

39. Threats to international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held two meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with threats to international peace and security. On 16 April 2014, the Council held a meeting to mark the passage of 20 years since the Rwanda genocide. By resolution [2150 \(2014\)](#), the Council called on States to recommit to preventing and fighting against genocide, and other serious crimes under international law, and to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to ensure greater collaboration between early warning mechanisms.¹³²

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

¹³² Resolution [2150 \(2014\)](#), para 1, 4 and 5.

Meeting: threats to international peace and security

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
<u>S/PV.7155</u> 16 April 2014	Prevention and fight against genocide Letter dated 11 April 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (<u>S/2014/265</u>)	Draft resolution submitted by 48 Member States ^a (<u>S/2014/270</u>)	33 Member States ^b	His Excellency Colin Keating	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members and His Excellency Colin Keating	Resolution <u>2150 (2014)</u> (15-0-0)
<u>S/PV.7351</u> 19 December 2014	Terrorism and cross-border crime Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations to help States and subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism (<u>S/2014/9</u>) Letter dated 4 December 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (<u>S/2014/869</u>)	Draft resolution submitted by 11 Member States ^c (<u>S/2014/917</u>)	32 Member States ^d	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Managing Director for Global and Multilateral Issues of the European External Action Service	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, all Council members ^e and all invitees	Resolution <u>2195 (2014)</u> (15-0-0)

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

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

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

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

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