the measures were to apply. The list eventually included nearly 500 names. The resolution mirrored the US measures imposed by the Executive Order of September 24, 2001, but lacked the US standards of evidence and lacked any remedies. Any member state could place an individual or organisation on the list, and if no member of the Security Council objected to the listing within a specified period of time (initially 48 hours, later extended to a week) the individual or organisation was placed under these measures. This procedure, soon to be labelled “listing”, had very vague criteria for placing names, no possibility of review or removal and a high degree of secrecy (for example, as to the identity of the member state requesting the listing).

Concerns about how individuals would be placed on the sanctions list and about the near-impossibility that they would ever be removed from the list emerged almost immediately, in particular from states, as cases of mistaken identity came to light in different locations. Several states—for example, Germany, Liechtenstein, Sweden, or Switzerland—undertook years-long efforts to get their citizens or residents, caught up in a Kafkaesque situation—delisted.

Initially, though, the Council, and especially the permanent members, resisted

modifying the guidelines of the 1267 Committee, maintaining that since the Council was not a judicial body, it did not have to have judicial or semi-judicial rules. The first small revision of the 1267 Committee’s working methods came on 29 July 2005 when a short questionnaire for member states wishing to place names on the list was appended to resolution 1617.

The growing number of concerns and the unwillingness of the Council to entertain improvements to the relevant working methods led to the unusual step of including the following recommendation in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit: “We also call upon the Security Council ... to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions” (A/RES/60/1).

A similar recommendation was included in the draft General Assembly resolution presented by the S-5 on 17 March 2006: “Where sanctions involve lists of individuals or entities, sanctions committees should establish procedures, reflecting standards of due process, to review the cases of those claiming to have been incorrectly placed or retained on such lists” (A/60/L.49).

Later in 2006, the Council took its first steps to modify its working methods pertaining to listing and delisting. On 19 December in resolution 1730, it created a Focal Point for Delisting—a dedicated staff member in the Secretariat—in order to facilitate communication during the delisting process. Furthermore, the annex of resolution 1730 established basic operational procedures for the process.

These changes to the working methods did not address all the concerns. The 1267 sanctions regime continued to be criticised by different actors. Arguments were put forward that individuals had been stripped of their freedom of movement, their assets and social benefits based on scant information and thus their due-process rights had been violated. Subsequently, the 1267 sanctions regime was challenged before several judicial bodies. These legal challenges seem to have created potential difficulties for member states to implement relevant Council resolutions at the national or regional level. In addition, the associated public outcry had raised questions regarding the legitimacy of Council sanctions as such.

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In 2008, the Council took its first steps to overhaul the 1267 sanctions regime (as of 31 March 2008, the 1267 Committee had 482 listings: 142 individuals for Taliban, 228 individuals for Al-Qaida and 112 entities for Al-Qaida). In resolution 1822 of 30 June 2008, the Council directed the 1267 Taliban/Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to review the consolidated list. This change probably came too slowly to stop the wave of legal challenges, and in 2009 the Council decided to revise its working methods relevant to the 1267 sanctions regime further.

In a major development, the Council adopted resolution 1904 on 17 December 2009, establishing the Office of the Ombudsman for its 1267 sanctions regime. Initially, the Ombudsman was mandated to receive delisting requests from petitioners and, after interacting within an established time frame with the petitioner, relevant states and organisations with regard to the request, present a comprehensive report to the Committee with the principal arguments concerning the specific delisting request.

The first (and current) mandate holder, Kimberly Prost, a former *ad litem* judge of the ICTY with 20 years of experience as a federal prosecutor in Canada, was appointed by the Secretary-General on 3 June 2010. The mandate of the Ombudsman was renewed and expanded significantly on 17 June 2011 in resolution 1989. Applying now only to Al-Qaida sanctions targets (Taliban-targeted sanctions were separated and moved to the 1988 Taliban Sanctions Committee), the resolution contained several innovations regarding the mandate of the Ombudsman. The office is now mandated to present the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee with observations and recommendations on the delisting requests received. Where the Ombudsman recommends retaining a listing, states continue to be bound to apply sanctions to the relevant individual unless the Committee submits a delisting request, which the Council must approve by consensus. Where the Ombudsman recommends delisting, sanctions cease to apply to that individual 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of the comprehensive report of the Ombudsman unless the Committee decides to the contrary by consensus. During that time period, a Committee member may request that a decision on delisting be brought before the Security Council. The same procedure applies when a delisting

request is made by the designating state. The mandate was last renewed (for 30 months) and further modified on 17 December 2012, when the Council adopted resolution 2083, which allows the Ombudsman to ask the 1267/1989 Committee to consider granting exemptions to individual petitioners to travel in order to meet with her if she is unable to travel to them. Resolution 2083 also sets up a process allowing the Focal Point mechanism created in resolution 1730 (2006) to receive applications—from individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida consolidated list—for travel and assets freeze exemptions that would then be considered by the 1267/1989 Committee.

Council Visiting Missions

A visiting mission has been a tool the Council has used—since it first travelled to Cambodia and Viet Nam on 26 June–14 July 1964—for a number of purposes, including preventive diplomacy, gathering first-hand information, supporting peace processes and mediation. Until the end of the Cold War, the Council undertook fewer than a dozen missions; in the period since, it has become a frequently resorted-to working method.

There is little guidance regarding Council travelling missions in the UN Charter or the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council. Missions have been deployed under the broad powers granted by Article 29 of the UN Charter, according to which the Council “may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions”. An examination of the 47 visiting missions by the Security Council since 1992 reveals a rich body of practices and working methods to pursue a wide range of goals and purposes.

Following elections in civil war-ravaged Angola, the Council decided through a 6 October 1992 presidential statement (S/24623) “to send to Angola, as quickly as possible, an *ad hoc* commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the peace agreements” and indeed sent a delegation from 11–14 October. Few details of this mission are known as it left no written report, besides the fact that it reported to Council members in consultations on 20 October.

By the time the Council sent its next mission, this time to the war-torn former Yugoslavia, the approach was less *ad hoc*. On 16 April 1993 the Council adopted resolution 819, in which it expressed its deep alarm

over the deteriorating situation in and near Srebrenica and indicated its decision to send a mission as soon as possible to ascertain the situation and report back to the Council. Ambassador Diego Arria (Venezuela) led the 22–27 April 1993 visiting mission, which also included France, Hungary, Pakistan and Russia. The mission visited several locations, including Sarajevo and Srebrenica. The broad mandate of the mission, set out in resolution 819, was fact-finding and reporting back to the Council, while the terms of reference for the visit were left to the delegation itself. The process was remarkably fast: resolution 819 was adopted on 16 April, the visiting mission took place from 22–27 April and its 19-page mission report was issued on 30 April.

The next six missions, undertaken in rather quick succession in 1994 and 1995, were all to Africa. They were led, with one exception, by African Council members and included between four and nine Council members. The intention to undertake the 7–12 August 1994 trip to Mozambique in support of the implementation of a peace agreement was first signalled in a presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/35) and subsequently agreed in consultations. While the delegation was already travelling in Africa, the Council, during consultations, decided to deploy four of the members of the travelling mission to Burundi, in light of the serious crisis following the assassination of President Cyprien Ntaryamira, whose plane had been shot down over Kigali, Rwanda, on 6 April 1994. The Council followed up with an additional visiting mission on 10–13 February 1995 to Burundi and Rwanda, with Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria) in the lead. Among the purposes of the mission was to convey support for the governments and for the processes of national reconciliation and to signal rejection of all attempts to destabilise the region. In Rwanda the mission focused also on the problem of refugees and on issues of justice and accountability. The Council next deployed a 26–27 October 1994 visiting mission to Somalia to address the future of the UN presence there and a 3–9 June 1995 mission to Western Sahara to accelerate the implementation of the settlement plan.

After a four-year hiatus, the 8–12 September 1999 visiting mission to Indonesia and East Timor shows the Council acting quickly and effectively. In light of the widespread violence following the results of the

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Council-authorized referendum in which East Timor overwhelmingly opted for independence from Indonesia, a five-member Council delegation was dispatched to stress to Indonesia that the outcome of the referendum must be respected and that the international community looked forward to working with the government of Indonesia in bringing East Timor to independence. The delegation visited the devastated and still-not-entirely calm capital of East Timor, Dili, and while in Jakarta also met with Xanana Gusmão, the resistance leader and future president of Timor-Leste, who at the time was serving a 20-year prison sentence. The Council dispatched a second visiting mission to Timor-Leste on 9-17 November 2000 to review progress and emphasise its ongoing engagement.

The US became the first permanent member to lead a visiting mission with the 4-8 May 2000 trip to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea and Ethiopia. The UK followed suit with the 7-14 October 2000 visiting mission to Sierra Leone, while France did so with the 15-26 May 2001 mission to the DRC and Burundi. The 16-18 June 2001 trip to Kosovo led by Bangladesh was the first in which all 15 Council members participated, a practice that has since become the norm with some exceptions, as when the Council has dispatched so-called mini-missions or when Russia did not participate in

the 20-29 June 2004 mission to West Africa. On one occasion, the chairman of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan), was dispatched alone to Ethiopia and Eritrea on 6-9 November 2005 in an effort to salvage the UN Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia. There have also been two joint missions undertaken with representatives of the Economic and Social Council, the 27-28 June 2003 mission to Guinea-Bissau and the 13-16 April 2005 mission to Haiti. Some missions involved multiple destinations with different leads for different segments, following the example set during the 26 June to 5 July 2003 trip to West Africa co-led by the UK and Mexico.

For several years the Council made a point of visiting situations of high concern repeatedly. Such was the case with Burundi (1994, 1995, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005), Rwanda (1995, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009), Timor-Leste (1999, 2000, 2007, 2012), Kosovo (2000, 2001, 2002, 2007), Liberia (2003, 2004, 2009, 2012) and Sierra Leone (2000, 2003, 2004, 2012). The situation with the most Council visits is the DRC. Between 2000 and 2010, the Council visited the DRC every year. After an intermission of more than three years, the Council returned to the DRC on its 3-9 October 2013 visiting mission.

Several patterns have emerged recently in the way the Council uses travelling missions.

One has to do with timing: in the first several years it seems that the decision to undertake the mission, the actual visit and the subsequent publication of the relevant report happened in quick succession. The reports, in particular, were literally written on the flight back and were published just days after the Council delegation returned to New York. More recently, the whole process has tended to be much slower and less efficient. It usually takes several weeks and sometimes months for Council members to agree on the destination, duration and the timing of a visiting mission, with some mission reports coming out a year or more after the visit took place.

Because of the significant lapses of time that at present usually separate the first suggestion for a visiting mission and the actual deployment of the mission, Council missions seemed to have lost much of their preventive or even reactive edge and mostly have become information-gathering exercises.

Overall, however, the variety and changeability of the visiting missions over the years suggest that this remains a very flexible tool for the Council, and that it is up to the ingenuity of Council members in general, and the missions' lead(s) in particular, as to how to add the most value to the missions themselves to favourably impact the situations on the agenda of the Council.

TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Angola	11-14 October 1992	N/A	Ad hoc commission composed of Cape Verde, Morocco, Russia, US	<p>S/24623 (6 October 1992) was a presidential statement that included its decision to send an ad hoc commission to Angola.</p> <p>S/24639 (8 October 1992) included the composition of the mission.</p> <p>S/24683 (20 October 1992) was a press statement following an oral report in consultations on 19 October on the mission to Angola.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22-27 April 1993	Ambassador Diego Arria (Venezuela)	France, Hungary, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia	<p>S/RES/819 (16 April 1993) indicated the decision to send a mission of members of the Security Council to assess the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>S/25700 (30 April 1993) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.3208 (6 May 1993) was the meeting during which resolution 824 (1993) was adopted.</p> <p>S/RES/824 (6 May 1993) welcomed the report of the Security Council mission and in particular its recommendations concerning safe areas and established safe areas in Bosnia and related UNPROFOR responsibilities.</p>

Also Zagreb and Split (Croatia) and Belgrade (FRY)

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TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Mozambique	7–12 August 1994	Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)	Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Oman, Russia, US	<p>S/PRST/1994/35 (19 July 1994) indicated the Council's intention to consider sending a mission to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement.</p> <p>S/1994/931 (4 August 1994) transmitted the guidelines of the mission and its composition.</p> <p>S/1994/1009 (29 August 1994) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PRST/1994/51 (7 September 1994) – among others – noted with appreciation the report and oral briefing of the mission it sent to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement.</p>
Burundi	13–14 August 1994	Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)	Czech Republic, Russia, US	<p>S/1994/1039 (7 September 1994) was the report of the mission.</p>
Somalia <i>Also Nairobi (Kenya)</i>	26–27 October 1994	Ambassador Colin Keating (New Zealand)	China, France, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, US	<p>S/RES/946 (30 September 1994) expressed the Council's readiness to consider sending a mission to Somalia.</p> <p>S/1994/1245 (3 November 1994) was the report of the mission.</p>
Burundi	10–11 February 1995	Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)	China, Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, US	<p>S/1995/112 (6 February 1995) included the terms of reference (ToRs) of the mission to Burundi and Rwanda and its composition.</p> <p>S/1995/163 (28 February 1995) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.3506 (9 March 1995) was the meeting during which S/PRST/1995/10 was adopted.</p> <p>S/PRST/1995/10 (9 March 1995) – among others – welcomed the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the mission.</p>
Rwanda	12–13 February 1995	Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria)	China, Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, US	<p>S/1995/112 (6 February 1995) included the ToRs of the mission to Burundi and Rwanda and its composition.</p> <p>S/1995/164 (28 February 1995) was the report of the mission.</p>
Western Sahara <i>Including Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tindouf and Laayoune</i>	3–9 June 1995	Ambassador Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana)	Argentina, France, Honduras, Oman, US	<p>S/RES/995 (26 May 1995) decided to send a mission of the Council to the region with a view to accelerating the implementation of the Settlement Plan.</p> <p>S/1995/431 (30 May 1995) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/1995/498 (20 June 1995) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.3550 (30 June 1995) was the meeting during which resolution 1002 was adopted.</p> <p>S/RES/1002 (30 June 1995) – among others – endorsed the recommendations of the mission of the Council concerning the identification process and other aspects of the Settlement Plan, described in paragraphs 41 to 53 of its report.</p>

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TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
East Timor (Dili) and Indonesia (Jakarta)	8–12 September 1999	Ambassador Martin Andjaba (Namibia)	Malaysia, Netherlands, Slovenia, UK	<p>S/1999/946 (5 September 1999) was a letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General informing him about the Council's decision to dispatch a mission.</p> <p>S/1999/972 (6 September 1999) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/1999/976 (14 September 1999) was the report of the mission.</p>
Kosovo	27–29 April 2000	Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Argentina, Canada, China, Jamaica, Malaysia, Russia, Ukraine	<p>S/2000/320 (14 April 2000) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2000/363 (29 April 2000) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.4138 (11 May 2000) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to Kosovo.</p>
DRC <i>Also Brussels (Belgium), Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe</i>	3–8 May 2000	Ambassador Richard Holbrooke (US)	France, Mali, Namibia, the Netherlands, Tunisia, UK	<p>S/2000/344 (24 April 2000) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2000/416 (11 May 2000) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.4143 and Resumption 1 (17 May 2000) was a briefing on the mission's report.</p>
Ethiopia and Eritrea	8–10 May 2000	Ambassador Richard Holbrooke (US)	France, Mali, Namibia, the Netherlands, Tunisia, UK	<p>S/2000/392 (7 May 2000) included the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2000/413 (11 May 2000) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.4142 (12 May 2000) was the adoption of resolution 1297 (2000) under the agenda "Security Council Special Mission visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia, 9-10 May 2000".</p>
Sierra Leone <i>Also Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Liberia</i>	7–14 October 2000	Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock (UK)	Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Jamaica, Mali, the Netherlands, Russia, Ukraine, US	<p>S/2000/886 (20 September 2000) included the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2000/992 (16 October 2000) was the report of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.4216 (3 November 2000) was the adoption of S/PRST/2000/31 under the agenda "Report of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone".</p> <p>S/PRST/2000/31 (3 November 2000) welcomed the recommendations made in the mission's report.</p>
East Timor and Indonesia	9–17 November 2000	Ambassador Martin Andjaba (Namibia)	Argentina, Malaysia, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, US	<p>S/2000/1030 (25 October 2000) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.4206 (12 October 2000) was the communiqué of the private meeting of the Council with Alwi Shihab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, on the mission to Indonesia to be dispatched in November.</p> <p>S/PV.4228 (20 November 2000) was the communiqué of the private meeting of the Council during which Ambassador Martin Andjaba introduced the mission's report.</p> <p>S/2000/1105 (21 November 2000) was the report of the mission.</p>

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TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
The Great Lakes region: South Africa (Johannesburg and Pretoria), DRC (Kinshasa), Angola (Luanda), Zambia (Lusaka), Burundi (Bujumbura), Tanzania (Dar es Salaam), Rwanda (Kigali) and Uganda (Kampala)	15–26 May 2001	Ambassador Jean-David Levitte (France)	China, Colombia, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, US	<p>S/2001/408 (25 April 2001) included the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2001/521 (29 May 2001) and Add.1 (30 May 2001) included the mission's report and its annexes.</p> <p>S/PV.4323 and Resumption 1 (30 May 2001) was a briefing on the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region.</p>
Kosovo <i>Also Belgrade (FRY)</i>	16–18 June 2001	Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	All 15 members	<p>S/2001/482 (15 May 2001) included the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2001/600 (19 June 2001) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4331 (19 June 2001) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to Kosovo.</p>
Ethiopia and Eritrea	21–25 February 2002	Ambassador Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)	All 15 members	<p>S/PRST/2002/1 (16 January 2002) confirmed the Council's intention to send a mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea in February 2002.</p> <p>S/2002/129 (31 January 2002) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2002/205 (27 February 2002) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4485 (6 March 2002) was the presentation of the mission's report.</p>
The Great Lakes region: South Africa (Johannesburg and Pretoria), Zimbabwe (Harare), DRC (Kinshasa and Kisangani), Angola (Luanda), Uganda (Kampala), Tanzania (Dar es Salaam), Burundi (Bujumbura) and Rwanda (Kigali).	27 April–7 May 2002	Ambassador Jean-David Levitte (France)	All 15 members	<p>S/2002/430 (17 April 2002) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2002/537 (13 May 2002) and Add.1 (14 May 2002) were the mission's report and its annexes.</p> <p>S/PV.4532 (14 May 2002) was the presentation of the Security Council mission's report.</p>
Kosovo and Belgrade (FRY)	14–17 December 2002	Ambassador Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)	All 15 members	<p>S/2002/1271 (21 November 2002) included the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2002/1376 (19 December 2002) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4676 (19 December 2002) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to Kosovo and Belgrade.</p>

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Central Africa: South Africa (Pretoria), Angola (Luanda), DRC (Kinshasa and Bunia), Burundi (Bujumbura), Rwanda (Kigali), Tanzania (Dar es Salaam) and Uganda (Entebbe)	7-16 June 2003	Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)	All 15 members	<p>S/2003/558 (21 May 2003) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2003/653 (17 June 2003) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4775 (18 June 2003) was a briefing on the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4794 (25 July 2003) was the briefing during which the Council adopted.</p> <p>S/PRST/2003/12 (25 July 2003) endorsed the recommendations of the missions to Central Africa and West Africa.</p>
West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Sierra Leone	26 June- 5 July 2003	Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock (UK) Ambassador Adolfo Aguilar Zinser (Mexico) led the mission in Guinea-Bissau	All 15 members	<p>S/2003/525 (5 May 2003) included the ToRs for a mission originally planned for late May.</p> <p>S/2003/688 (7 July 2003) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4785 (9 July 2003) was the presentation of the mission's report by the lead of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.4794 (25 July 2003) was the briefing during which the Council adopted.</p> <p>S/PRST/2003/12 (25 July 2003) endorsed the recommendations of the missions to Central Africa and West Africa.</p>
Afghanistan	31 October-7 November 2003	Ambassador Gunter Pleuger (Germany)	All 15 members	<p>S/2003/930 (1 October 2003) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2003/1074 (11 November 2003) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.4855 (11 November 2003) was the briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan.</p>
West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone	20-29 June 2004	Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry (UK)	14 members: Russia did not participate	<p>S/2004/491 (15 June 2004) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2004/525 (2 July 2004) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5000 (30 June 2004) was the briefing on the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5005 (16 July 2004) was the presentation of the mission's report.</p>
Central Africa: Rwanda (Kigali), DRC (Kinshasa and Bukavu), Burundi (Bujumbura) and Uganda (Entebbe)	21-25 November 2004 <i>Followed the meetings of the Council in Nairobi on 18-19 November</i>	Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)	All 15 members	<p>S/2004/891 (8 November 2004) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/2004/934 (30 November 2004) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5091 (30 November 2004) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Central Africa.</p> <p>S/PV.5096 (8 December 2004) was a presentation of the mission's report.</p>

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Haiti	13-16 April 2005	Ambassador Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg (Brazil)	All 15 members	<p>S/2005/220 (31 March 2005) included the ToRs.</p> <p>SC/8354 (8 April 2005) was a press release on the Council's mission.</p> <p>S/2005/235 (11 April 2005) included the composition of the mission;</p> <p>SC/8360 (15 April 2005) was a press statement by the lead of the Security Council mission to Haiti on the murder of a MINUSTAH member in Cité Soleil, Port-au-Prince.</p> <p>S/PV.5164 (20 April 2005) was a briefing by the lead of the Council's mission to Haiti.</p> <p>S/2005/302 (6 May 2005) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5178 (13 May 2005) was the presentation of the mission's report.</p>
Central Africa: DRC (Kinshasa, Mbuji-Mayi and Kamina), Burundi (Bujumbura), Rwanda (Kigali), Uganda (Entebbe) and Tanzania (Dar es Salaam)	4-11 November 2005	Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)	All 15 members	<p>S/2005/682 (27 October 2005) included the ToRs and the composition of the mission.</p> <p>S/2005/716 (14 November 2005) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5305 (15 November 2005) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Central Africa.</p> <p>S/PV.5315 (6 December 2005) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa.</p>
Ethiopia and Eritrea	6-9 November 2005	Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan), in his capacity as Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations	Japan	<p>S/2005/694 (2 November 2005) included the ToRs and the composition of the mission</p> <p>S/2005/723 (16 November 2005) was the mission's report.</p>
Sudan and Chad <i>Also the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)</i>	4-10 June 2006	Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry (UK)	All 15 members	<p>S/2006/341 (26 May 2006) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5462 (15 June 2006) was the briefing by the leads of the Council mission to Sudan, Chad and the AU Headquarters.</p> <p>S/2006/433 (22 June 2006) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5478 (29 June 2006) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to the Sudan and Chad.</p>
DRC	10-12 June 2006	Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)	Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Japan, Peru, Slovakia, Tanzania, US	<p>S/2006/344 (30 May 2006) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5466 (16 June 2006) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to the DRC.</p> <p>S/2006/434 (22 June 2006) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5482 (6 July 2006) was the presentation of the report of the mission on the electoral process in the DRC.</p>

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Afghanistan	11–16 November 2006	Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan)	Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Qatar, Russia, Slovakia, UK, US	<p>S/2006/875 (9 November 2006) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5570 (22 November 2006) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan.</p> <p>S/2006/935 (4 December 2006) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5581 (7 December 2006) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan.</p>
Kosovo <i>Also Belgrade (Serbia), Brussels (Belgium), Vienna (Austria)</i>	25–28 April 2007	Ambassador Johan Verbeke (Belgium)	All 15 members	<p>S/2007/220 (19 April 2007) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5672 (2 May 2007) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue.</p> <p>S/2007/256 (4 May 2007) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5673 (10 May 2007) was a presentation of the report of the Security Council mission on the Kosovo issue.</p>
Africa: Ethiopia (Addis Ababa), Sudan (Khartoum), Ghana (Accra), Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan), DRC (Kinshasa)	14–21 June 2007	Addis Ababa, Accra and Khartoum: Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry (UK) and Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo (South Africa) DRC: Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France) Côte d'Ivoire: Ambassador Jorge Voto-Bernales (Peru)	All 15 members	<p>S/2007/347 (11 June 2007) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5706 (26 June 2007) was a briefing by the leads of the Council's mission to Africa in June.</p> <p>S/2007/421 and Corr.1 (11 July 2007) were the mission's report and its corrigendum containing the joint communiqué from the 16 June 2007 meeting with the AU PSC.</p> <p>S/PV.5717 (16 July 2007) was the report of the Security Council mission to Africa.</p>
Timor-Leste	24–30 November 2007	Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo (South Africa)	China, Indonesia, Russia, Slovakia, US	<p>S/2007/647 (31 October 2007) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5791 (6 December 2007) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste.</p> <p>S/2007/711 (6 December 2007) was the mission's report.</p> <p>S/PV.5801 (13 December 2007) was the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste.</p>
Africa: Djibouti (on Somalia), Sudan, Chad, the DRC and Côte d'Ivoire	31 May–10 June 2008	Somalia and Sudan: Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo (South Africa) and Ambassador John Sawers (UK) Chad and the DRC: Ambassador Jean-Maurice Ripert (France) Côte d'Ivoire: Ambassador Michel Kafando (Burkina Faso)	All 15 members	<p>S/2008/347 (30 May 2008) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.5915 (18 June 2008) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to Africa.</p> <p>S/2008/460 (15 July 2008) was the mission's report.</p>

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TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Afghanistan	21–28 November 2008	Ambassador Terzi di Sant'Agata (Italy)	All 15 members	<p>S/2008/708 (14 November 2008) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.6031 (4 December 2008) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Afghanistan.</p> <p>S/2008/782 (12 December 2008) was the mission's report.</p>
Haiti	11–14 March 2009	Ambassador Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica)	All 15 members	<p>S/2009/139 (10 March 2009) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.6093 (19 March 2009) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Haiti.</p> <p>S/2009/175 (3 April 2009) was the mission's report.</p>
Africa: African Union (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia); Rwanda (Kigali) and DRC (Goma and Kinshasa); and Liberia (Monrovia)	14–21 May 2009	<p>Addis Ababa: Ambassador John Sawers (UK) and Ambassador Ruhakana Rugunda (Uganda)</p> <p>Rwanda: Ambassador John Sawers (UK)</p> <p>DRC: Ambassador Jean-Maurice Ripert (France)</p> <p>Liberia: Ambassador Susan Rice (US)</p>	All 15 members	<p>S/2009/243 (12 May 2009) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.6131 (28 May 2009) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to Africa.</p> <p>S/2009/303 (11 June 2009) was the mission's report, which contained the communiqué of 16 May 2009 from the consultative meeting between the members of the Security Council and the PSC.</p>
DRC	13–16 May 2010	Ambassador Gérard Araud (France)	All 15 members	<p>S/2010/187 (14 April 2010) included the composition and ToRs for a mission originally scheduled for 16–20 April 2010.</p> <p>S/2010/187/Add.1 (4 May 2010) included the composition for the mission rescheduled for 13–16 May 2010.</p> <p>S/PV.6317 (19 May 2010) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to DRC.</p> <p>S/2010/288 (30 June 2010) was the mission's report.</p>
Afghanistan	21–24 June 2010	Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan (Turkey)	All 15 members	<p>S/2010/325 (14 June 2010) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission to Afghanistan.</p> <p>S/2010/564 (1 November 2010) was the mission's report.</p>
Uganda and Sudan	4–10 October 2010	<p>Uganda: Ambassador Ruhakana Rugunda (Uganda)</p> <p>Sudan: Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (UK) and Ambassador Susan Rice (US)</p>	All 15 members	<p>S/2010/509 (4 October 2010) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission.</p> <p>S/PV.6397 (14 October 2010) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to Uganda and Sudan.</p> <p>S/2011/7 (7 January 2011) was the mission's report.</p>

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TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Africa: AU (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Sudan (Khartoum, Wau, Juba, Malau, Jebel Kujur way station) and Kenya (Nairobi) on Somalia	19–26 May 2011	Addis Ababa: Ambassador Gérard Araud (France) Sudan: Ambassador Susan Rice (US) and Ambassador Vitaly Churkin (Russia) Nairobi: Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (UK) and Ambassador Baso Sangqu (South Africa)	All 15 members	S/2011/319 (18 May 2011) included the composition and ToRs of the mission. S/PV.6546 (6 June 2011) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to Africa. S/2013/221 (8 April 2013) was the mission's report.
Haiti	13–16 February 2012	Ambassador Susan Rice (US)	14 members: China was unable to join the mission	S/2012/82 (8 February 2012) included the composition and ToRs of the mission. S/PV.6724 (28 February 2012) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Haiti. S/2012/534 (11 July 2012) was the mission's report.
West Africa: Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and the Economic Community of West African States, Sierra Leone	19–23 May 2012	Liberia: Ambassador Susan Rice (US) and Ambassador Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) Côte d'Ivoire: Ambassador Gérard Araud (France) and Ambassador Kodjo Menan (Togo); Sierra Leone: Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (UK) and Ambassador Baso Sangqu (South Africa)	All 15 members	S/2012/344 (18 May 2012) included the composition and TORs of the mission. S/PV.6777 (31 May 2012) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to West Africa. S/2011/350 (8 June 2011) contained the communiqué of the consultative meeting between members of the Security Council and the PSC. Mission report was not yet available at press time.
Timor-Leste	3–6 November 2012	Ambassador Baso Sangqu (South Africa)	Azerbaijan, India, Pakistan, Portugal, Togo	S/2012/793 (31 October 2012) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission. S/PV.6858 (12 November 2012) was a briefing by the lead of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste. S/2012/889 (28 November 2012) was the mission's report.
Yemen (Sana'a)	27 January 2013	Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (UK) and Ambassador Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)	All 15 members	S/2013/61 (25 January 2013) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission. S/PV.6916 (7 February 2013) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to Yemen. S/2013/173 (19 March 2013) was the mission's report.

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TABLE 7: SECURITY COUNCIL VISITING MISSIONS, 1992-2014

DESTINATION	DATES	LEAD(S)	PARTICIPANTS	UN DOCUMENTS
Africa: DRC (Kinshasa and Goma), Rwanda (Kigali and Mutobo demobilisation camp for former FDLR combatants), Uganda (Kampala), African Union Headquarters (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)	3–9 October 2013	DRC: Counsellor Alexis Lamek (France) and Ambassador Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) Rwanda: Ambassador Samantha Power (US) Uganda: Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (UK) African Union: Ambassador Agshin Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan) and Ambassador Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda)	All 15 members	S/2013/579 (27 September 2013) included the composition and the ToRs of the mission. S/2013/611 (14 October 2013) was a letter from Rwanda transmitting the joint communiqué of the seventh annual joint consultative meeting between members of the Council and the Peace and Security Council of the AU. S/PV.7045 (21 October 2013) was a briefing by the leads of the Security Council mission to Africa. Mission was report not yet available at press time.
Mali (Bamako and Mopti)	1-3 February 2014	Ambassador Gérard Araud (France) Ambassador Banté Mangaral (Chad)	All 15 members	S/2014/72 (30 January 2014) included the composition and the ToRs of the missions. S/PV.7120 (26 February 2014) was a briefing on the Security Council visit to Mali. Mission Report was not available at press time.

Security Council Press Statements

The only mode for communicating Council decisions or views that is recognised in the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council is a resolution. Yet over the years, the Council has developed two additional and now frequently used formats for the purpose of communicating its decisions or commenting on developments: presidential statements and press statements. Both existed in early Council practice, but they were infrequent until the early 1990s. Before then, most Council decisions were contained in resolutions and information about Council members' views was accessible through observing the debates and in meetings records published by the UN. As the Council started to conduct a considerable amount of its work in closed consultations, thus becoming much less accessible to outsiders, it saw that it would be useful to resort to other written formats for messaging and informing on its work.

Presidential statements have been issued as Council documents, and over the years have acquired the status of formal Council decisions. In the 1990s, they were initially issued as letters from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, asking him “to circulate as a document of the Security Council the text of the following

statement which I, in my capacity as president of the Council, made to the press”. Later on, they took the form of a note by the President transmitting a statement made on behalf of Council members. These were issued as consecutive documents of the Security Council. In the note by the President of 30 June 1993 on various aspects of Council documentation, the Secretariat was asked to start, as of 1 January 1994, issuing presidential statements by the Council in an annual series using the prefix “S/PRST/” and to list all such statements in the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (S/26015).

Press statements issued in writing were rare in Council practice during the 1990s (this should not be confused with press releases containing comments made to the press by the President of the Council, which were routinely issued by the UN, particularly in the pre-Internet era). But on 8 March 2000 (International Women’s Day), the Council issued what may be one of its most seminal press statements to date—the first-ever Council pronouncement on women and peace and security (SC/6816). The initial plan had apparently been to adopt a presidential statement, but due to the opposition of some Council members, a tactical decision was made to instead have the President

of the Council read a statement during the noon UN media briefing. Later that year, the Council adopted resolution 1325, referencing the press statement and reiterating one of its recommendations regarding the need for specialised training on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations. A year later, the Council issued 62 press statements.

Press statements have been issued for a number of purposes, which can be loosely grouped in the following categories:

- purely factual, usually very short statements about a specific development in the work of the Council. These statements disappeared almost completely after media stakeout appearances by Council members started being archived on the UN website (2003 was the first full year);
- statements involving sanctions-related matters (nowadays rare because all sanctions committees now issue their own press releases);
- statements related to a specific event, such as a terrorist act, violence against UN personnel, a natural disaster or the death of a head of state or other prominent personality (their annual numbers vary sharply depending on events, peaking at more

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TABLE 8: SECURITY COUNCIL OUTCOMES, 1996-2013

YEAR	RESOLUTIONS	PRSTS	PRESS STATEMENTS
1996	57	49	1
1997	54	57	0
1998	73	38	1
1999	65	34	1
2000	50	41	2
2001	52	39	62
2002	68	42	108
2003	67	30	85
2004	59	48	50
2005	71	67	55
2006	87	59	37
2007	56	50	46
2008	65	48	47
2009	48	35	37
2010	59	30	53
2011	66	22	74
2012	53	29	78
2013	47	22	86

The table compares the number of press statements with the number of resolutions and presidential statements adopted each year since 1996 (the year when Security Council press releases started being archived in the overall UN press releases collection on the UN website). It should be noted that the numbers may differ from those on the Security Council website as we included only those press releases that contained messages other than merely factual information about the work of the Council.

than 50 in 2013); and

- statements with political messages, issued when time is of the essence, or on the occasion of a briefing, an election (forthcoming or successfully held) or an international conference on an issue on the agenda of the Council.

It appears that for certain issues, press statements (as opposed to other pronouncements) have become a routine practice (for example, the Iraq-Kuwait missing persons and property issues or the work of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia).

Finally, there is the category that could be described as press statements that differ from presidential statements (and in a few cases, one could argue, even resolutions) only by the way in which they were made

public. These complex press statements have appeared annually since 2000, with 2003, 2004 and the period since late 2010 onwards accounting for the bulk.

It is probably fair to say that in most cases the Council opts for a complex press statement rather than a more formal format when there is an inability (either actual or anticipated) to reach agreement among Council members to adopt a formal pronouncement (presidential statements and press statements are consensus documents and are not voted on). On several occasions, the trade-off appears to have been between content and format. Occasionally, the authors of a particular statement would start with a more formal format as a matter of tactics and ultimately agree to a press statement in an effort to preserve the substance.

Certain sensitive situations on the

Council's agenda have sometimes been addressed mostly by press statements. Such has been the case of Guinea-Bissau or Côte d'Ivoire (late 2010 through late March 2011) as well as the Central African Republic since late 2012 and during most of 2013. Sudan and South Sudan, starting in mid-2011 until December 2013, is another example (with one press statement taking more than six months to get approved). Occasionally, the Council has requested a report, which otherwise might not have been possible in a formal request, through a press statement. (The 2011 request for a Secretary-General's report assessing the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army is an example.) In some cases, a press statement was the only pronouncement the Council could agree on with respect to a situation (as was the case with Fiji, twice, in 2006).

When a press statement is made, it is usually read to the media by the President of the Council and then issued as a Security Council press release by the Department of Public Information with a symbol SC and a consecutive number. But the UN document archival symbol does not distinguish press statements of the Council from all the other press releases concerning the Council. Since 1996, the first full year when press releases were electronically archived, the overall number of Council press releases has always been much higher than the overall number of press statements archived. The overall number of press releases ranged from about 150 to more than 670 a year during the 1996-2013 period while the number of archived press statements ranged from zero to slightly more than 100 annually in the same period. Some but not all press statements are referenced in the monthly "Assessments of the Work of the Security Council" presented by the outgoing President of the Council, and only some are referred to in the reports of the Secretary-General. In the last several years, the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly has listed the overall number of press statements and, more recently, has described the press statements under "Other Council Work" on a given topic.

The absence of a clear definition for the formal standing of press statements seems to allow the Council a certain degree of flexibility or "constructive ambiguity". One could argue that in some situations if it were not for this working method, the Council would have remained silent, as was often the case during the Cold War.

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Researching and accessing press statements presents some challenges. Before 29 June 2001, when the Council issued a note by the President (S/2001/640) requesting that the Secretariat issue all its press statements as UN press releases, it appears that some but not all press statements were issued in writing. Tracing past press statements has become easier since 2001 as they started being archived on the Security Council website. They are not available, however, in the Official Documents System (ODS) electronic data base and, unlike the documents on ODS which are in all six working languages of the UN, are published only in English and French.

The Veto and the Procedural Vote

Beyond permanency itself, the veto power is probably the most significant distinction between permanent and non-permanent members in the UN Charter. Article 27 (3) of the Charter establishes that to be adopted, all substantive decisions of the Council must be made with “the concurring votes of the permanent members”. The veto is among the topics most frequently raised in the context of working methods discussions (it has been addressed by an increasing number of members speaking at the annual working methods debates).

Permanent members use the veto to defend their national interests, to uphold a tenet of their foreign policy or, in some cases, promote a single issue of particular importance to a state. Since 16 February 1946—when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) cast the first veto on a draft resolution regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Syria (S/PV.23)—the veto has been recorded 272 times. In total, 227 draft resolutions or parts thereof have been vetoed. (At this writing, the veto was most recently employed on 15 March 2014 by Russia on a draft resolution [S/2014/189] declaring as invalid a referendum on the status of Crimea in Ukraine scheduled for 16 March and calling for a peaceful resolution to the dispute.) The table in Annex I lists all the recorded vetoes as of 15 March 2014.

In the early years, the veto was cast primarily by the USSR, with a considerable number of these used to block the admission of a new member state. Over the years, the USSR/Russia has cast a total of 129 vetoes. The US cast the first of its 83 vetoes to date on 17 March 1970 (S/9696 and Corr. 1 and 2) and, from that point on, has used the veto far more than any other permanent member. The UK has

used the veto 32 times, the first such instance taking place on 30 October 1956 (S/3710). France applied the veto for the first time on 25 August 1947 (S/514) and has cast a total of 18. China has used the veto 10 times, with the first one, on 13 December 1955 (S/3502), cast by the Republic of China (ROC) and the remaining nine by the People’s Republic of China after it succeeded ROC as a permanent member on 25 October 1971.

Since the end of the Cold War, new trends in the usage of the veto by the different permanent members have emerged. France and the UK have not cast a veto since 23 December 1989 (S/21048) when, in tandem with the US, they prevented condemnation of the US invasion of Panama. China, which has historically used the veto the least, has become increasingly active on this front, casting seven of its nine vetoes since 1990, including five since 2007. Russia cast 10 vetoes in this period, seven of them since 2007. The US has resorted to the veto 16 times since the end of the Cold War, with 10 cast between 2001 and 2006.

The veto impacts the work of the Council in ways that transcend its actual use during voting. It would be interesting to know how many draft resolutions were contemplated but never formally tabled because of the threat of a veto by one or more permanent members. This, however, is impossible to document since records only exist if a draft is circulated as a Council document and in most cases this only happens if there is a reasonable expectation of adoption. On some occasions, however, the sponsor of a draft resolution may want to put it to a vote with the full knowledge that it will be vetoed as a means to demonstrate symbolic support for an issue and at the same time to create a historic record of positions within the Council.

In the run up to the 2005 Summit, the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change called on “the permanent members, in their individual capacities, to pledge themselves to refrain from the use of the veto in cases of genocide and large-scale human rights abuses”. Following the Summit, the S5 advocated for permanent members to “refrain ... from using a veto to block Council action aimed at preventing or ending genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity”. Similar calls have been voiced by members at large in the open debates on working methods.

In 2013 France hinted at this possibility with Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius making informal reference to a possible “code of

conduct” to rein in the veto under such dire circumstances. In an op-ed published in *The New York Times* on 4 October 2013, Fabius proposed that “(i)f the Security Council were required to make a decision with regard to a mass crime, the permanent members would agree to suspend their right to veto... [except]... where the[ir] vital national interests... were at stake.” Although the three China-Russia vetoes on Syria have been described by UK Foreign Secretary William Hague as “inexcusable and indefensible”, and “despicable” by then US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, it seems highly unlikely at present that such a commitment will gain traction among any of the permanent members. Permanent members, for different national reasons, seem reluctant to challenge the use of the veto.

Procedural Votes

In the context of discussing the veto, it may also be useful to look at situations in which a negative vote cast by a permanent member does not invalidate a decision, i.e. when the veto does not apply and a decision stands by virtue of securing nine affirmative votes. The previously cited Article 27 of the Charter only refers to “substantive” decisions as being potentially subject to the veto. In resolution 267(3) of 14 April 1949, the General Assembly recommended to the Security Council to consider as procedural several types of issues listed in detail in an annex.

Early in its history, the Council occasionally found it necessary to first decide by a vote whether a particular matter was procedural or substantive in nature and resorted to voting on the so-called “preliminary question”. It would then proceed to a procedural vote: in the period 1946-1989, 153 procedural votes were recorded. Since the end of the Cold War, resort to procedural votes has been infrequent. Most procedural decisions—such as the adoption of the agenda, an invitation to an individual to participate in Council meetings, adding a new item to the seizure list or the suspension or adjournment of a meeting—have been arrived at by consensus.

However, some procedural votes were recorded during the period since 1990. Seemingly, they occurred when no consensus could be reached and the proponent did not want to withdraw the initiative. Table 9 below lists the procedural votes taken since 1990.

Case Studies (con't)

TABLE 9: PROCEDURAL VOTES

Meeting Record and Date	Topic	Proposal/ proponent	Voting	Permanent Members Casting Negative Vote
S/PV.5526, 15 September 2006	Myanmar	Adoption of the Agenda, UK	Proposal adopted by a vote of 10 to 4, with 1 abstention	China, Russia
S/PV.5237, 27 July 2005	Zimbabwe	Adoption of the Agenda, UK	Proposal adopted by a vote of 9 to 5, with 1 abstention	China, Russia
S/PV.3151, 18 December 1992	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 10 to 1 with 4 abstentions	US
S/PV.3134, 13 November 1992	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 10 to 1 with 4 abstentions	US
S/PV.3065, 4 April 1992	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 10 to 1 with 4 abstentions	US
S/PV.3026, 6 January 1992	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 10 to 1 with 4 abstentions	US
S/PV.2989, 24 May 1991	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with 4 abstentions	US
S/PV.2980, 27 March 1991	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with 3 abstentions	US
S/PV.2973, 4 January 1991	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with 3 abstentions	US
S/PV.2945, 5 October 1990	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with 3 abstentions	US
S/PV.2923, 29 May 1990	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with 3 abstentions	US
S/PV.2910, 5 March 1990	Occupied Arab Territories	Request to participate from the Permanent Observer of Palestine	Proposal adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with 3 abstentions	US

Interaction with Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries

Article 44 of the UN Charter states that “[w]hen the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces ... invite that Member ... to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member’s armed forces”. During the Cold War decades, UN peacekeeping was relatively modest in numbers, with the totals of deployed troops slightly above 10,000 during most years, and there were no developed working methods for holding these Charter-mandated consultations. Between 1991 and

1993, the total went up to nearly 70,000 peacekeepers deployed in operations around the globe.

As more member states became troop-contributors, engaging in substantive exchanges between those deciding on the mandates and those involved in implementing them and providing the troops became vital for the sustainability of peacekeeping. Informal meetings of troop contributors have been organised by the Secretariat since at least May 1993, initially in connection with the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslavia. However, there were no formally articulated procedures in place at the time. In the period since, the interaction between troop- and

police-contributing countries (TCC/PCCs) and the Council is probably the area of working methods for which there have been the highest number of Council decisions (presidential statements and resolutions). Yet it continues to this day to be a source of considerable frustration and a topic about which many recommendations are put forward in the annual working methods open debates.

In 1994, then Council members Argentina and New Zealand launched a joint initiative to formalise and enhance the interaction between the TCCs and the Council. In a 3 May 1994 presidential statement, the Council welcomed the recent practice of the Secretariat in convening meetings of TCCs in the presence of

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Council members (S/PRST/1994/22). The Council also encouraged the Secretariat to convene regular meetings for TCCs and Council members to “hear reports from Special Representatives of the Secretary-General or Force Commanders and, as appropriate, to make situation reports on peacekeeping operations available at frequent and regular intervals”. However, further discussions in informal consultations on the practical implementation of this commitment, in particular regarding changes to the mandates, became deadlocked.

In a 15 September 1994 letter to the President of the Council, Argentina and New Zealand suggested the creation of an informal working group of Council members to review the “Weekly Digest of Peacekeeping Missions” prepared by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and recommended convening monthly informal discussions involving Council members and all TCCs (S/1994/1063). In the event that this regular meeting revealed areas of substantial concern that warranted further discussion, the President of the Council would convene specific ad hoc meetings of the TCC/PCCs involved in the operation in question. Letters of support came from non-Council members, such as Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay.

On 4 November 1994 the Council held an open debate and adopted a presidential statement acknowledging the “need for further enhancement, in a pragmatic and flexible manner, of the arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries” (S/PRST/1994/62). In it, the Council decided that meetings should be held as a matter of course between Council members, TCCs and the Secretariat “to facilitate the exchange of information and views in good time before the Council takes decisions on the extension or termination of, or significant changes in the mandate of a particular peacekeeping operation”. These meetings, whose agenda had to be circulated to TCCs well in advance, would be chaired jointly by the President of the Council and a representative of the Secretariat. The President of the Council was also expected to share, in the course of informal consultations with Council members, a summary of the views expressed by participants at each meeting with TCCs.

In a 22 February 1995 presidential statement on the Secretary-General’s Supplement

to the Agenda for Peace, the Council emphasised again “the importance of providing troop contributors with the fullest possible information” (S/PRST/1995/9), yet challenges remained. On 8 December 1995, a letter to the President of the Council from Argentina and New Zealand, along with 32 other countries, pointed to the need to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and representativity of the consultations with TCCs in the interest of creating the broadest possible support among member states for peacekeeping operations mandated by the Council (S/1995/1025). A Council debate a few weeks later highlighted such areas as the dynamism of these meetings, the role of the Council President as co-chair, the timeliness and quality of such exchanges where improvement was desirable (S/PV.3611).

Acknowledging that achieving practical substantive improvements in the meetings with TCCs had proven difficult, the Council agreed on 28 March 1996 to another presidential statement that revised the procedures in place (S/PRST/1996/13). Besides reiterating language already agreed to in the 4 November 1994 presidential statement, the statement stressed that meetings should be held “as soon as practicable” before the Council takes decisions, and “background information and an agenda” had to be circulated to participants well in advance (as opposed to “an informal paper” as stated in the previous statement). It sanctioned the existing practices of providing interpretation services for those meetings and invited the participation of member states that make special contributions other than troops. The Council also agreed to append to its annual report information about these meetings.

Some concerns regarding these meetings that arose in the first years were addressed in a note by the President of the Council (S/1998/1016) that enumerated existing practices and included ways to improve them (including providing the President with copies of the TCCs’ statements, making the weekly briefing notes on field operations available for TCCs or inviting relevant UN bodies and agencies to meetings with TCCs as appropriate).

On 13 November 2000, the Council adopted resolution 1327, endorsing some of the recommendations in the report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations (“Brahimi Report”) (S/2000/809). Although the report had

suggested that consultations with the TCCs be institutionalized through the establishment of an ad hoc subsidiary body of the Council, this was not included in the resolution. The resolution did, however, include a decision to strengthen the existing system of consultations through the holding of private meetings with TCCs, including at their request.

At the initiative of Singapore (S/2001/21), the Council held an open debate on 16 January 2001 on strengthening cooperation with TCCs. In this debate, some major TCCs, such as India, Nepal and Pakistan, stated how consultations had become pro forma and ritualistic, instead of a real exchange of perspectives. A presidential statement was issued on 31 January 2001 highlighting the recommendations arising from this debate, including the setting up of a Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations (S/PRST/2001/3).

The statement acknowledged the need for a “transparent three-way communication between the Council, the Secretariat and the TCCs”. It also stressed that the Working Group would not replace the private meetings with TCCs. The Working Group was charged with undertaking an “in-depth consideration of, inter alia, all the proposals made in the course of the Council’s public meeting on 16 January 2001, including ways to improve the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat” and was mandated to report to the Council by 30 April. This first report was discussed on 13 June 2001, and the Council adopted resolution 1353, which stipulated that consultations with TCCs would take place in the following formats:

- public or private meetings with the participation of TCCs, ensuring a full and high-level consideration of issues of critical importance to specific peacekeeping operations;
- consultative meetings with TCCs chaired by the President of the Council, which would continue as the principal means of consultation; and
- meetings between the Secretariat and TCCs.

In 2002, two notes by the President of the Council aimed at improving the implementation of resolution 1353. A 14 January 2002 note recognised the desirability of forging a more effective partnership with TCCs, including by establishing an additional new

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mechanism for cooperation: convening joint meetings of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and TCCs (S/2002/56). A 27 August 2002 note clarified the criteria for participation in private meetings of the Security Council and consultation meetings with TCCs under the terms of resolution 1353, deciding that actors listed in annex II.B, paragraph 3 (c-h), wishing to participate in a specific meeting should make a request to the President of the Security Council and would therefore not be invited *ex officio* (S/2002/964).

In a wrap-up discussion held on 30 March 2005, Russia stressed the importance of consulting with TCCs in order to improve the Council's decision-making process (S/PV.5156). Acknowledging difficulties in considering items pertaining to modifications to peacekeeping mandates, their format and, especially the size of forces, Russia showed its willingness to obtain appraisals of TCCs involved in the different operations and criticised their passivity in the private meetings they had with the Council.

Working methods relating to TCCs were excluded from the scope of note 507 (2006) with the note indicating that previous decisions and statements would continue to govern this aspect of Council working methods. By 2008, however, it had become clear that the ongoing failure of the Council to implement its decision to organise consultations at an early stage prior to adopting relevant decisions was becoming a major point of contention for TCCs. The crisis in DRC in late 2008 made this problem particularly evident. Several TCCs had contingents in danger of direct attack by rebel troops. They were anxious to receive ongoing substantive information and to be part of any discussions. In response, there were several new developments in 2009.

Costa Rica, a non-permanent member in 2008-2009, pressed for better interaction between the Council, the Secretariat and TCC/PCCs. This fed into an increased focus on peacekeeping processes initiated jointly by France and the UK in January 2009, who also became much more supportive of TCC/PCC concerns and organised informal briefings, seminars and debates. In July 2009, the document titled "A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping" stated that "the foundation of this [new way of doing business] is a renewed global partnership among the Security Council, the

contributing Member States and the Secretariat". In 2009, Turkey also took up the issue of the relationship between the Council and TCC/PCCs and organised a debate on the issue during its June presidency. A presidential statement (S/PRST/2009/24) was adopted on 5 August which described recent Council efforts to deepen consultations with TCC/PCCs and identified the need for earlier and more meaningful engagement with TCC/PCCs before the renewal or modification of a peacekeeping operation's mandate.

In recent years it seems that the ongoing debate about enhancing the interaction among TCC/PCCs, Council members and the Secretariat has been tackled more as part of the debate on working methods rather than in the broader discussions on peacekeeping. A 26 August 2011 presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/17) stressed the need to improve communications among the Council, TCC/PCCs and the Secretariat, making sure that the Council "has the benefit of the views of those serving in the field when making its decisions about peacekeeping mandates". The statement also requested that the Secretariat circulate to TCC/PCCs "by the 15th of each month notice and invitation of the Council's upcoming TCC/PCC meetings that are anticipated to take place during the following month on individual peacekeeping mission mandates".

The year 2013 was complex for the relationship between TCC/PCCs and the Council. Developments in peacekeeping missions showed the shortcomings of the current cooperation and made clear the need for better and more dynamic information-sharing mechanisms. Following radical changes in the security situation in the Golan Heights due to the conflict in Syria, TCCs to the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) grew concerned about the safety and security of their peacekeepers. After armed opposition fighters detained 21 Philippine peacekeepers in early March, Austria and the Philippines (which together contributed the bulk of UNDOF's troops) sent letters to the Council. The letter from Austria (S/2013/142), dated 11 March, asked the Council to "guarantee an active dialogue between UNDOF troop-contributing countries and the Security Council in the future to ensure full transparency and confidence". In a similar vein, the letter from the Philippines (S/2013/152), dated the same day, asked the Council "to ensure that

a mechanism is in place that guarantees open, active and transparent dialogue" with TCCs. A private meeting was held on 22 March, but on 6 June, Austria decided to withdraw from the mission, following previous decisions by Croatia and Japan to withdraw their troop contingents.

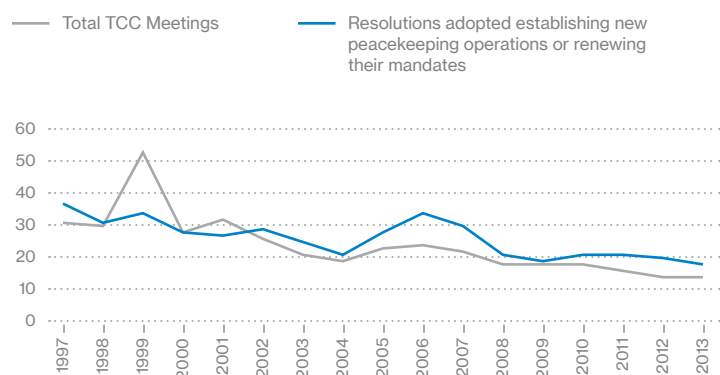
These developments coincided with the adoption, on 28 March 2013, of resolution 2098, establishing for an initial period of one year an intervention brigade based in Goma in the DRC consisting of three infantry battalions and auxiliary forces under the command of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO). Its key task being to carry out offensive operations to neutralise armed groups that threaten state authority and civilian security, some Council members that are also TCC/PCCs, raised their concerns. Despite the impact this development could have in the legal protection of peacekeepers and the doctrinal principles of peacekeeping, broader consultations with all TCC/PCCs, not only those deployed in MONUSCO, did not happen.

On 28 October 2013, Council members agreed on a note by the President of the Council on cooperation with TCC/PCCs (S/2013/630). The note, elaborated by the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, reaffirmed Council members' commitment to making full use of and improving existing consultations with TCC/PCCs with a view to ensuring the full consideration of their views, but it did not include any procedural improvement. The note, however, stressed the importance of implementing existing provisions to enhance cooperation. (Earlier in 2013, resolution 2086, the first stand-alone resolution on peacekeeping in 10 years, had only recognised the need to further strengthen cooperation and consultations with TCC/PCCs in areas where military and police contingents undertake early peacebuilding tasks.)

As shown in the table above, the numbers of meetings with TCC/PCCs have significantly decreased since the late 1990s. This may be partly a result of the decrease in the number of resolutions establishing new peacekeeping operations or renewing their mandates (mandates tend today to be longer now than ten years ago), but there are still a number of resolutions that are adopted without having previously convened a TCC/PCC meeting. In the past, in particular in the period 1998-2001, it was more common

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The numbers of TCC/PCC meetings and resolutions establishing or renewing peacekeeping operations adopted per year (August-July)



to hold TCC/PCC meetings even when mandates were not being renewed in the near future. (Furthermore, such operations as the UN Truce Supervision Organisation or the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan do not have regular TCC meetings.)

One of the demands by TCC/PCCs early in the process of institutionalising these meetings had to do with the time elapsed between these meetings and the adoption of a country-specific resolution. In 1997, when a list of TCC/PCC meetings started being annexed to the annual report of the Security Council to the

General Assembly, the average number of days between the TCC/PCC meeting and the adoption was 4.16 days. Today, the average is just under two weeks (12.5 days) before an adoption (see the table on “Average days between TCC meeting and adoption of a resolution”).

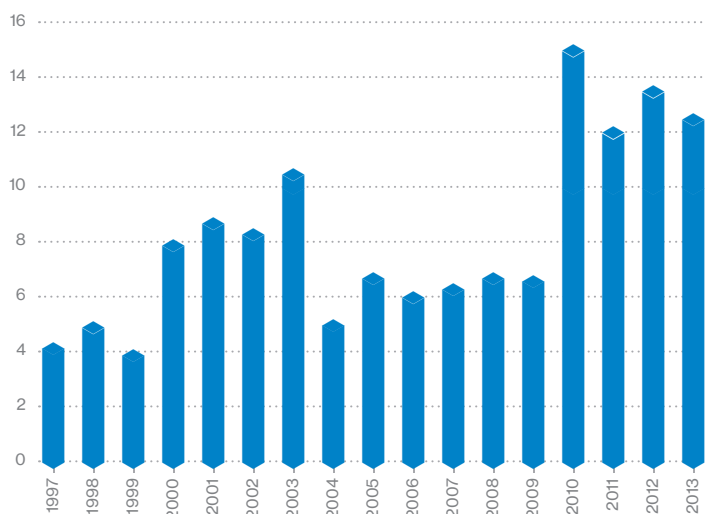
The intervals between TCC/PCC meetings and the adoption of the relevant resolutions vary from one peacekeeping mandate to another. The UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti has had TCC/PCC meetings more than a month before its renewal since 2009 and between 2000 and 2002. The TCC meetings

of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission took place around two months before its renewal. Today, in addition to fewer meetings being held, most of them are related to mandates being renewed, whereas in the past, more of these took place to engage with TCC/PCCs when significant developments occurred on the ground and were not necessarily accompanied by Council action.

Furthermore, 20 years after the beginning of this practice, TCC/PCCs continue to note that some of the provisions provided for in relevant Council outcomes are not being implemented. The interactivity of the TCC/PCCs with Council members is questioned, as it is with the Secretariat, which briefs TCC/PCCs in the meetings. For example, even if Council members are present, relevant reports of the Secretary-General are not always circulated well in advance, and there is no mechanism to ensure follow-up of what was discussed. Other member states blame TCC/PCCs for the lack of interactivity in these meetings and the passivity of some of them given the lack of actual inputs from the field, highlighting the aversion of contributors to express concerns in public and their tendency to do so bilaterally instead; they also raise the point that financial and other contributors financial and other contributors to peacekeeping operations should participate in these meetings as well.

This matter, like many others pertaining to the Council’s working methods, has been advanced by interested elected Council members. Argentina, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and Singapore, among others, have been most active in advocating for a more substantive triangular cooperation. The 20 years of efforts to improve consultations between those deciding on the mandates and those implementing them have resulted in good language but currently deficient implementation.

Average days between TCC meeting and adoption of a resolution



Interaction with the Peacebuilding Commission

Security Council resolution 1645 of 20 December 2005, adopted concurrently with General Assembly resolution 60/180, established the PBC as part of the effort by the 2005 World Summit to create a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation with a view to achieving sustainable peace. But even though the Council was instrumental in creating the PBC and all its permanent members are also permanent members of the PBC

Case Studies (con't)

Organisational Committee, the relationship between the Council and this joint subsidiary body of both the Council and the General Assembly, has not been very dynamic, and it is an area of working methods that up until now has been relatively underdeveloped.

The two bodies have routinely interacted in the context of the five countries overlapping the two agendas—Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone—and during thematic debates of the Security Council on peacebuilding. The Council has regularly referred to the PBC in its resolutions, both thematic and country-specific when renewing or revising the mandates of missions in countries on the agendas of both bodies. The chairperson of the PBC has regularly been invited to speak at debates on the annual report of the PBC and during the debates on post-conflict peacebuilding.

The Council has been more reluctant, though, to use the PBC as an advisory

body more generally. Some members have acknowledged the utility of taking a closer look at possible synergies and avenues for improved engagement with the PBC to strengthen the ability of the Council to contribute to lasting peace. (The PBC Working Group on Lessons Learned has over the last two years devoted a considerable amount of time and thought to this matter.)

On 13 July 2012, at the initiative of the UK, Council members held an informal dialogue with all PBC country-configuration chairs to discuss how the Council might strengthen the role of the PBC in countries on both bodies' agendas and on how to improve the quality of its interaction with the PBC. The Council, however, has not yet fully addressed the question about devising effective working methods that would properly support the work of the two bodies. When updating its note 507 (2010), the Council added a paragraph with references to the PBC stating that Council members

intended “to maintain regular communication with the Peacebuilding Commission” and “to invite the chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Security Council meetings at which the situation concerning the country in question is considered or, on a case-by-case basis, for an exchange of views in an informal dialogue”. Several members had suggested including in the text the possibility of inviting the PBC configuration chairs to consultations but some permanent members blocked this idea. (The practice as of print time has continued to be that the PBC configuration chairs of countries on the Council agenda routinely brief the Council on the occasion of a briefing on the Secretary-General's periodic report on that country, after which the configuration chair is thanked for his or her time and the Council leaves the chamber to discuss the matter in consultations.)

Table 10: Chronology of the Council's Interaction with the PBC

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
20 December 2005	Establishment of the PBC with all five permanent members as members of the Organisational Committee mandated to submit its annual report to the Council	Formal Session	Resolution 1645 was adopted, with Argentina and Brazil abstaining. Algeria, Argentina, Benin and Brazil spoke after the vote.	S/RES/1645 (20 December 2005) and S/PV.5335 (20 December 2005)
13 July 2006	Sierra Leone and Burundi placed on the PBC agenda	n/a		The President of the Council requested in a 21 June 2006 letter to the Secretary-General that the PBC provide advice on the situation in Sierra Leone (PBC/1/OC/2). Sierra Leone and Burundi were placed on the agenda on 13 July 2006 (PBC/1/OC/SR.2),
22 December 2006	The situation in Sierra Leone: Third report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2006/922)	Briefing	Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration	S/PV.5608 (22 December 2006)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
31 January 2007	Post-conflict peacebuilding	Open debate	Ambassador Ismael A. Gaspar Martins (Angola), PBC chair; Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Ambassador Johan Løvald (Norway), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Čekuolis (Lithuania), President of the Economic and Social Council; Assistant Secretary-General in the Peacebuilding Support Office; Carolyn McAskie; Oscar Avalu, Special Representative of the World Bank to the UN; Reinhard Munzberg, Special Representative of the IMF to the UN; Ambassador Joseph Ntakirutimana (Burundi); Ambassador Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone); Ambassador Thomas Matussek (Germany); Ambassador Raymond Wolfe (Jamaica); Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz (Chile); Ambassador Carmen Gallardo Hernández (El Salvador); Ambassador Fodé Seck (Senegal); Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan); Ambassador John McNee (Canada); Ambassador Chijioke Wigwe (Nigeria); Ambassador Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea); Ambassador Mirjana Mladineo (Croatia); Ambassador Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg (Brazil); Ambassador Jorge Skinner Klee (Guatemala); Ambassador Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay); Ambassador Maged Abdelaziz (Egypt); Ambassador Roberto García Moritán (Argentina); and Ambassador Zahir Tanin (Afghanistan)	S/PV.5627 and Resumption1(31January 2007)
17 October 2007	PBC's first annual report (S/2007/458)	Debate	Ambassador Yukio Takasu (Japan), PBC chair; Ambassador Carmen Gallardo Hernández (El Salvador), PBC vice-chair; Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; and Ambassador Johan Løvald (Norway), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Joe Robert Pemagbi (Sierra Leone); and Ambassador Joseph Ntakirutimana (Burundi)	S/PV.5761 (17 October 2007)
6 December 2007	The situation in Burundi: Second report of the Secretary-General on the BNUB (S/2007/682)	Briefing	Ambassador Johan Løvald (Norway), chair of the Burundi configuration	S/PV.5793 (6 December 2007)
14 December 2007	The situation in Sierra Leone: Fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2007/704)	Briefing	Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration	S/PV.5804 (14 December 2007)
19 December 2007	Guinea-Bissau placed on the PBC agenda	n/a		The Government of Guinea-Bissau requested in an 11 July 2007 letter to the Secretary-General that the country be placed on the agenda. The Secretary-General brought this letter to the attention of the Council on 26 July. On 11 December 2007, the President of the Council wrote to the PBC asking it to take up the situation in Guinea-Bissau (S/2007/744).
26 March 2008	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2008/181)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Shola Omoregie, Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and head of UNIOGBIS; and Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.5860 (26 March 2008)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
7 May 2008	The situation in Sierra Leone: Sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2008/281)	Briefing	Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; and Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations	S/PV.5887 (7 May 2008)
20 May 2008	Post-conflict peacebuilding	Open debate	Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Ambassador Yukio Takasu (Japan), PBC chair; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone Zainab Hawa Bangura; Marwan Muasher, Senior Vice-President of the World Bank; Lakhdar Brahimi; Nikola Špirić, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Miguel Ángel Moratinos, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain; Maxime Verhagen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; Ambassador Maged Abdelaziz (Egypt); Ambassador Ismat Jahan (Bangladesh); Ambassador Sanja Štiglic (Slovenia); Ambassador Thomas Matussek (Germany); Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz (Chile); Ambassador Rosemary Banks (New Zealand); Ambassador Leslie Christian (Ghana); Ambassador Claude Heller (Mexico); Ambassador Peter Maurer (Switzerland); Ambassador Piragibe dos Santos Tarragô (Brazil); Ambassador Raymond Wolfe (Jamaica); Ambassador Zamir Akram (Pakistan); Ambassador Luis Enrique Chávez (Peru); Ambassador Zahir Tanin (Afghanistan); Ambassador Baki İlkin (Turkey); Ambassador Peter Burian (Slovakia); Ambassador Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala); Ambassador Chirachai Punkrasin (Thailand); Ambassador Joy Ogwu (Nigeria); Ambassador Samarendranath Sen (India); Ambassador Jorge Arturo Reina Idiaquez (Honduras); Ambassador Jorge Argüello (Argentina); Ambassador Robert Aisi (Papua New Guinea); Ambassador Irakli Alasania (Georgia); Ambassador Kim Bong-Hyun (Republic of Korea); Ambassador Pavle Jevremović (Serbia); Ambassador Carmen Gallardo Hernández (El Salvador); Ambassador Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Qatar); Ambassador Johan Løvald (Norway); Ambassador Robert Hill (Australia); Ambassador Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein); and Ambassador Jean-Francis Regis Zinsou (Benin)	S/PV.5895 and Resumption 1 (20 May 2008)
22 May 2008	The situation in Burundi: Third report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2008/330)	Briefing	Ambassador Johan Løvald (Norway), chair of the Burundi configuration; and Ambassador Augustin Nsanze (Burundi)	S/PV.5897 (22 May 2008)
12 June 2008	The CAR placed on PBC agenda	n/a		The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the CAR requested in 6 March 2008 letter that the country be placed on the agenda. On 12 June 2008, the CAR was placed on the agenda (S/2008/419)
25 June 2008	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2008/395)	Debate	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Shola Omoregie, Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the UNODC and Director-General of the UN Office in Vienna; and Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.5925 (25 June 2008)
26 August 2008	The situation in Burundi	Debate	Ambassador Ulla Ström (Sweden) on behalf of Ambassador Anders Lidén (Sweden), chair of the Burundi configuration; and Ambassador Augustin Nsanze (Burundi)	S/PV.5966 (26 August 2008)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
7 October 2008	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2008/628)	Debate	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Lynn Pascoe, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs; and Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.5988 (7 October 2008)
21 October 2008	PBC's second annual report (S/2008/417)	Debate	Ambassador Yukio Takasu (Japan), PBC chair; Ambassador Carmen Gallardo Hernández (El Salvador), PBC vice-chair; Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Ambassador Vandi Chidi Minah (Sierra Leone); Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau); Ambassador Ismat Jahan (Bangladesh); and Ambassador Morten Wetland (Norway)	S/PV.5997 (21 October 2008)
2 December 2008	The situation in the CAR: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in BONUSA (S/2008/733)	Briefing	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR; and François Lonseny Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BONUSA	S/PV.6027 (2 December 2008)
11 December 2008	The situation in Burundi: Fourth report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2008/745)	Debate	Ambassador Anders Lidén (Sweden), chair of the Burundi configuration; Charles Nqakula, Facilitator of the Burundi Peace Process and Minister of Defence of South Africa; and Ambassador Augustin Nsanze (Burundi)	S/PV.6037 (11 December 2008)
9 February 2009	The situation in Sierra Leone: First report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2009/59)	Debate	Ambassador Frank Majoor (Netherlands), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL; and Ambassador Shekou Touray (Sierra Leone)	S/PV.6080 (9 February 2009)
10 March 2009	The situation in the CAR	Debate	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; François Lonseny Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head BONUSA; and Ambassador Fernand Poukré-Kono (CAR)	S/PV.6091 (10 March 2009)
8 April 2009	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2009/169)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; and Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.6103 (8 April 2009)
8 June 2009	The situation in Sierra Leone: Second report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2009/267)	Debate	Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL; and Zainab Hawa Bangura, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone	S/PV.6137 (8 June 2009)
9 June 2009	The situation in Burundi: Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the BNUB (S/2009/270)	Briefing	Ambassador Per Örnéus (Sweden), speaking on behalf of Ambassador Johan Løvald (Norway), chair of the Burundi configuration; Youssef Mahmoud, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BNUB; and Adolphe Nahayo, Director of the Department of International Organizations at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Burundi	S/PV.6138 (9 June 2009)
22 June 2009	The situation in the CAR: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the CAR and on the activities of BONUSA (S/2009/309)	Briefing	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; Lynn Pascoe, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs; and Ambassador Fernand Poukré-Kono (CAR)	S/PV.6147 (22 June 2009)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
23 June 2009	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the UNIOGBIS in that country (S/2009/302)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; and Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS	S/PV.6149 (23 June 2009)
22 July 2009	Post-conflict peacebuilding: Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (S/2009/304)	Open debate	Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz (Chile), PBC chair; Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Jordan Ryan, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery at the UNDP; Alastair McKechnie, Director of the Fragile and Conflict-Affected Countries Group at the World Bank; Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Deputy Minister for International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa; Jean Francis Bozizé, Minister Delegate at the Presidency of the CAR; Mohamed Abdullahi Omaar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia; Ambassador Mageb Abdelaziz (Egypt); Ambassador Zacharie Gahutu (Burundi); Ambassador John McNee (Canada); Ambassador Anders Lidén (Sweden); Ambassador Jim McLay (New Zealand); Ambassador Gary Quinlan (Australia); Ambassador Gonzalo Gutiérrez Reinol (Peru); Ambassador Mohammed Louichki (Morocco); Ambassador Thomas Matussek (Germany); Ambassador Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala); Ambassador Regina Maria Cordeiro Dunlop (Brazil); Ambassador Rupert S. Davies (Sierra Leone); Ambassador Luis Bermúdez Álvarez (Uruguay); Ambassador Ola Brevik (Norway); Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri (India); Ambassador Chaimongkol (Thailand); Ambassador Hussain Haroon (Pakistan); Ambassador Ismat Jahan (Bangladesh); Ambassador Giulio Terzi di Sant'Agata (Italy); Ambassador Park In-kook (Republic of Korea); and Ambassador Heidi Grau (Switzerland)	S/PV.6165 and Resumption 1 (22 July 2009)
14 September 2009	The situation in Sierra Leone: Third report of the Secretary-General on the UNIPSIL (S/2009/438)	Briefing	Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIPSIL; and Ambassador Shekou Touray (Sierra Leone)	S/PV.6187 (14 September 2009)
5 November 2009	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2009/552)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of UNODC; Tete Antonio, Acting Permanent Observer of the AU to the UN; and Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.6212 (5 November 2009)
25 November 2009	PBC's third annual report (S/2009/444)	Open Debate	Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz (Chile), PBC chair; Ambassador Park In-kook of (Republic of Korea), PBC vice-chair; Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Ambassador Peter Maurer (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; Ambassador Anders Lidén (Sweden); Ambassador Carmen Gallardo Hernández (El Salvador); Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri (India); Ambassador Heidi Schroderus-Fox (Finland); Ambassador Abdul Momen (Bangladesh); and Ambassador Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)	S/PV.6224 (25 November 2009)
10 December 2009	The situation in Burundi: Sixth report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2009/611)	Briefing	Ambassador Peter Maurer (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Youssef Mahmoud, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BNUB; and Augustin Nsanze, Minister for External Relations and International Cooperation of Burundi	S/PV.6236 (10 December 2009)

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DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
15 December 2009	The situation in the CAR: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the CAR and on the activities of BONUCA (S/2009/627)	Briefing	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; Sahle-Work Zewde, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BONUCA; and Ambassador Fernand Poukré-Kono (CAR)	S/PV.6240 (15 December 2009)
5 March 2010	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2010/106)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UNIOGBIS; and Ambassador Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.6281 (5 March 2010)
22 March 2010	The situation in Sierra Leone: Fourth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2010/135)	Briefing	Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIPSIL; and Ambassador Rupert S. Davies (Sierra Leone)	S/PV.6291 (22 March 2010)
16 April 2010	Post-conflict peacebuilding	Open debate	Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Zalmay Rassoul, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan; Alfred Palo Conteh, Minister of Defence of Sierra Leone; Lucia Lobato, Minister of Justice of Timor-Leste; Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Managing Director of the World Bank; Ambassador Peter Wittig (Germany), PBC chair; Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Ambassador Jairo Hernández-Milian (Costa Rica); Ambassador Doctor Mashabane (South Africa); Ambassador Park In-Kook (Republic of Korea); Ambassador Maged Abdelaziz (Egypt); Ambassador Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala); Ambassador Gonzalo Gutiérrez (Peru); Ambassador Hussain Haroon (Pakistan); Ambassador Kirsty Graham (New Zealand); Ambassador Zachary Muburi-Muita (Kenya); Ambassador Ranko Vilić (Croatia); Ambassador Gary Quinlan (Australia); Pedro Serrano, acting head of the delegation of the EU to the UN; Ambassador Jarmo Viinainen (Finland); Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri (India); Ambassador Collin Beck (Solomon Islands); Ambassador Carmen Gallardo Hernández (El Salvador); Ambassador Palitha Kohona (Sri Lanka); Ambassador Leslie Christian (Ghana); Ambassador Eugene-Richard Gasana (Rwanda); Tété António, Permanent Observer of the AU to the UN; Ambassador Jakkrit Srivali (Thailand); Ambassador Charles Ntwaagae (Botswana); Ambassador Luis Bermúdez Álvarez (Uruguay); Ambassador Abdul Momen (Bangladesh); Ambassador Robert Aisi (Papua New Guinea); Ambassador Garen Nazarian (Armenia); and Ambassador Gyan Chandra Acharya (Nepal)	S/PV.6299 and Resumption 1 (16 April 2010)
10 May 2010	The situation in Burundi	Briefing	Ambassador Heidi Grau (Switzerland), on behalf of Ambassador Peter Maurer (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Charles Petrie, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the BNUB; and Ambassador Zacharie Gahutu (Burundi)	S/PV.6309 (10 May 2010)
28 June 2010	The situation in the CAR: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the CAR and on BONUCA (S/2010/295)	Briefing	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; Sahle-Work Zewde, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BONUCA; and Ambassador Fernand Poukré-Kono (CAR)	S/PV.6345 (28 June 2010)
15 July 2010	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on UNIOGBIS (S/2010/335)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; and Adelino Mano Queta, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guinea-Bissau	S/PV.6359 (15 July 2010)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
16 September 2010	Liberia placed on PBC agenda	n/a		The government of Liberia requested in a 27 May 2010 letter that the country be placed on the agenda. On 19 July 2010, the President of the Security Council asked the PBC to "provide advice on the situation in Liberia" with a view to adding it to its agenda (S/2010/389).
28 September 2010	The situation in Sierra Leone: Fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2010/471)	Briefing	Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the PBC; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL; and Zainab Hawa Bangura, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone	S/PV.6391 (28 September 2010)
9 December 2010	The situation in Burundi: Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the BNUB (S/2010/608)	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Charles Petrie, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BNUB; and Ambassador Augustin Nsanze (Burundi)	S/PV.6439 (9 December 2010)
10 December 2010	Liberia	Inter-active dialogue	Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini (Jordan), chair of the Liberia configuration; Ellen Margrethe Løj, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Mission in Liberia; and Ambassador Marjon Kamara (Liberia)	PBC Liberia configuration website
23 February 2011	Guinea placed on PBC agenda. (Guinea is to date the only country on the agenda of the PBC that was not referred by the Council. It is also the only PBC country that is not on the Council's agenda and is not host to any Council-mandated missions.)	n/a		A minister of Guinea requested support for efforts towards "sustainable peace and security", in a 21 October 2010 letter to the PBC. The Guinea government renewed its request in a 24 January 2011 letter. On 23 February 2011, Guinea was placed on the agenda. (Taken from PBC SRR, no documents could be found)
16 March 2011	The situation in Liberia: Twenty-second progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2011/72)	Briefing	Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini (Jordan), chair of the Liberia configuration; Ellen Margrethe Løj, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIL; and Ambassador Marjon Kamara (Liberia)	S/PV.6495 (16 March 2011)
23 March 2011	PBC's fourth annual report (S/2011/41)	Debate	Ambassador Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda), PBC chair; Ambassador Peter Wittig (Germany), as former PBC chair; and Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration	S/PV.6503 (23 March 2011)
24 March 2011	The situation in Sierra Leone: Sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2011/119)	Briefing	Ambassador John McNee (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL; and Joseph Dauda, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone	S/PV.6504 (24 March 2011)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
17 May 2011	The situation in Burundi	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the BNUB; and Ambassador Zacharie Gahutu (Burundi)	S/PV.6538 (17 May 2011)
28 June 2011	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on UNIOGBIS (S/2011/370)	Debate	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; Aristides Ocante Da Silva, Minister of Defence of Guinea-Bissau; and Manuel Domingos Augusto, Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the Ministry of External Relations of Angola and Chair of the CPLP	S/PV.6569 (28 June 2011)
7 July 2011	The situation in the CAR: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the CAR and on BONUCA (S/2011/311)	Briefing	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR; Margaret Vogt, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the BONUCA; and Ambassador Charles Doubane (CAR)	S/PV.6575 (7 July 2011)
12 September 2011	The situation in Sierra Leone: Seventh report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2011/554)	Briefing	Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL; and Joseph Dauda, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone	S/PV.6609 (12 September 2011)
13 September 2011	The situation in Liberia: Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIL (S/2011/497)	Briefing	Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan), chair of the Liberia configuration; Ellen Margrethe Løj, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UNMIL; and Toga Gayewea McIntosh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia	S/PV.6610 (13 September 2011)
31 October 2011	Post-conflict peacebuilding	Debate	Ambassador Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), chair of the Guinea configuration; and Judy Cheng-Hopkins, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support	S/PV.6643 (31 October 2011)
3 November 2011	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on UNIOGBIS (S/2011/655)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; Helena Embaló, Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration of Guinea-Bissau; and Ambassador Ismael A. Martins (Angola), on behalf of CPLP	S/PV.6648 (3 November 2011)
7 December 2011	The situation in Burundi: Eight report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2011/751)	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Karin Landgren, Special Representative and head of BNUB; and Adolphe Nahayo, Director-General of Regional and International Organizations at the Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation of Burundi	S/PV.6677 (7 December 2011)
14 December 2011	The situation in the CAR of the Secretary-General on the situation in the CAR and on BONUCA (S/2011/739)	Briefing	Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; Margaret Vogt, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BONUCA; and Faustin Archange Touadera, Prime Minister and head of Government of the CAR	S/PV.6687 (14 December 2011)
22 March 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone: Report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2012/160)	Briefing	Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Michael von der Schulenburg, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for UNIPSIL; and Joseph Dauda, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone	S/PV.6739 (22 March 2012)
28 March 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative and head UNIOGBIS; and Ambassador João Soares Da Gama (Guinea-Bissau)	S/PV.6743 (28 March 2012)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
19 April 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Debate	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative and head of UNIOGBIS; Mamadú Saliu Djaló Pires, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Guinea-Bissau; Georges Rebelo Chikoti, Minister of External Relations of Angola; and Ambassador Youssoufou Bamba (Côte d'Ivoire), on behalf of ECOWAS	S/PV.6754 (19 April 2012)
5 July 2012	The situation in Burundi	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Karin Landgren, Special Representative and head of BNUB	S/PV.6799 (5 July 2012)
12 July 2012	PBC's fifth annual report (S/2012/70)	Open debate	Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Ambassador Abulkalam Abdul Momen (Bangladesh), PBC chair; Ambassador Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda), former PBC chair; Joachim von Amsberg, Vice-President and head of Network Operations, Policy and Country Services of the World Bank; Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Ambassador Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), chair of the Guinea configuration; Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Ambassador Jan Grauls (Belgium), chair of the CAR configuration; Ambassador Staffan Tillander (Sweden), chair of the Liberia configuration; Ambassador Motohide Yamazaki (Japan); Ambassador Prosper Ndabishuriye (Burundi); Ambassador Francis Alphonso Dennis (Liberia); Samura Kamara, Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone; Ambassador Octavio Errázuriz (Chile); Thomas Mayr-Harting, head of the delegation of the EU; Ambassador Ranko Viličić (Croatia); Ambassador Gary Quinlan (Australia); Ambassador Othman Jerandi (Tunisia); Ambassador Shin Dong Ik (Republic of Korea); Ambassador Yanerit Morgan (Mexico); Ambassador Anne Anderson (Ireland); Ambassador Juliet Hay (New Zealand); Ambassador Saiful Azam Abdullah (Malaysia); Ambassador Garen Nazarian (Armenia); Ambassador Yusra Khan (Indonesia); Ambassador Morton Wetland (Norway); Ambassador Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil (Egypt); Ambassador Chudi Okafor (Nigeria); Ambassador Francis Nazario (South Sudan); Ambassador Gyan Chandra Acharya (Nepal); Ambassador Mateo Estremé (Argentina); and Ambassador Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman (Sudan)	S/PV.6805 and Resumption 1 (12 July 2012)
13 July 2012	PBC: How the work of the PBC could be more effective and what the Security Council could do to obtain this objective	Inter-active dialogue	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman; Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous; Ejeviome Otopo, representative of the Peacebuilding Support Office, Ambassador Abulkalam Abdul Momen (Bangladesh), PBC chair; Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), chair of the Guinea configuration; Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Ambassador Staffan Tillander (Sweden), chair of the Liberia configuration; Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; a representative of Japan, in his capacity as chair of the Working Group on Lessons Learned of the PBC; and representatives of Burundi, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.	S/2012/629 (17 October 2012) and A/67/2 (Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2011-31 July 2012)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
26 July 2012	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and UNIOGBIS (S/2012/554)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Joseph Mutaboba, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; Youssoufou Bamba, on behalf of the chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS; Ambassador António Gumende (Mozambique), chair of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries; and Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal)	S/PV.6818 (26 July 2012)
11 September 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone: Ninth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2012/679)	Briefing	Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Jens Toyberg-Frandzen, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIPSIL; and Ambassador Shekou Touray (Sierra Leone)	S/PV.6829 (11 September 2012)
11 September 2012	The situation in Liberia: Twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2012/641)	Briefing	Ambassador Staffan Tillander (Sweden), chair of the Liberia configuration; Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UNMIL; and Ambassador Marjon Kamara (Liberia)	S/PV.6830 (11 September 2012)
20 December 2012	Post-conflict peacebuilding: Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746)	Open debate	Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Ambassador Abulkalam Abdul Momen (Bangladesh), PBC chair; Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Ambassador Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), chair of the Guinea configuration; Ambassador Jim McLay (New Zealand); Ambassador Will Nankervis (Australia); Ambassador Maria Cristina Perceval (Argentina); Ambassador Tsuneo Nishida (Japan); Ambassador Shin Dong Ik (Republic of Korea); Ambassador Mohammad Khazaei (Islamic Republic of Iran); Ambassador Saiful Azam Abdullah (Malaysia); Ambassador Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy head of the delegation of the EU; Ambassador Mårten Grunditz (Sweden); Ambassador Erik Laursen (Denmark); Ambassador Yusra Khan (Indonesia); Mr. Martin Adamu (Nigeria); Ambassador Garen Nazarian (Armenia); Tété António, Permanent Observer of the AU to the UN; Mr. Nevin Mikec (Croatia); Ambassador Jakkrit Srivali (Thailand); Ambassador Mirsada Čolaković (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Ambassador Rybakov (Belarus); Ambassador Abdou Salam Diallo (Senegal); and Ambassador Marjon V. Kamara (Liberia)	S/PV.6897 (20 December 2012)
24 January 2013	The situation in Burundi: Report of the Secretary-General on the BNUBi (S/2013/36)	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Office in Burundi; and Ambassador Albert Shingiro (Burundi)	S/PV.6909 (24 January 2013)
5 February 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNIOBMIS (S/2013/26)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs; Ambassador Youssoufou Bamba (Côte d'Ivoire), on behalf of ECOWAS; and Ambassador António Gumende (Mozambique), chair of the CPLP	S/PV.6915 (5 February 2013)
13 March 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone: Tenth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2013/118)	Briefing	Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Jens Toyberg-Frandzen, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIPSIL; and Samura Kamara, Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone	S/PV.6933 (13 March 2013)
25 March 2013	The situation in Liberia: Twenty-fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIL (S/2013/124)	Briefing	Ambassador Staffan Tillander (Sweden), chair of the Liberia configuration; and Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UNMIL	S/PV.6941 (25 March 2013)

Case Studies (con't)

DATE OF MEETING	TOPIC	FORMAT	SPEAKERS	RELATED DOCUMENTS
25 April 2013	PBC's sixth annual report (S/2013/63)	Debate	Ambassador Abulkalam Abdul Momen (Bangladesh) and Ambassador Ranko Viliović (Croatia), the former and current PBC chairs	S/PV.6954 (25 April 2013)
26 April 2013	Post conflict peacebuilding: On practical ways in which the Commission could assist the work of the Council	Inter-active dialogue	Ambassador Ranko Viliović (Croatia), PBC chair; Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Ambassador Staffan Tillander (Sweden), chair of the Liberia configuration; Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Ambassador Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), chair of the Guinea configuration; representatives of countries on the Commission's agenda and the Peacebuilding Support Office.	S/2013/382 (26 June 2013) and A/68/2 (Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013)
9 May 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau: Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of UNIOGBIS (S/2013/262)	Briefing	Ambassador Maria Luiza Viotti (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; José Ramos-Horta, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIOGBIS; Ambassador João Soares Da Gama (Guinea-Bissau); Ambassador Youssoufou Bamba (Côte d'Ivoire), on behalf of ECOWAS; and Ambassador António Gumende (Mozambique), chair of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	S/PV.6963 (9 May 2013)
22 July 2013	The situation in Burundi	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Office in Burundi; and Ambassador Herménégilde Niyonzima (Burundi)	S/PV.7006 (22 July 2013)
10 September 2013	The situation in Liberia: Twenty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIL (S/2013/479)	Briefing	Ambassador Staffan Tillander (Sweden), chair of the Liberia configuration; Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UNMIL; and Brownie J. Samukai, Minister for National Defence of Liberia	S/PV.7029 (10 September 2013)
18 September 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone: Eleventh report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2013/547)	Briefing	Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski (Canada), chair of the Sierra Leone configuration; Jens Toyberg-Frandzen, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNIPSIL; and Samura Kamara, Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone	S/PV.7034 (18 September 2013)
26 November 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Briefing	Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota (Brazil), chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration; José Ramos-Horta, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; Delfim Da Silva, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guinea-Bissau; and Ambassador Youssoufou Bamba (Côte d'Ivoire), on behalf of ECOWAS	S/PV.7070 (26 November 2013)
28 January 2014	The situation in Burundi: Report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2014/36)	Briefing	Ambassador Paul Seger (Switzerland), chair of the Burundi configuration; Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BNUB; and Laurent Kavakure, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi	S/PV.7104 (28 January 2014)

Council Dynamics with Regard to Working Methods

One of the key elements of internal Council dynamics with regard to its working methods has to do with the permanent or non-permanent status of the different members. Permanency inherently provides the permanent members the most prominent role in shaping, improving, continuing or discontinuing the working methods of the Security Council. At times, however, non-permanent members have displayed pro-active attitudes towards working methods and led on several initiatives, especially those related to transparency and accountability. Overall, and not just with respect to working methods, non-permanent members collectively tended to be more proactive during the decade or so following the end of the Cold War than the permanent members, who seemed to take longer to adjust to the change in Council practice brought about by the new world order. That adjustment period has passed, however, and the P5 have since played an increasingly leading role on most issues.

In the four years since the publication of our last *Special Research Report on Working Methods*, a feature that has probably been among the most visible aspects of Council dynamics in the context of working methods has been the increasing gap between permanent and non-permanent members. Non-permanent members have increasingly raised serious concerns about internal transparency and the fact that in practice the Council often operates in two subgroups, with non-permanent members becoming privy to many issues considerably later than the P5. That perception was only reinforced when the Secretary-General briefed the P5 on the issue of chemical weapons and Syria on 30 August 2013, while separately briefing the non-permanent on the same matter on 3 September.

Interestingly, despite the continuing and growing perception that the Security Council operates in two subgroups, the non-permanent members have lately not shown any desire to use the leverage they at times had in the past when they banded together as the E10. In forgoing coordination as E10, they surrender the considerable leverage their numbers would afford them. While it is true that they may have very different positions on the various agenda items before the Council, this is no less true of the P5, who nonetheless coordinate as appropriate, especially on working methods.

The divide between the permanent and non-permanent members has also increased with the quiet emergence and subsequent consolidation of the penholder system, whereby nearly all situation-specific decisions are drafted by the P3 and then negotiated with China and Russia before circulation to the non-permanent members. Since 2010, non-permanent members have not shown a true desire to use the pen, thereby ensuring themselves of an early start in the drafting and negotiating process. What was a common practice in the past has become an exception. While largely forgoing the opportunity of becoming penholders, the non-permanent members have acquiesced into accepting the less strategic appointments as chairs of the various subsidiary bodies of the Security Council.

While forgoing the pen on most country-specific issues, the non-permanent members have of late taken a keen interest in thematic issues. The Council has held thematic debates regularly since the late 1990s on such issues as women, peace and security; protection of civilians in armed conflict; or children and armed conflict. Some thematic debates have served as a forum to exchange views on specific areas of UN activity (such as peacekeeping or demining) or to discuss new phenomena affecting security issues (HIV/AIDS, the role of diamonds in conflict or climate change). Increasingly, however, especially among the non-permanent members, planning a new thematic issue as a special event often to be presided over by the foreign minister or other high-level official, has become routine. Open debates on situation-specific issues have become quite rare.

While some thematic debates, on issues such as children and armed conflict, protection of civilians in armed conflict or women and peace and security, have become regular features of the programme of work of the Council and have over the years created a rich normative body of work, many thematic issues were discussed once or twice and then dropped when the non-permanent member interested in the issue left the Council. In this context, the thematic issues initiated by permanent members, or later adopted by a permanent member as a priority, have tended to enjoy more longevity. The P5, however, have been generally less inclined to initiate a

thematic issue in the Council and some have been quite critical of the proliferation of thematic debates. Some of these concerns, especially expressed by China and Russia and supported by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 and China more generally, were about the Council's encroaching on areas that in their view fell within the mandate of the General Assembly or other intergovernmental bodies. Most of all, however, the P5 have at times questioned the usefulness of some thematic debates in the context of the amount of time and resources invested in holding them.

The P5 have all shared the view that, in line with Article 30 of the UN Charter, working methods are primarily a prerogative of the Security Council itself. They have all, at different points, conceded that modifying certain working methods is both useful and necessary. But on other aspects, P5 positions on working methods have varied. Some, in particular Russia and the US, have invoked Article 30 of the UN Charter while dismissing Article 10 and the powers it grants the General Assembly to discuss "the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter", and save as provided for in Article 12, to "make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters." The two countries have also pointed out on several occasions that members at large have not always taken advantage of the very improvements in working methods they had advocated for. France and the UK, while generally more amenable to revising the working methods, have tended to favour focusing on "housekeeping" procedures and issues more closely related to the efficiency of the Council. China, in the different debates, has voiced concern about the range of thematic issues and emphasised the need for time and patience during the decision-making processes.

Attitudes among the P5 have differed also as to the open debates on working methods. The first working methods open debate, in 1994, was held at the initiative of France (the subsequent five were organised by elected members). Russia and the US were not enthused with that first discussion, with Russia not speaking at all and the US making a very short intervention, delivered by a political coordinator and cautioning against sacrificing efficiency for the sake of transparency.

Council Dynamics with Regard to Working Methods (con't)

In subsequent debates, however, all P5 members have spoken, with most participating at the permanent or deputy permanent representative level. (The diplomatic rank of the P5 participation in these debates has ranged from the UK always represented by its permanent representative to the US never being represented at that level.)

There has also been a quiet but significant change in the dynamics between the P5 and the General Assembly. During the Cold War, the General Assembly was on various occasions seen as an alternative forum when the Council was deadlocked. The most prominent example is the “Uniting for Peace” formula proposed by the US and contained in General Assembly resolution 377(V) of 3 November 1950. The resolution is worth highlighting as it is arguably the most radical working method adopted by the Security Council:

...if the Security Council, because of the lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international

peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

“Uniting for Peace” is the most seismic working method adopted to date for a number of reasons: first, it was proposed by a permanent member as a response to the use of the veto by another permanent member; second, it was first adopted by the General Assembly and only later retaken by the Security Council, establishing an interesting precedent for the interaction between Articles 10 and 30 of the UN Charter and the question of whether the impetus for improved working methods can arise from outside the Security Council; third, it operationalised Article 11 of the UN Charter in a way that allows the General

Assembly to consider situations otherwise falling within the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security; and finally, it is the most significant “levelling” of the interaction between the General Assembly and the Security Council to date.

Interestingly, since the adoption of resolution 377(V) on 3 November 1950, “Uniting for Peace” has been implemented up to 12 times, with the Security Council itself initiating the procedure seven times and permanent members doing so nine times (see our October 2013 *Monthly Forecast* supplemental guide on *Security Council Deadlocks and Uniting for Peace: An Abridged History* for more information).

Since the end of the Cold War, however, as coordination and cooperation among the P5 improved and increased, they have understandably ceased to see the General Assembly as a venue for improving the working methods of the Security Council and have avoided resorting to “Uniting for Peace”.

Conclusions

The working methods of the Security Council have suffered different and inconsistent fates. Whether it is adoption or rejection, consolidation or oblivion, each working method is in fact embraced, rejected or adapted on its own merits and not as part of a larger whole. The various case studies included in this *Special Research Report* have each addressed a specific working method to highlight this fact.

Although working methods constitute a discrete issue, including in the ongoing discussions on Security Council reform more generally, each working method is judged on its own by Council members, particularly the permanent members. This explains why progress on working methods is not linear, with some practices and procedures emerging or changing while others are fading or ending. This also begs the question as to whether it is best to advance multi-tiered working methods proposals, such as those most recently advocated by the S5, or more targeted proposals. Whether initiated from inside the Council—as was the case with

“Arria-formula” meetings, informal dialogues, wrap-up sessions or “horizon-scanning” meetings, among others—or outside—as was the case with “Uniting for Peace”—all these improved working methods were stand-alone initiatives. Yet, as General Assembly resolution 267(II) demonstrated on 14 April 1949, or notes 507 (2006) and 507 (2010) demonstrated more recently, initiatives with multiple working methods recommendations are not inevitably destined to fail.

Within this case-by-case approach, in recent years the members of the Council have been comparatively more willing to adopt those working methods that can improve the efficiency of the Council, including by reducing its operating costs. These “house-keeping” fixes, such as using videoconferencing in lieu of in-person meetings or briefings, using email instead of fax for internal communications, staggering mandate renewal cycles throughout the year to address the disproportionate number of renewals falling in June and December, or avoiding Council

meetings on Fridays to allow for better planning of subsidiary bodies meetings, have met comparatively little resistance.

Initiatives aimed at revising working methods related to decision making or information sharing, including participation by non-members in Council consultations or more specifically the chairs of the PBC country-specific configurations or relevant UN staff members, have encountered stiff resistance by some or all of the P5. Other examples where there has been resistance to making any modifications include the informal arrangements on penholders and chairs of Council subsidiary bodies, or the timing of circulating draft decisions. Notable exceptions in the area of decision making include the gradual changes made to the process for targeting individuals and entities with Council sanctions and the creation of the Office of the Ombudsperson for the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee.

There appear to be several lessons to be drawn from the last four years of

Conclusions (con't)

developments in the evolution of Council working methods. The ongoing tension regarding working methods between the P5 and the rest of the UN membership—with the former pointing to Article 30 of the UN Charter and the latter invoking Article 10—will most likely continue into the future unless there is a shared understanding as to the merits and benefits of improved working methods. Finding a common agreement as to the appropriate balance between transparency and accountability on the one hand, and the privacy and flexibility required by the Security Council to appropriately exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, will be difficult, but not impossible.

None of the P5 has maintained that Council working methods are perfect. To the contrary, most P5 are on record as stating that there is considerable room for improvement in the area of Council working methods. Beyond the P5, it may be useful to keep in mind that 188 UN member states, whether or not they aspire to a permanent seat on the Security Council, would undoubtedly benefit from improved Council working methods. In fact, of all the issues under discussion in the endless debates on Security Council reform, the one issue that would equally benefit all 188 member states (if not all 193), is improved working methods. Yet working methods, which do not require amending the UN Charter, remain inexplicably linked to the more sensitive and divisive debate on the enlargement of the Security Council. In tying the fate of improved working methods to a debate that many member states

see as a zero-sum game, which must in addition overcome the improbable hurdle set by Article 108 of the UN Charter, low-hanging gains that would accrue in equal measure to all member states are forgone for uncertain gains for some.

One potential avenue to sidestep the procedural and political complexities of the debate on Security Council reform in the General Assembly is for non-permanent members to present a more cohesive front within the Council in regards to improved working methods. After all, they have the required majority to introduce any commonly agreed to changes. Although largely forgotten, it is important to remember that working methods can, if necessary, be adopted or revised by a vote (see resolutions 14 [1946], 26 [1947], 33 [1947], 37 [1947], 75 [1949], 81 [1950], 110 [1955], 263 [1969], 308 [1972], 345 [1974], 528 [1982], among other decisions). Interestingly, most were adopted unanimously, with resolutions 14 (1946) and 33 (1947) providing significant precedents as both were adopted with one or more abstentions, with the former being especially relevant as the two abstentions were cast by permanent members (US and USSR).

The recently created group of like-minded states interested in Council working methods, ACT, whose membership numbered 23 as of late March 2014, and included member states from all regions, could play a significant role in improving the working methods of the Security Council. With its combined resources, ACT is capable of providing ongoing tracking of working methods developments

and a focused, consistent advocacy on these issues. It also offers a promise of establishing a distinct track and identity for Council working methods issues that would be separate from the deeply politicised debate on wider Security Council reform. The unraveling of the S5 initiative—which was initially discussed in the context of wider Security Council reform and remained associated to it even after the S5 de-linked it from those discussions—showed the fallacy of combining or blurring these two processes. Moreover, because of its size, constituencies such as ACT can play a critical role in bolstering the resolve of the non-permanent members to advocate from within the Council for improved working methods while moving the P5 to pragmatic solutions.

Finally, it is also worth to point out that on some aspects of working methods reform the momentum within the Council often hinges less on the issues themselves and more on the political courage shown by Council members, first and foremost, and the ingenuity, personality and audacity of individual permanent representatives. As Charles Dickens argued in *A Tale of Two Cities*, and this *Special Research Report* has demonstrated with regards to working methods, it is simply not true “that things in general were settled for ever”, whether in “the best of times” or “the worst of times”. It is therefore no surprise that those with an interest in and commitment to a particular working method, regardless of whether they are a permanent or non-permanent member, have usually enjoyed some degree of success. This bodes well for future advocates for working methods reform.

Annex I: Security Council Vetoes

DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
19 July 2012	Syria: endorsed the 30 June 2012 Geneva communiqué on a Syrian-led political transition, renewed UNSMIS for 45 days and threatened sanctions if the Syrian government did not cease the use of heavy weapons and withdraw from population centres within 10 days (S/2012/547/Rev.2)	11-2-2	China, Russia	Pakistan, South Africa	Azerbaijan, Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Portugal, Togo, UK, US	S/PV.6810
4 February 2012	Syria: condemned human rights violations and supported the Arab League's 22 January 2012 decision for political transition (S/2012/77)	13-2-0	China, Russia		Azerbaijan, Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, Togo, UK, US	S/PV.6711
4 October 2011	Syria: condemned human rights violations by the Syrian authorities (S/2011/612)	9-2-4	China, Russia	Brazil, India, Lebanon, South Africa	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, France, Gabon, Germany, Nigeria, Portugal, UK, US	S/PV.6627
18 February 2011	Israel/Palestine: condemned Israeli settlement activities (S/2011/24)	14-1-0	US		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, UK	S/PV.6484
2010	No Vetoes					
15 June 2009	Georgia: on the extension of the UN observer mission's mandate in Georgia and Abkhazia (S/2009/310)	10-1-4	Russia	China, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Uganda, Viet Nam	Austria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.6143
11 July 2008	Zimbabwe: condemned the violence by the Government of Zimbabwe against civilians after the elections of 27 June and demanded an immediate end to attacks against and intimidation of opposition members and supporters (S/2008/447)	9-5-1	China, Russia (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa, Viet Nam voted against)	Indonesia	Belgium, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Italy, Panama, UK, US	S/PV.5933
12 January 2007	Myanmar: called on Myanmar to cease military attacks against civilians in ethnic minority regions and to put an end to the associated human rights and humanitarian law violations (S/2007/14)	9-3-3	China, Russia (South Africa voted against)	Congo, Indonesia, Qatar	Belgium, France, Ghana, Italy, Panama, Peru, Slovakia, UK, US	S/PV.5619
11 November 2006	Israel/Palestine: on the Israeli military operations in Gaza, the Palestinian rocket fire into Israel, and called for immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from within the Gaza Strip to positions prior to 28 June 2006 (S/2006/878)	10-1-4	US	Denmark, Japan, Slovakia, UK	Argentina, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Greece, Peru, Qatar, Russia, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV.5565

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
13 July 2006	Israel/Palestine: demanded the unconditional release of an Israeli soldier captured earlier, as well as Israel's immediate withdrawal from Gaza and the release of dozens of Palestinian officials detained by Israel (S/2006/508)	10-1-4	US	Denmark, Peru, Slovakia, UK	Argentina, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Qatar, Russia, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV.5488
2005	No Vetoes					
5 October 2004	Israel/Palestine: demanded Israel halt all military operations in northern Gaza and withdrawal from the area (S/2004/783)	11-1-3	US	Germany, Romania, UK	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Spain	S/PV.5051
21 April 2004	Cyprus: on the termination of the mandate of UNFICYP and its replacement with UNSIMIC (S/2004/313)	14-1-0	Russia		Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Spain, UK, US	S/PV.4947
25 March 2004	Israel/Palestine: on the condemnation of the killing of Ahmed Yassin, the leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas (S/2004/240)	11-1-3	US	Germany, Romania, UK	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Spain	S/PV.4934
14 October 2003	Israel/Palestine: on the security wall built by Israel in the West Bank (S/2003/980)	10-1-4	US	Bulgaria, Cameroon, Germany, UK	Angola, Chile, China, France, Guinea, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic	S/PV.4842
16 September 2003	Israel/Palestine: on the Israeli decision to "remove" Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Arafat (S/2003/891)	11-1-3	US	Bulgaria, Germany, UK	Angola, Cameroon, Chile, China, France, Guinea, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic	S/PV.4828
20 December 2002	Israel: on the killing by Israeli forces of several UN employees and the destruction of the WFP warehouse (S/2002/1385)	12-1-2	US	Bulgaria, Cameroon	China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, UK	S/PV.4681
30 June 2002	Bosnia: on the renewal of the UN peacekeeping mission in Bosnia and the immunity of US peacekeepers from ICC jurisdiction (S/2002/712)	13-1-1	US	Bulgaria	Cameroon, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, UK	S/PV.4563
14 December 2001	Israel/Palestine: condemned acts of terror against Palestinian and Israeli civilians (S/2001/1199)	12-1-2	US	Norway, UK	Bangladesh, China, Colombia, France, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Russia, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine	S/PV.4438
27 March 2001	Israel/Palestine: on establishing a UN observer force to protect Palestinian civilians (S/2001/270)	9-1-4	US	France, Ireland, Norway, UK	Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Russia, Singapore, Tunisia	S/PV.4305

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2000	No Vetoes					
25 February 1999	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: on the extension of UNPREDEP in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/1999/201)	13-1-1	China	Russia	Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, UK, US	S/PV.3982
1998	No Vetoes					
21 March 1997	Israel: demanding Israel's immediate cessation of construction at Jabal Abu Ghneim in East Jerusalem (S/1997/241)	13-1-1	US	Costa Rica	Chile, China, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, UK	S/PV.3756
7 March 1997	Israel/Palestine: calling upon Israel to refrain from East Jerusalem settlement activities (S/1997/199)	14-1-0	US		Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, UK	S/PV.3747
10 January 1997	Guatemala: authorisation for 155 observers for verification of the agreement on the definite ceasefire in Guatemala (S/1997/18)	14-1-0	China		Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Guinea Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.3730
1996	No Vetoes					
17 May 1995	Israel/Palestine: on the occupied Arab Territories (East Jerusalem) (S/1995/394)	14-1-0	US		Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Russia, Rwanda, UK	S/PV.3538
2 December 1994	Bosnia-Herzegovina: on the transport of goods between the former Yugoslavia and Bosnia (S/1994/1358)	13-1-1	Russia	China	Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, UK, US	S/PV.3475
11 May 1993	Cyprus: on financing UNFICYP (S/25693)	14-1-0	Russia		Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, UK, US, Venezuela	S/PV.3211
1992	No Vetoes					
1991	No Vetoes					
31 May 1990	Israel/Palestine: on the Occupied Arab Territories (S/21326)	14-1-0	US		Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, USSR, UK, Yemen, Zaire	S/PV.2926
17 January 1990	Panama: on the violation of Diplomatic Immunities in Panama (S/21084)	13-1-1	US	UK	Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Romania, USSR, Zaire	S/PV.2905

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23 December 1989	Panama: demanded the withdrawal of the US armed forces from Panama (S/21048)	10-4-1	France, UK, US (Canada voted against)	Finland	Algeria, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV.2902
7 November 1989	Israel/Palestine: on the Occupied Arab Territories (S/20945/Rev.1)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia	S/PV.2889
9 June 1989	Israel/Palestine: on the situation in the Occupied Arab Territories (S/20677)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia	S/PV.2867
17 February 1989	Israel/Palestine: on the situation in the Occupied Arab Territories (S/20463)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia	S/PV.2850
11 January 1989	Letter from Libya: complaint by Libya against US downing of aircraft (S/20378)	9-4-2	France, UK, US (Canada voted against)	Brazil, Finland	Algeria, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV.2841
14 December 1988	Lebanon/Israel: complaint of Lebanon against Israel (S/20322)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia, Zambia	S/PV.2832
10 May 1988	Lebanon/Israel: complaint of Lebanon against Israel (S/19868)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia, Zambia	S/PV.2814
15 April 1988	Israel/Palestine: situation in the Occupied Arab Territories (S/19780)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia, Zambia	S/PV.2806
8 March 1988	South Africa: called for sanctions (S/19585)	10-2-3	US, UK	France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan	Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Italy, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia	S/PV.2797
1 February 1988	Israel/Palestine: on the situation in the Occupied Arab Territories (S/19466)	14-1-0	US		Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia, Zambia	S/PV.2790
18 January 1988	Lebanon/Israel: complaint of Lebanon against Israel (S/19434)	13-1-1	US	UK	Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia	S/PV.2784
9 April 1987	Namibia Question (S/18785)	9-3-3	UK, US (Federal Republic of Germany voted against)	France, Italy, Japan	Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, USSR, UAE, Venezuela, Zambia	S/PV.2747

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
20 February 1987	South Africa: called for sanctions (S/18705)	10-3-2	UK, US (Federal Republic of Germany voted against)	France, Japan	Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, Italy, USSR, UAE, Venezuela, Zambia	S/PV.2738
28 October 1986	Letter from Nicaragua: complaint of Nicaragua against the US (ICJ Judgment) (S/18428)	11-1-3	US	France, Thailand, UK	Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, Venezuela	S/PV.2718
31 July 1986	Letter from Nicaragua: complaint of Nicaragua against the US (ICJ Judgment) (S/18250)	11-1-3	US	France, Thailand, UK	Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, Venezuela	S/PV.2704
18 June 1986	Complaint by Angola against South Africa (S/18163)	12-2-1	UK, US	France	Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, Venezuela	S/PV.2693 p.48
23 May 1986	Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe: complaint against South Africa (S/18087/Rev.1)	12-2-1	UK, US	France	Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, Venezuela	S/PV.2686
21 April 1986	Letter from Libya, Burkina Faso, Syria and Oman: complaint against US attack (S/18016/Rev.1)	9-5-1	France, UK, US (Australia and Denmark voted against)	Venezuela	Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE	S/PV.2682
6 February 1986	Syria/Israel: Syrian complaint against Israeli interception of Libyan Civilian Aircraft (S/17796/Rev.1)	10-1-4	US	Australia, Denmark, France, UK	Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, Venezuela	S/PV.2655
30 January 1986	Israel/Palestine: violation of Haram Al-Sharif (Jerusalem) (S/17769/Rev.1)	13-1-1	US	Thailand	Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, UK, Venezuela	S/PV.2650
17 January 1986	Lebanon/Israel: complaint by Lebanon against Israeli aggression (S/17730/Rev.2)	11-1-3	US	Australia, Denmark, UK	Bulgaria, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, UAE, Venezuela	S/PV.2642
15 November 1985	Situation in Namibia (S/17633)	12-2-1	UK, US	France	Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2629
13 September 1985	Israel/Palestine: on the situation in the Occupied Arab Territories (S/17459)	10-1-4	US	Australia, Denmark, France, UK	Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2605

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26 July 1985	South Africa (S/17354/Rev.1)	12-2-1	UK, US	France	Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2602
10 May 1985	Complaint by Nicaragua against the US (S/17172/Para 2)	13-1-1	US	UK	Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2580 paragraph 268
10 May 1985	Complaint by Nicaragua against the US (S/17172/Para 1)	11-1-3	US	Egypt, Thailand, UK	Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, France, India, Madagascar, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2580 paragraph 267
10 May 1985	Complaint by Nicaragua against the US (S/17172/Preamble)	13-1-1	US	UK	Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2580 paragraph 266
12 March 1985	Situation in the Middle East (Lebanon) (S/17000)	11-1-3	US	Australia, Denmark, UK	Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, France, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR	S/PV.2573
6 September 1984	Situation in the Middle East (Lebanon) (S/16732)	14-1-0	US		Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, France, India, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR, UK, Zimbabwe	S/PV.2556 paragraph 49
4 April 1984	Nicaragua-US: complaint by Nicaragua against the US (S/16463)	13-1-1	US	UK	China, Egypt, France, India, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR, Upper Volta, Zimbabwe	S/PV.2529
29 February 1984	Situation in the Middle East (Lebanon) (S/16351/Rev.2)	13-2-0	USSR (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic voted against)		China, Egypt, France, India, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, UK, US, Upper Volta, Zimbabwe	S/PV.2519
27 October 1983	Situation in Grenada: invasion of the Republic of Grenada by US troops (S/16077/Rev.1)	11-1-3	US	Togo, UK, Zaire	China, France, Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, USSR, Zimbabwe	S/PV.2491
12 September 1983	Republic of Korea/USSR: downing of the Korean Airliner (S/15966/Rev.1)	9-2-4	USSR (Poland voted against)	China, Guyana, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe	France, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Pakistan, Togo, UK, US, Zaire	S/PV.2476
2 August 1983	Israel/Palestine: situation in the Arab Occupied Territories (S/15895)	13-1-1	US	Zaire	China, France, Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Togo, USSR, UK, Zimbabwe	S/PV.2461

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6 August 1982	Situation in the Middle East (Lebanon) (S/15347/Rev.1)	11-1-3	US	Togo, UK, Zaire	China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2391
26 June 1982	Situation in the Middle East (Lebanon) (S/15255/Rev.2)	14-1-0	US		China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR, UK, Zaire	S/PV.2381
8 June 1982	Situation in the Middle East (Lebanon) (S/15185)	14-1-0	US		China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR, UK, Zaire	S/PV.2377
4 June 1982	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (S/15156/Rev.2)	9-2-4	UK, US	France, Guyana, Jordan, Togo	China, Ireland, Japan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Uganda, USSR, Zaire	S/PV.2373
20 April 1982	Situation in the Middle East: the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem attack (S/14985)	14-1-0	US		China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR, UK, Zaire	S/PV.2357
2 April 1982	Situation in the Middle East: Mayors of Nablus and Ramallah dismissal (S/14943)	13-1-1	US	Zaire	China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR, UK	S/PV.2348
2 April 1982	Nicaragua: the situation in Central America (S/14941)	12-1-2	US	UK, Zaire	China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2347
20 January 1982	Situation in the Middle East (Golan Heights) (S/14832/Rev.1)	9-1-5	US	France, Ireland, Japan, Panama, UK	China, Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, USSR, Zaire	S/PV.2329
31 August 1981	Complaint by Angola against South Africa (S/14664/Rev.2)	13-1-1	US	UK	China, France, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2300
30 April 1981	Question of Namibia (S/14462)	12-3-0	France, UK, US		China, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2277 paragraph 27
30 April 1981	Question of Namibia (S/14461)	11-3-1	France, UK, US	Japan	China, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2277 paragraph 26
30 April 1981	Question of Namibia (S/14460/Rev.1)	9-3-3	France, UK, US	Ireland, Japan, Spain	China, German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2277 paragraph 25
30 April 1981	Question of Namibia (S/14459)	9-3-3	France, UK, US	Ireland, Japan, Spain	China, German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR	S/PV.2277 paragraph 24

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30 April 1980	Situation in the Middle East: Palestinian rights (S/13911)	10-1-4	US	France, Norway, Portugal, UK	Bangladesh, China, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, USSR, Zambia	S/PV.2220
11-13 January 1980	US and Iran hostage question (S/13735)	10-2-2	USSR (German Democratic Republic voted against)	Bangladesh, Mexico (China did not participate)	France, Jamaica, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, UK, US, Zambia	S/PV.2191/Add.1 paragraph 149
7-9 January 1980	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (S/13729)	13-2-0	USSR (German Democratic Republic voted against)		Bangladesh, China, France, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, UK, US, Zambia	S/PV.2190 Coord.1 + Add.1 paragraph 140
16 March 1979	China and Viet Nam: border dispute in South-East Asia (S/13162)	13-2-0	USSR (Czechoslovakia voted against)		Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, France, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, UK, US, Zambia	S/PV.2129
15 January 1979	Cambodia and Viet Nam: Viet Nam intervention in Kampuchea (Cambodia) (S/13027)	13-2-0	USSR (Czechoslovakia voted against)		Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, France, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, UK, US, Zambia	S/PV.2112
1978	No Vetoes					
31 October 1977	Situation in South Africa (S/12312/Rev.1)	10-5-0	France, UK, US (Canada and Federal Republic of Germany also voted against)		Benin, China, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, Venezuela	S/PV.2045 paragraph 55
31 October 1977	Situation in South Africa (S/12311/Rev.1)	10-5-0	France, UK, US (Canada and Federal Republic of Germany also voted against)		Benin, China, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, Venezuela	S/PV.2045 paragraph 54
31 October 1977	Situation in South Africa and the illegal invasion of Namibia (S/12310/Rev.1)	10-5-0	France, UK, US (Canada and Federal Republic of Germany also voted against)		Benin, China, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, Venezuela	S/PV.2045 paragraph 53
15 November 1976	Admission of New Members: Viet Nam (S/12226)	14-1-0	US		Benin, China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV.1972
19 October 1976	Situation in Namibia (S/12211)	10-3-2	France, UK, US	Italy, Japan	Benin, China, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV.1963
29 June 1976	Question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (S/12119)	10-1-4	US	France, Italy, Sweden, UK	Benin, China, Guyana, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV.1938

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23 June 1976	Admission of New Members: Angola (S/12110)	13-1-0	US	China did not participate	Benin, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1932
25 March 1976	Israel/Palestine: Jerusalem status (S/12022)	14-1-0	US		Benin, China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1899
6 February 1976	Situation in Comoros: dispute between the Comoros and France over Mayotte (S/11967)	11-1-3	France	Italy, UK, US	Benin, China, Guyana, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1888
25 January 1976	Israel/Palestine: right of self-determination (S/11940)	9-1-3	US	Italy, Sweden, UK (China and Libya did not participate)	Benin, France, Guyana, Japan, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1879
8 December 1975	Israel/Lebanon: strongly condemning the Government of Israel for its premeditated air attacks against Lebanon (S/11898)	13-1-1	US	Costa Rica	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, France, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1862
30 September 1975	Admission of New Members: North Viet Nam (S/11833)	14-1-0	US		Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1846 paragraph 42
30 September 1975	Admission of New Members: South Viet Nam (S/11832)	14-1-0	US		Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, France, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1846 paragraph 41
11 August 1975	Admission of New Members: North Viet Nam (S/11796)	14-1-0	US	Costa Rica	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, France, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1836
11 August 1975	Admission of New Members: South Viet Nam (S/11795)	13-1-1	US	Costa Rica	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, France, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Sweden, USSR, UK, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1836
6 June 1975	Situation in Namibia: on South Africa's occupation of Namibia (S/11713)	10-3-2	France, UK, US	Italy, Japan	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Guyana, Iraq, Mauritania, Sweden, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1829

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30 October 1974	Expulsion of South Africa from UN Membership (S/11543)	10-3-2	France, UK, US	Austria, Costa Rica	Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Peru, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania	S/PV:1808
31 July 1974	Situation in Cyprus (S/11400/Rev.1)	12-2-0	USSR (Byelorussia voted against)	(China did not participate)	Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, France, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Peru, UK, US	S/PV:1788
26 July 1973	Situation in the Middle East: Palestinian Question (S/10974)	13-1-0	US	(China did not participate)	Australia, Austria, France, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan, USSR, the UK, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1735
22 May 1973	Situation in Rhodesia: on sanctions (S/10928)	11-2-2	UK, US	Austria and France	Australia, China, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1716
21 March 1973	Panama Canal Question (S/10931/Rev.1)	13-1-1	US	UK	Australia, Austria, China, France, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1704
29 September 1972	Situation in South Rhodesia (S/10805/Rev.1 as amended)	10-1-4	UK	Belgium, France, Italy, US	Argentina, China, Guinea, India, Japan, Panama, Somalia, Sudan, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1666
29 September 1972	Situation in South Rhodesia (S/10805/Rev.1 op.para 5)	10-1-4	UK	Belgium, France, Italy, US	Argentina, China, Guinea, India, Japan, Panama, Somalia, Sudan, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1666
29 September 1972	Situation in South Rhodesia (S/10805/Rev.1 op. para 1)	10-1-4	UK	Belgium, France, Italy, US	Argentina, China, Guinea, India, Japan, Panama, Somalia, Sudan, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1666
10 September 1972	Situation in the Middle East: ceasefire 1967 violation (S/10784)	13-1-1	US	Panama	Argentina, Belgium, China, France, Guinea, India, Italy, Japan, Somalia, Sudan, USSR, UK, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1662
10 September 1972	Situation in the Middle East: on the ceasefire 1967 violation (S/10786)	9-6-0	China and USSR (Guinea, Somalia, Sudan and Yugoslavia voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, France, India, Italy, Japan, Panama, UK and the US	S/PV:1662
25 August 1972	Admission of New Members: Bangladesh (S/10771)	11-1-3	China	Guinea, Somalia, Sudan	Argentina, Belgium, France, India, Italy, Japan, Panama, USSR, UK, US, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1660
4 February 1972	Situation in South Rhodesia (S/10606)	9-1-5	UK	Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, US	Argentina, China, Guinea, India, Panama, Somalia, Sudan, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV:1639
30 December 1971	Situation in South Rhodesia (S/10489)	9-1-5	UK	Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, US	Argentina, Burundi, China, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR	S/PV:1623

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13 December 1971	India-Pakistan: calling for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of the troops at the borders (S/10446/Rev.1)	11-2-2	USSR (Poland voted against)	France, UK	Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, China, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, US	S/PV:1613
5 December 1971	India-Pakistan: urging for a ceasefire at the border and for the return of refugees (S/10423)	11-2-2	USSR (Poland voted against)	France, UK	Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, China, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, US	S/PV:1607
4 December 1971	India-Pakistan: calling for a ceasefire at the border (S/10416)	11-2-2	USSR (Poland voted against)	France, UK	Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, China, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, US	S/PV:1606
10 November 1970	South Rhodesia (Zimbabwe): independence and sanctions (S/9976)	12-1-2	UK	France, US	Burundi, China, Colombia, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, USSR, Zambia	S/PV:1556
17 March 1970	Zimbabwe: condemning the proclamation of a so-called republic by the racist minority regime in Salisbury (S/9696)	9-2-4	UK, US	Colombia, Finland, France, Nicaragua	Burundi, China, Nepal, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, USSR, Zambia	S/PV:1534
1969	No Vetoes					
22 August 1968	On the complaint by Czechoslovakia: its invasion by USSR and other members of the Warsaw Pact (S/8761)	10-2-3	USSR (Hungary voted against)	Algeria, India, Pakistan	Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Paraguay, Senegal, UK, US	S/PV:1443
1967	No Vetoes					
4 November 1966	Syria/Israel: violation of the Armistice Agreement (S/7575/Rev.1)	10-4-1	USSR (Bulgaria, Jordan and Mali voted against)	China	Argentina, France, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Uganda, Uruguay, UK, US	S/PV:1319
1965	No Vetoes					
21 December 1964	Syria/Israel: violation of the Armistice Agreement (S/6113)	8-3-0	USSR (Czechoslovakia and Morocco voted against)		Bolivia, Brazil, China, France, Ivory Coast, Norway, UK, US	S/PV:1182
17 September 1964	On the relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia (armed incidents) (S/5973)	9-2-0	USSR (Czechoslovakia voted against)		Bolivia, Brazil, China, France, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway, UK, US	S/PV:1152
13 September 1963	Southern Rhodesia (S/5425/Rev.1)	8-1-2	UK	France, US	Brazil, China, Ghana, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, USSR, Venezuela	S/PV:1069
3 September 1963	Syria/Israel: deploring renewal of armed incidents and calling on Israel and Syria to cooperate fully according to the armistice agreement (S/5407)	8-2-1	USSR (Morocco voted against)	Venezuela	Brazil, China, France, Ghana, Norway, Philippines, UK, US	S/PV:1063
22 June 1962	India-Pakistan (S/5134)	7-2-2	USSR (Romania voted against)	Ghana, United Arab Republic	Chile, China, France, Ireland, the UK, US, Venezuela	S/PV:1016

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18 December 1961	Calling upon India to withdraw its forces from Goa, Damao and Diu (S/5033)	7-4-0	USSR (Sri Lanka, Liberia and the United Arab Republic voted against)		Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.988
30 November 1961	Admission of New Members: Kuwait (S/5006)	10-1-0	USSR		Sri Lanka, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Liberia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, UK, US	S/PV.985
24 November 1961	Congo Question (S/4989/Rev.2, US amendment on paragraph 11)	9-1-1	USSR	France	Sri Lanka, Chile, China, Ecuador, Liberia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, UK, US	S/PV.982
7 July 1961	Kuwait: on independence and territorial integrity (S/4855)	7-1-3	USSR	Sri Lanka, Ecuador, United Arab Republic	Chile, China, France, Liberia, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.960
20 February 1961	Situation in the Congo (S/4733/Rev.1 as amended)	7-3-1	USSR (Sri Lanka and the United Arab Republic voted against)	Liberia	Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.942
20 February 1961	Situation in Congo (S/4733/Rev.1 as amended)	8-3-0	USSR (Sri Lanka and the United Arab Republic voted against)		Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Liberia, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.942
13 December 1960	Situation in Congo (S/4578/Rev.1)	7-3-1	USSR (Sri Lanka and Poland voted against)	Tunisia	Argentina, China, Ecuador, France, Italy, UK, US	S/PV.920
4 December 1960	Admission of New Members: Mauritania (S/4567/Rev.1)	8-2-1	USSR (Poland voted against)	Sri Lanka	Argentina, China, Ecuador, France, Italy, Tunisia, UK, US	S/PV.911
17 September 1960	The situation in the Congo (S/4523)	8-2-1	USSR (Poland voted against)	France	Argentina, China, Ecuador, Italy, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, UK, US	S/PV.906
26 July 1960	On the incident in which a US Air Force plane was brought down by Soviet military forces (complaint from USSR) (S/4411)	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Argentina, China, Ecuador, France, Italy, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, UK, US	S/PV.883
26 July 1960	On the incident in which a US Air Force plane was brought down by Soviet military forces (complaint from USSR) (S/4409/Rev.1)	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Argentina, China, Ecuador, France, Italy, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, UK, US	S/PV.883
1959	No Vetoes					
9 December 1958	Admission of New Members: South Viet Nam (S/4130/Rev.1)	8-1-2	USSR	Canada and Iraq	China, Colombia, France, Japan, Panama, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.843
9 December 1958	Admission of New Members: Republic of Korea (S/4129/Rev.1)	9-1-1	USSR	Iraq	Canada, China, Colombia, France, Japan, Panama, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.843

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
22 July 1958	Complaint by Lebanon on the situation arising from interference of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon (S/4055/Rev.1)	10-1-0	USSR		Canada, China, Colombia, France, Iraq, Japan, Panama, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.837
18 July 1958	Complaint by Lebanon on the situation arising from interference of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon (S/4050/Rev.1)	9-1-1	USSR	Sweden	Canada, China, Colombia, France, Iraq, Japan, Panama, UK, US	S/PV.834
2 May 1958	Complaint by USSR: on the incident in which a US Air Force plane was brought down by Soviet military forces (S/3995)	10-1-0	USSR		Canada, China, Colombia, France, Iraq, Japan, Panama, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.817
9 September 1957	Admission of New Members: Viet Nam (S/3885)	10-1-0	USSR		Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Iraq, Philippines, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.790
9 September 1957	Admission of New Members: Republic of Korea (S/3884)	10-1-0	USSR		Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Iraq, Philippines, Sweden, UK, US	S/PV.790
20 February 1957	India-Pakistan (S/3787)	9-1-1	USSR	Sweden	Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Iraq, Philippines, UK, US	S/PV.773
4 November 1956	Situation in Hungary (S/3730/Rev.1)	9-1-0	USSR	(Yugoslavia did not participate: present and not voting)	Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Iran, Peru, UK, US	S/PV.754
30 October 1956	Palestinian Question: on the steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt (S/3713/Rev.1)	7-2-2	France, UK	Belgium, US	Australia, China, Cuba, Iran, Peru, USSR, Yugoslavia	S/PV.750
30 October 1956	Palestinian Question: on the steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt (S/3710)	7-2-2	France, UK	Australia, Belgium	China, Cuba, Iran, Peru, USSR, US, Yugoslavia	S/PV.749
13 October 1956	Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 (S/3671/Rev.1)	9-2-0	USSR (Yugoslavia voted against)		Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Iran, Peru, UK, US	S/PV.743
15 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Japan (S/3510)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.706

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
14 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Japan (S/3510)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.705
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Spain (S/3502)	9-1-1	USSR	Belgium	Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Laos (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Japan (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Cambodia (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Libya (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Nepal (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Sri Lanka (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Finland (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Austria (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Italy (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Portugal (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Ireland (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Jordan (S/3502)	10-1-0	USSR		Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Mongolia (S/3502)	8-1-2	China	Belgium, US	Brazil, France, Iran, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, UK, USSR	S/PV.704
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Viet Nam (S/3502)	9-1-1	USSR	New Zealand	Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
13 December 1955	Admission of New Members: Republic of Korea (S/3502)	9-1-1	USSR	New Zealand	Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Iran, Peru, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.704
20 June 1954	Complaint by Guatemala (S/3236/Rev.1)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.675
18 June 1954	Situation in Thailand: on the request for a Peace Observation Commission (S/3229)	9-1-1	USSR	Lebanon	Brazil, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.674
29 March 1954	Palestinian Question: on the Egypt-Israeli dispute over the Suez Canal (S/3188/Corr.1)	8-2-1	USSR (Lebanon voted against)	China	Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.664
22 January 1954	Palestinian Question: declares that the General Armistice Agreement between Syria and Israel be observed by the parties (S/3151/Rev.2)	7-2-2	USSR (Lebanon voted against)	Brazil, China	Colombia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.656
1953	No Vetoes					
19 September 1952	Admission of New Members: Cambodia (S/2758)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.603
19 September 1952	Admission of New Members: Laos (S/2759)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.603
19 September 1952	Admission of New Members: Viet Nam (S/2760)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.603
18 September 1952	Admission of New Members: Japan (S/2754)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.602
16 September 1952	Admission of New Members: Libya (S/2483)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.600
9 July 1952	Request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (S/2688)	9-1-1	USSR	Pakistan	Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.590
3 July 1952	Request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare (S/2671)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.587
6 February 1952	Admission of New Members: Italy (S/2443)	10-1-0	USSR		Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, US	S/PV.573
1951	No Vetoes					

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
30 November 1950	Complaint of aggression against Republic of Korea (S/1894)	9-1-0	USSR	(India did not participate in the vote)	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US, Yugoslavia	S/PV.530
30 November 1950	Complaint of aggression against Republic of Korea (S/1894)	9-1-0	USSR	(India did not participate in the vote)	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US, Yugoslavia	S/PV.530
30 November 1950	Complaint of aggression against Republic of Korea (S/1894)	8-1-1	USSR	Yugoslavia (India did not participate)	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.530
12 September 1950	Complaint of bombing by air forces on China's territory (S/1752)	7-1-2	USSR	India, Yugoslavia (China did not participate)	Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.501
5 September 1950	Complaint of aggression against Republic of Korea (S/1653)	9-1-1	USSR	Yugoslavia	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.496
13 December 1949	Indonesian Question: on independence (S/1431)	8-2-1	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)	Argentina	Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.456
13 December 1949	Indonesian Question: on independence (S/1431 first part)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.456
18 October 1949	Regulation and Reduction of Armaments (S/1408/Rev.1)	8-2-1	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)	Argentina	Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.452
18 October 1949	Proposal of the Commission on Conventional Armaments (S/1399/Rev.1)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.452
11 October 1949	Proposal of the Commission on Conventional Armaments (S/1398)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.450
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Sri Lanka (S/1337)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Austria (S/1336)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Ireland (S/1335)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443

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DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Finland (S/1334)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Italy (S/1333)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Jordan (S/1332)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443
13 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Portugal (S/1331)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.443
7 September 1949	Admission of New Members: Nepal (S/1385)	9-2-0	USSR (The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.439
8 April 1949	Admission of New Members: Republic of Korea (S/1305)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Norway, UK, US	S/PV.423
15 December 1948	Admission of New Members: Sri Lanka (S/PV.384)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.384
25 October 1948	Letter from France, the UK and the US: on the Berlin blockade (S/1048)	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.372
18 August 1948	Admission of New Members: Sri Lanka	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.351
22 June 1948	Reports from the Atomic Energy Committee	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.325
24 May 1948	Letter from Chile: on events in Czechoslovakia	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.303
24 May 1948	Letter from Chile: on events in Czechoslovakia (preliminary question)	8-2-1	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)	France	Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.303

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10 April 1948	Admission of New Members: Italy	9-2-0	USSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also voted against)		Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, the UK, US	S/PV.279
1 October 1947	Admission of New Members: Finland	9-2-0	USSR (Poland also voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.206
1 October 1947	Admission of New Members: Italy	9-2-0	USSR (Poland also voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.206
15 September 1947	Greek Frontier Incidents (preliminary question)	8-2-1	USSR (Poland also voted against)	Syria	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, UK, US	S/PV.202
15 September 1947	Greek Frontier Incidents	9-2-0	USSR (Poland also voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.202
25 August 1947	Indonesia Question: on the establishment of a Committee of three to assist with the settlement (S/514)	7-2-2	France (Belgium voted against)	China, UK	Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Poland, Syria, USSR, US	S/PV.194
21 August 1947	Admission of New Members: Austria	8-1-2	USSR	France, Poland	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.190
21 August 1947	Admission of New Members: Italy	9-1-1	USSR	Poland	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.190
19 August 1947	Greek Frontier Incidents (S/486)	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.188
19 August 1947	Greek Frontier Incidents (S/471)	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.188
18 August 1947	Admission of New Members: Portugal	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.186
18 August 1947	Admission of New Members: Ireland	9-1-1	USSR	Poland	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.186
18 August 1947	Admission of New Members: Jordan	9-1-1	USSR	Poland	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.186
29 July 1947	Greek Frontier Incidents	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Syria, UK, US	S/PV.170
25 March 1947	Incidents in the Corfu Channel	7-2-1	USSR (Poland voted against)	Syria (the UK did not participate)	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, US	S/PV.122
20 September 1946	Ukrainian Complaint against Greece	8-2-1	USSR (Poland voted against)	Australia	Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, US	S/PV.70
29 August 1946	Admission of New Members: Portugal	8-2-1	USSR (Poland voted against)	Australia	Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, US	S/PV.57
29 August 1946	Admission of New Members: Ireland	9-1-1	USSR	Australia	Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, UK, US	S/PV.57

Annex I: Security Council Vetoes (con't)

DATE	ISSUE	VOTE	VETO(ES)	ABSTENTION(S)	AFFIRMATIVE VOTES	MEETING RECORD
29 August 1946	Admission of New Members: Jordan	8-2-1	USSR (Poland voted against)	Australia	Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, US	S/PV.57
26 June 1946	Spanish Question	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, US	S/PV.49
26 June 1946	Spanish Question (preliminary question)	8-2-1	France and USSR	Poland	Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, US	S/PV.49
26 June 1946	Spanish Question	9-2-0	USSR (Poland voted against)		Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, US	S/PV.49
18 June 1946	Spanish Question (S/PV.45)	9-1-1	USSR	?	?	S/PV.47
18 June 1946	Spanish Question (S/PV.45)	9-1-1	USSR	?	?	S/PV.47
18 June 1946	Spanish Question (S/PV.45)	9-1-1	USSR	?	?	S/PV.47
18 June 1946	Spanish Question (S/PV.45)	10-1-0	USSR		?	S/PV.47
16 February 1946	Lebanese-Syria (S/PV.22)	7-1-1	USSR	? (France and the UK did not participate)	?	S/PV.23

Annex II: Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

YEAR	CHAIR	DOCUMENTATION	OPEN DEBATES AND OTHER MEETINGS OPEN TO UN MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE
1993	President of the Security Council, rotating monthly	Mentioned in S/26812 of 29 November 1993	
1994	President of the Security Council, rotating monthly		French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alain Juppé, in his speech to the General Assembly suggests that the Council should discuss the proposals on Security Council working methods S/PV.3483 (16 December 1994) was an open debate on working methods under Rwanda's presidency.
2000	President of the Security Council, rotating monthly The Working Group met in February under Argentina's presidency		
2001	President of the Security Council, rotating monthly The Working Group met in November, under Jamaica's presidency		Referred to during the wrap-up sessions of the Colombian presidency on 31 August 2001: S/PV.4363 , Jamaican presidency on 30 November 2001: S/PV. 4432 ; and Malian presidency on 21 December 2001; S/PV.4445

Annex II: Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions (con't)

2002	President of the Security Council, rotating monthly The Working group met in June under Syria's presidency		
2006	Japan	<p>S/2006/507 (19 July 2006) was the Note by the President on working methods.</p> <p>S/2006/928 (29 November 2006) was a note by the President which asked the Secretariat to provide a descriptive index to notes and statements by the President of the Council relating to documentation and procedure (pending).</p>	<p>S/PV.5601 (20 December 2006) was a briefing by outgoing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.</p>
2007	Slovakia	<p>S/2007/749 (19 December 2007) was a note by the President which contained understandings reached as a result of the 2007 work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation.</p> <p>S/2007/784 (4 January 2008) was the 31 December 2007 letter from the chair of the Informal Working Group with a summary of the 13 December Arria-formula meeting on working methods.</p>	<p>Arria on 13 December</p> <p>S/PV.5806 (17 December 2007) was a briefing by outgoing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.</p>
2008	Panama	<p>S/2008/418 (24 June 2008) was a letter from the Swiss Permanent Representative on behalf of the S5 requesting a meeting on working methods open to all interested member states.</p> <p>S/2008/528 (6 August 2008) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Belgium containing a concept paper for the 27 August open debate.</p> <p>S/2008/847 (31 December 2008) a Note by the President which contained understandings reached as a result of the 2008 work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation revising procedures regarding the list of items with which the Council is seized.</p>	<p>S/PV.5968 and Resumption 1 (27 August 2008) was an open debate on working methods under Belgium's presidency.</p> <p>S/PV.6043 (15 December 2008) was a briefing by outgoing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.</p>
2009	Japan		
2010	Japan	<p>S/2010/165 (1 April 2010) was a concept paper by Japan for the 22 April open debate.</p> <p>S/2010/507 (26 July 2010) was the updated version of the 2006 Note 507.</p> <p>SC/9995 (27 July 2010) was Council press statement highlighting some of the new elements of the 2010 Note 507.</p>	<p>S/PV.6300 and Resumption 1 (22 April 2010) was an open debate on working methods on 22 April 2010 under Japan's presidency.</p> <p>S/PV.6457 (20 December 2010) was a briefing by outgoing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.</p>
2011	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>S/2011/726 (21 November 2011) was a concept note by Portugal for the 30 November open debate.</p>	<p>S/PV.6300 and Resumption 1 (22 April 2010) was an open Debate during Portuguese presidency on 30 November 2011.</p> <p>S/PV.6686 (14 December 2011) was a briefing by outgoing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.</p>

Annex II: Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions (con't)

2012	Portugal	<p>S/2012/402 (5 June 2012) Note on conference resources and interactivity.</p> <p>S/2012/853 (19 November 2012) was a concept paper for the 26 November open debate by India and Portugal.</p> <p>S/2012/922 (12 December 2012) was a note on open debates, annual report and monthly assessments.</p> <p>S/2012/937 (17 December 2012) was note on chairpersons' appointment.</p> <p>S/2012/940 was a statement of the Chair, delivered on 14 December 2012, released as Council document on 10 January 2013.</p>	<p>19 March, consultations on working methods on the basis of a non-paper produced by Portugal and the UK (referred to in the UK presidency assessment S/2012/625)</p> <p>S/PV.6870 and Resumption 1 was an open debate on 26 November during India's presidency.</p> <p>S/PV.6881 (7 December 2012) was a briefing by outgoing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.</p> <p>A briefing for member states on the work of the Informal Working Group on 14 December 2012</p>
2013	Argentina	<p>S/2013/515 (28 August 2013) was a Note by the President on transparency-related issues.</p> <p>S/2013/568 (23 September 2013) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland on behalf of ACT welcoming Note S/2013/515.</p> <p>S/2013/613 (17 October 2013) was a concept paper by Azerbaijan for the 29 October open debate.</p>	<p>S/PV. 7052 and Resumption 1 (29 October 2013) was an open debate under Azerbaijan's presidency.</p>
2014	Argentina		

Annex III: UN Documents

Security Council Resolutions

[S/RES/2086](#) (21 January 2013) emphasised the relationship between peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

[S/RES/1904](#) (17 December 2009) renewed the mandate of the 1267 Committee Monitoring Team for 18 months. The resolution also included significant changes to the administration of the 1267 regime, including the creation for an initial period of 18 months of an Office of the Ombudsperson, which is intended to serve as a point of contact for individuals and entities requesting that they be delisted.

[S/RES/1822](#) (30 June 2008) revised sanctions listing and delisting procedures and mandated a review of the 1267 Consolidated List by June 2010.

[S/RES/1732](#) (21 December 2006) welcomed the report of the Working Group on Sanctions and decided that it had fulfilled its mandate.

[S/RES/1730](#) (19 December 2006) agreed to establish a delisting process and create a focal point for receiving delisting requests within the Secretariat.

[S/RES/1612](#) (26 July 2005) established a Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

[S/RES/1353](#) (13 June 2001) agreed on detailed elements of Council relationship with TCCs and stated the continued possibility to consider using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing UN peacekeeping capacity.

[S/RES/1327](#) (13 November 2000) agreed to strengthen the system of consultations with TCCs

through the holding of private meetings with them and stated a possibility to consider using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing UN peacekeeping capacity.

Security Council Presidential Statements

[S/PRST/2011/17](#) (26 August 2011) expressed the Council's commitment to enhanced consideration of early peacebuilding activities in the mandates and structure of peacekeeping operations.

[S/PRST/2009/24](#) (5 August 2009) highlighted the Council's efforts to improve its dialogue with the Secretariat and TCCs/PCCs as well as identified areas for further reflection such as credible and achievable mandates matched with appropriate resources.

[S/PRST/2004/16](#) (17 May 2004) recognised the need to take into consideration the views of TCCs and strengthen the relationship between those who plan, mandate and manage peace operations and the TCCs.

[S/PRST/2001/3](#) (31 January 2001) recognised the need to develop a transparent relationship between the Council, the TCCs and the Secretariat, and established the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to devise ways to achieve this goal.

[S/PRST/1996/13](#) (28 March 1996) reiterated the desire for enhanced consultation and exchange of information between the Council and TCCs, noted that procedures previously agreed upon to meet this goal had not been fully implemented and agreed on additional procedures to facilitate communication

between the Council and the TCCs.

[S/PRST/1995/48](#) (26 September 1995) took note of the conclusions of the General Assembly Working Group that the Council, inter alia, continue to review its working methods.

[S/PRST/1995/9](#) (22 February 1995) emphasised the importance of providing TCC/PCCs with the fullest possible information.

[S/PRST/1994/81](#) (16 December 1994) expressed the Council's intention to hold more open meetings.

[S/PRST/1994/62](#) (4 November 1994) outlined procedures that the Council decided to follow to facilitate enhanced consultation and exchange of information with the TCCs.

[S/PRST/1994/22](#) (3 May 1994) welcomed enhanced consultations and exchange of information between the Council and the TCCs regarding peacekeeping operations, including their planning, management and coordination.

[S/25859](#) (28 May 1993) was the statement in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peace-making, and peace-keeping."

Notes by the President of the Security Council

[S/2013/630](#) (28 October 2013) reaffirmed Council members' commitment to making full use of and improving existing consultations with TCC/PCCs.

[\(S/2013/515\)](#) (28 August 2013) addressed a number

Annex III: UN Documents (con't)

of transparency related working methods issues

[S/2012/937](#) (17 December 2012) announced plans for a more inclusive process of appointing chairs of Council subsidiary bodies.

[S/2012/922](#) (12 December 2012) elaborated further on previous Council understanding with respect to open debates, the Council annual report and monthly assessments and wrap-up sessions.

[S/2010/507](#) (26 July 2010) was the outcome of the work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions updating the 2006 Note 507.

[S/2008/847](#) (31 December 2008) was the result of the 2008 work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation revising procedures regarding the list of items with which the Council is seized.

[S/2007/749](#) (19 December 2007) was the result of the 2007 work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation.

[S/2006/997](#) (18 December 2006) transmitted the report of the Informal Working Group on Sanctions.

[S/2006/928](#) (21 November 2006) requested that the Secretariat provide an updated version of the descriptive index of notes and statements by the Council president relating to documentation and procedure.

[S/2006/507](#) (19 July 2006) described the outcome of the six months of work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Issues in 2006 under the leadership of Japan.

[S/2006/78](#) (7 February 2006) contained the updated descriptive index of notes and statements by the Council president relating to documentation and procedure.

[S/2006/66](#) (31 January 2006) listed the chairs of Council subsidiary bodies and stated that Ambassador Kenzo Oshima (Japan) would chair the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions from 1 February to 30 June, after which period the Council would decide whether to revert to the monthly rotation or change the periodicity of this appointment.

[S/2005/841](#) (29 December 2005) extended the mandate of the Working Group on Sanctions until 31 December 2006.

[S/2004/1014](#) (23 December 2004) extended the mandate of the Working Group on Sanctions until 31 December 2005 and expanded its mandate, *inter alia*, to improve archives and databases in the Secretariat and strengthen cooperation between sanctions committees, monitoring bodies and regional organisations.

[S/2004/939](#) (2 December 2004) superseded the note of 22 November 2002 ([S/2002/1276](#)) and emphasised that newly elected members of the Council would be invited to attend both formal and informal meetings of subsidiary bodies, rather than just formal meetings, for one month preceding their term.

[S/2003/1185](#) (18 December 2003) extended the mandate of the Working Group on Sanctions until 31 December 2004.

[S/2002/1276](#) (22 November 2002) established that newly elected Council members would be invited to attend informal consultations of the Council and

formal meetings of subsidiary bodies for one month prior to their term and that if an incoming member were assuming the presidency in the first two months of its term, it would be able to attend informal consultations for two months preceding its term.

[S/2002/964](#) (27 August 2002) outlined criteria for eligibility for participation in private meetings and consultation meetings with TCCs.

[S/2002/603](#) (6 June 2002) was a compendium of Council working methods agreed to date.

[S/2002/591](#) (29 May 2002) was the note establishing the seating pattern for non-Council members participating in Council meetings.

[S/2002/199](#) (22 May 2002) contained various modifications to the format of the annual report, acknowledging taking into account the views expressed during the General Assembly debate of the report at its 56th session.

[S/2002/316](#) (26 March 2002) contained agreed measures regarding transparency and to facilitate understanding by the press of the work of the Security Council.

[S/2002/70](#) (15 January 2002) indicated that the Permanent Representative from Cameroon would serve as the chairman of the Informal Working Group on Sanctions until 31 December 2003.

[S/2002/56](#) (14 January 2002) established joint meetings of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and the TCCs.

[S/2001/640](#) (29 June 2001) indicated that the Council president should draw the attention of members and regional organisations to Council decisions and relevant presidential press statements, while the Secretariat should make non-state actors aware of resolutions, presidential statements of the Council and presidential press statements.

[S/2000/319](#) (17 April 2000) established on a temporary basis an Informal Working Group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of UN sanctions.

[S/2000/274](#) (31 March 2000) indicated procedures for the distribution of Council statements.

[S/2000/155](#) (28 February 2000) indicated that newly elected Council members would be invited to observe informal consultations of Council members for one month preceding their term of membership.

[S/1999/1291](#) (30 December 1999) indicated that the Council agreed that the president should make draft resolutions and presidential statements available to non-Council members and provide them with substantive briefings soon after consultations of the whole.

[S/1999/165](#) (17 February 1999) emphasised that all Council members be allowed to participate fully in the preparation of Council resolutions and presidential statements.

[S/1999/92](#) (29 January 1999) indicated the Council's determination to improve the work of sanctions committees and listed a series of practical proposals to this effect.

[S/1998/1016](#) (30 October 1998) indicated that the Council agreed that the Secretary-General should be encouraged to make statements to the Council in public meetings, outlined measures to strengthen communication between the Council, TCCs and

members at large, and outlined procedures for the appointment of the chairs of the subsidiary bodies.

[S/1998/354](#) (30 April 1998) indicated that the *UN Journal* should each month include a reminder that member states can pick up copies of the Council tentative forecast of work and that the president should make available to all member states the Council calendar.

[S/1997/451](#) (12 June 1997) indicated that the Council agreed to make modifications to the format of its annual report and attach assessments of the Council's work by presidents during the reporting period that would be informational and not necessarily reflect the views of the Council.

[S/1996/704](#) (29 August 1996) outlined further revised procedures for deleting items from the Council's list of matters of which it was seized.

[S/1996/603*](#) (22 August 1996, originally issued on 30 June 1996) indicated that the Council would delete from its list of matters of which it was seized any item not taken up in the previous five years, unless a member state objected.

[S/1996/55](#) (24 January 1996) contained information about a decision to remove four items from the seizure list.

[S/1996/54](#) (24 January 1996) indicated the Council's agreement that chairs of sanctions committees brief interested members of the UN after each meeting and raise awareness among committee members and the broader UN membership of recent improvements in the procedures of the sanctions committees.

[S/1995/438](#) (31 May 1995) indicated that the Council agreed to continue the practice of hearing states and organisations affected by sanctions during closed meetings of the sanctions committees.

[S/1995/234](#) (29 March 1995) indicated that the Council agreed to implement measures to make the sanctions committees more transparent by, *inter alia*, increasing the practice of issuing press releases after Committee meetings.

[S/1994/230](#) (28 February 1994) was the note in which the Council agreed to make draft decisions in provisional form available to all members at the time they have been introduced in consultations of the whole.

[S/26812](#) (29 November 1993) indicated that the Council agreed to continue to review periodically the list of matters of which it was seized.

[S/26389](#) (31 August 1993) indicated that the Council agreed that effective 1 January 1994 its documents should be published in an annual series.

[S/26176](#) (27 July 1993) was the note indicating Council members' agreement that the Secretariat should make the tentative forecast available to all member states once it has been transmitted to all members of the Council.

[S/26015](#) (30 June 1993) indicated that the Council agreed to take all necessary measures to ensure the timely submission of its annual report to the General Assembly.

Security Council Meeting Records

[S/PV.7052 and Resumption 1](#) (29 October 2013) was an open debate on working methods.

[S/PV.6870 and Resumption 1](#) (26 November 2012)

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was an open debate on working methods.

[S/PV.6672 and Resumption 1](#) (30 November 2011) was an open debate on working methods.

[S/PV.6300 and Resumption 1](#) (22 April 2010) was an open debate on working methods.

[S/PV.5968 and Resumption 1](#) (27 August 2008) was an open debate on working methods.

[S/PV.5156](#) (30 March 2005) was a wrap-up discussion on the work of the Council in March 2005.

[S/PV.4677](#) (20 December 2002) was a wrap-up session held by Colombia with several references being made to the issue of working methods.

[S/PV.4616](#) (26 September 2002) was the public discussion of the draft report of the Council to the General Assembly.

[S/PV.4445](#) (21 December 2001) was the wrap-up session held by Mali during which several members raised the issue of working methods.

[S/PV.4343](#) (29 June 2001) was a wrap-up session at the end of Bangladeshi presidency, the first such session held publicly.

[S/PV.4257](#) and [resumption 1](#) (16 January 2001) was the open debate on TCCs.

[S/PV.4257](#) (16 January 2001) was an open debate on strengthening cooperation with TCC/PCCs.

[S/PV.4220](#) (13 November 2000) was a debate following the adoption of resolution 1327.

[S/PV.3705](#) (16 October 1996) was an orientation debate on Afghanistan organised by the Honduran presidency.

[S/PV.3689](#) (15 August 1996) was an orientation debate on demining as part of peacekeeping, organised by Germany.

[S/PV.3654](#) (18 April 1996) was an orientation debate on the Middle East organised by the Chilean presidency.

[S/PV.3648](#) and [S/PV.3650](#) (9 April 1996) was an orientation debate on Afghanistan organised by the Chilean presidency.

[S/PV.3641](#) (15 March 1996) was an orientation debate on Somalia organized by the Botswana presidency.

[S/PV.3628](#) (6 February 1996) was an orientation open debate on Angola organised by the US presidency.

[S/PV.3621](#) (25 January 1996) was an orientation open debate on Liberia, organised by the UK presidency.

[S/PV.3611](#) (20 December 1995) was an open debate on peacekeeping during which numerous working methods issues, including the relationship with TCCs, were raised.

[S/PV.3483](#) (16 December 1994) was an open debate on Security Council working methods.

[S/PV.3372](#) (3 May 1994) was a presidential statement that focused on the Secretary-General's report, *An Agenda for Peace*, and welcomed enhanced consultations and exchange of information with the TCCs.

Other Security Council Documents

[S/2014/10/Add.9](#) (3 March 2014) was the most recent revised seizure list of the Security Council.

[S/2014/10](#) (2 January 2014) was the most recent

seizure list of the Security Council.

[S/2013/613](#) (16 October 2013) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan containing a concept paper for the 29 October open debate on working methods.

[S/2013/280](#) (6 May 2013) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the tenth Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members of the Security Council containing numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2012/940](#) (17 December 2012) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General containing a briefing he delivered to the Council on 14 December 2012 in his capacity as outgoing chair of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.

[S/2012/853](#) (19 November 2012) was a letter from Permanent Representatives of India and Portugal containing a concept paper for the 26 November open debate on working methods.

[S/2012/625](#) (1 October 2012) was a letter from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom with the assessment of UK's March 2012 presidency of the Council, containing a section describing consultations on working methods held on 19 March.

[S/2011/726](#) (21 November 2011) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Portugal containing a concept paper for the 30 November 2011 open debate on working methods.

[S/2012/190](#) (4 April 2012) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the ninth Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members of the Security Council containing numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2011/484](#) (1 August 2011) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members of the Security Council containing numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2010/691](#) (17 December 2010) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom with the assessment of UK's November 2010 presidency of the Council, containing the description of the first horizon scanning briefing.

[SC/9995](#) (27 July 2010) was a Security Council press statement on the adoption of the Note by the President of the Security Council [S/2010/507](#) on working methods.

[S/2010/177](#) (8 April 2010) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the sixth Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members of the Security Council containing numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2010/165](#) (1 April 2010) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Japan containing a concept paper for the 29 April 2010 open debate on working methods.

[S/2009/193](#) (8 April 2009) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the sixth Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members

of the Security Council containing numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2009/10/Add.13](#) (6 April 2009) was the revised seizure list of the Security Council for 2009.

[S/2009/10](#) (30 January 2009) was the original seizure list of the Security Council for 2009.

[S/2008/589](#) (29 August 2008) was the intervention of the Philippines during the 27 August 2008 open debate on working methods.

[S/2008/528](#) (4 August 2008) was the concept paper for the 27 August open debate on working methods.

[S/2008/455](#) (11 July 2008) was a letter from the Chairman of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the president of the Council transmitting the annual report of the Working Group and addressing various aspects of the Group's working methods.

[S/2008/418](#) (20 June 2008) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland requesting on behalf of the S5 a meeting of the Council on working methods to which interested members at large would be invited.

[S/2008/10/Add.13](#) (9 April 2008) was the revised seizure list of the Security Council published in 2008.

[S/2008/195](#) (20 March 2008) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the fifth Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members of the Security Council containing numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2008/10](#) (11 January 2008) was the original seizure list of the Security Council published in 2008.

[S/2007/784](#) (31 December 2007) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Slovakia describing the proceedings of the 13 December 2007 Arria-formula meeting on working methods.

[S/2007/137](#) (9 March 2007) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the president of the Security Council containing the report from the fourth Annual Workshop for Newly Elected Members of the Security Council with numerous references to the discussion of working methods.

[S/2002/1000](#) (6 September 2002) was a letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General containing a descriptive index to notes and statement by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure.

[S/2002/519](#) (4 May 2002) was a letter from Singapore outlining the objectives for the country's May 2002 presidency of the Security Council.

[S/2001/835](#) (31 August 2001) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh containing the main points from the wrap-up session held on 29 June 2001.

[S/2001/671](#) (6 July 2001) was a Russian proposal on enhancing the activities of the Military Staff Committee.

[S/2001/626](#) (22 June 2001) was a letter from the representative of Pakistan with proposals regarding the improvement in the Council relationship with TCCs.

[S/2001/546](#) (31 May 2001) was the first report of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations examining the relationship with TCC/PCCs.

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[S/2001/535](#) (30 May 2001) was a letter from the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Ghana, Jordan, the Netherlands and New Zealand with proposals regarding the improvement in the Council relationship with TCCs.

[S/2001/73](#) (23 January 2001) was a letter containing Canada's proposal for improving cooperation between the Council and TCCs.

[S/2001/21](#) (8 January 2001) was a letter by Singapore which prompted a debate on strengthening cooperation with TCC/PCCs.

[S/2000/809](#) (21 August 2000) was the report of the Panel on UN Peacekeeping Operations, known as the Brahimi report.

[S/1998/286](#) (27 March 1998) was Costa Rica's assessment of its December 1997 presidency of the Council, containing a "Position paper on working methods of the Security Council".

[S/1995/1025](#) (11 December 1995) was a letter signed by 34 member states pointing at the need to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and representativity of the consultations with TCC/PCCs.

[S/1995/456](#) (2 June 1995) was a letter from the Permanent Representative from Argentina to the president of the Security Council proposing that the Working Group evaluate the nomenclature of Council documents.

[S/1994/1279](#) (9 November 1994) was a letter from the Permanent Representative of France to the Secretary-General containing an aide-memoire that, inter alia, proposed orientation debates.

[S/1994/1063](#) (15 September 1994) was a letter from Argentina and New Zealand to the president of the Security Council requesting an open meeting to consider various procedural issues, including participation.

[S/24111](#) (17 June 1992) contained the Secretary-General's report, *An Agenda for Peace*.

[S/96.REV.7](#) (1983) is the most recent version of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council.

[S/96](#) (24 June 1946) contained the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council.

General Assembly Resolutions

[A/RES/60/1](#) (16 September 2005) was the outcome document of the 2005 World Summit which recommended that the Security Council continue to adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of states not members of the Council in its work, as appropriate, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work.

[A/RES/51/208](#) (17 December 1996) invited the Council to establish consultative mechanisms to address the impact of sanctions as well as to enhance the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees.

[A/RES/50/51](#) (11 December 1995) was the first of several General Assembly resolutions calling for measures to assist third states affected by Security Council sanctions.

[A/RES/48/26](#) (10 December 1993) established an Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of increase of the Council membership as well as other matters related to the Council.

[A/RES/47/62](#) (11 December 1992) requested the Secretary-General to invite member states to submit written comments on a possible review of Council membership and asked the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a report containing the comments of member states on the subject at its 48th session.

[A/RES 1991A \(XVIII\)](#) (17 December 1963) adopted amendments to the Charter on the composition of the Council and establishing the allocation of seats to various regions.

[A/RES 267 \(III\)](#) (14 April 1949) was on "The problem of voting in the Security Council" and contained an annex describing decisions of the Council deemed as procedural.

[A/RES 117\(II\)](#) (21 November 1947) asked the Interim Committee established by resolution 117 (II) of 13 November "to consider the problem of voting in the Security Council.

[A/RES 111\(II\)](#) (13 November 1947) established an Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

[A/RES 40\(I\)](#) (13 December 1946) addressed the issue of voting procedure in the Security Council.

[A/RES 11\(I\)](#) (24 January 1946) determined how the Security Council would proceed in selecting a Secretary-General.

Other General Assembly Documents

[A/66/L.42/Rev.2](#) (15 May 2012) was the revised draft General Assembly resolution on working methods submitted and eventually withdrawn by the S5.

[A/66/L.42/Rev.1](#) (3 May 2012) was the revised draft General Assembly resolution submitted by the S5.

[A/66/L.42](#) (28 March 2012) was the draft General Assembly resolution on working methods submitted by the S5.

[A/63/PV.54](#), [A/63/PV.55](#) and [A/63/PV.56](#) (28, 19 and 20 November 2008) were the debates of the General Assembly on the Annual Report of the Security Council in 2008 ([A/63/2](#))

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