



## *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

**17th Supplement**

**2010-2011**

Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division  
Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

### **Maintenance of international peace and security**

#### **Overview**

From 2010 to 2011, the Council held nine meetings, including one at the summit level<sup>1</sup> and eight at high level,<sup>2</sup> and adopted one resolution and six presidential statements in consideration of the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security.” Sub- items discussed during the period included: (i) intercultural dialogue for peace and security; (ii) optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa; (iii) ensuring the Security Council’s effective role in maintaining international peace and security; (iv) the interdependence between security and development; (v) the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security; (vi) the impact of climate change; (vii) conflict prevention; (viii) moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa; and (ix) new challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention.

A table lists the meetings held in consideration of this item, as well as related information, including invitees, speakers and decisions adopted.

#### **26 May 2010: intercultural dialogue for peace and security**

On 26 May 2010, the Council held in a high-level debate on the theme of intercultural dialogue for peace and security in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security. Recalling that the General Assembly had proclaimed

---

<sup>1</sup> [S/PV.6389](#).

<sup>2</sup> [S/PV.6360](#), [S/PV.6389](#), [S/PV.6479](#), [S/PV.6547](#), [S/PV.6587](#), [S/PV.6621](#), [S/PV.6630](#), and [S/PV.6668](#).

2010 as the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, the Secretary-General stated that the challenge for the Council was to follow up on its discussion and agreement by incorporating the proposals into concrete efforts to maintain international peace and security. All Council members agreed that intercultural dialogue was an important instrument of preventive diplomacy, conflict management and resolution and peacebuilding.<sup>3</sup>

### **16 July 2010: optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa**

On 16 July 2010, the Council held an open debate on the topic “Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: Prospects and challenges in Africa.” At the meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General argued that preventive diplomacy must evolve in order to deal with a changing geopolitical landscape, calling for more multifaceted, integrated prevention strategies and strengthened partnerships between actors.<sup>4</sup> She was supported by the Director of the World Bank Development Report, who offered an economic analysis of the current approaches to conflict management, where the costs of civil war far outweighed the costs of mediation.<sup>5</sup> Speakers unanimously agreed that in terms of cost effectiveness, preventive diplomacy tools – including conflict prevention, mediation, good offices, fact-finding missions, negotiation, special envoys, informal consultations, peacebuilding and targeted development activities – could be more efficient and useful, as well as less risky than military and peacekeeping activities, in delivering desired peace dividends. Despite universal concurrence, however, many speakers lamented the paradoxical reluctance to provide adequate and predictable resources, calling for greater financial support for conflict prevention initiatives, such as the United Nations Department of Political Affairs’ Mediation and Support Unit. Many speakers reiterated support for the role of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, calling for increased participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive

---

<sup>3</sup> [S/PV.6322](#).

<sup>4</sup> [S/PV.6360](#), pp. 5-7.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 7-8.

diplomacy efforts and related decision-making processes in line with the Council's resolutions.<sup>6</sup> In connection with the role of the Council, many speakers agreed that although primary responsibility for conflict prevention was with sovereign nation states, the Council should encourage and support the efforts of the Secretary-General, the African Union and subregional organizations, through early warning systems, mediation efforts, the sharing of information and other multilateral mechanisms, to respond effectively to potential and emerging threats.

At the end of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it recognized the importance of a comprehensive strategy for preventing armed conflict and its various components. It encouraged the development of operational and structural measures to address the root causes of conflict in order to ensure sustainable peace. The statement also voiced concern for the various factors and causes that played a role in inciting, worsening or prolonging conflicts in Africa, encouraged closer and more operational co-operation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in Africa, and pledged support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission.<sup>7</sup>

### **23 September 2010: ensuring the Security Council's effective role in maintaining international peace and security**

On 23 September 2010, in a summit meeting attended by nine Heads of State and Government as well as six Foreign Ministers, the Council discussed how the international security environment was evolving, and what implications those changes posed for the United Nations and the Council itself.<sup>8</sup>

Speakers discussed the continuing conflicts in different regions around the world, as well as newer threats such as transnational organized crime, drug and human trafficking, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and small arms and light weapons, piracy, and sexual violence. In light of the complex nature of the new

---

<sup>6</sup> See [resolutions 1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#) and [1889 \(2009\)](#).

<sup>7</sup> [S/PRST/2010/14](#).

<sup>8</sup> [S/PV.6389](#).

threats, speakers called on the Council to devise more cohesive, comprehensive and integrated responses, recognizing the interdependence between development, respect for international law, human rights and security. In order to do so, many speakers called for strengthened strategic partnerships with and support to regional and subregional organizations, as well as greater emphasis on conflict prevention through early warning, diplomacy and mediation.

Many speakers, recalling the Secretary-General's New Horizon initiative aimed at making peacekeeping more robust,<sup>9</sup> argued that peacekeeping and peacebuilding must go hand in hand, with clear, credible and achievable mandates and with backing and expertise provided by the Peacebuilding Commission at the outset. Others reiterated support for the inclusion of women in all aspects of prevention and resolution of conflicts, greater emphasis on the protection of civilians, and reform of Council mechanisms in order to be able to respond more swiftly and efficiently.

At the end of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it affirmed that international peace and security required a more comprehensive and concerted use of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding tools. It underlined the necessity to address the root causes of conflicts, taking into account that development, peace and security and human rights were interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The Council also reiterated its commitment to strengthening partnerships with regional and subregional organizations, as well as other United Nations bodies and agencies, and all other relevant players at both the strategic level and on the ground.<sup>10</sup>

## **11 February 2011: the interdependence between security and development**

On 11 February 2011, the Council held a high-level debate focusing on the interdependence between security and development, in the context of the Council's role

---

<sup>9</sup> In 2009, the New Horizon Initiative was jointly launched by the Department Of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support. For more information, see the Department of Peacekeeping Operation's Paper "The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report No 1" to the Secretary General. [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/newhorizon\\_update01.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/newhorizon_update01.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [S/PRST/2010/18](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/S/PRST/2010/18).

in maintaining international peace and security.<sup>11</sup> Council members heard briefings from the Secretary-General and representatives of the World Bank and the Peacebuilding Commission, who highlighted the need to strengthen national authorities and institutions to provide citizens with security, justice and jobs and avoid repeated cycles of violence and instability. Recognising the dynamic links between security, development and peace, many speakers added to the briefers' calls for integrated, comprehensive and coordinated approaches to peace and security, including through good governance, social justice, enhanced youth employment, respect for human rights and the rule of law, freedom of expression, democracy, and free and fair elections.

Several speakers cautioned the Council against acting beyond its core competence of maintaining international peace and security, by delving into matters that were essentially the domain of other United Nations development agencies, funds or programs, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.<sup>12</sup> The representative of Brazil pointed out that although national actors bore the primary responsibility for rebuilding their countries, the key for the Council lay in defining integrated comprehensive responses, promoting synergies and close interaction between the Council and other development bodies so that prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities lead to lasting peace.<sup>13</sup>

During the course of the debate, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it emphasized the important role of national ownerships in establishing sustainable peace and encouraged all relevant national and international security and development actors to cooperate and coordinate their efforts as closely as possible and to ensure coherence between the various aspects of a comprehensive and integrated approach.<sup>14</sup>

## **7 June 2011: impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security**

---

<sup>11</sup> [S/PV.6479](#).

<sup>12</sup> [S/PV.6479 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 11 (Cuba); pp. 16-17 (Egypt, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); pp. 37-38 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); pp. 38-39 (Uruguay); and p. 42 (Nicaragua).

<sup>13</sup> [S/PV.6479](#), p. 27.

<sup>14</sup> [S/PRST/2011/4](#).

On 7 June 2011, the Council held a high-level debate on the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security, and by unanimously adopting [resolution 1983 \(2011\)](#) at the outset, reaffirmed its commitment to address the epidemic as a threat to international peace and security. The Council recognized the important roles of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in addressing HIV/AIDS, and called for the continued coordinated efforts of all relevant United Nations entities in line with their mandates, in the global endeavour to fight the epidemic. It pledged to assist in the development of national strategies to fight AIDS on the basis of the values and commitments propagated by the United Nations. The Council further called for intensified HIV prevention activities within the United Nations peacekeeping missions, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programmes for all United Nations missions. The Secretary-General welcomed the adoption of the resolution and called on Member States to link efforts to combat HIV/AIDS with campaigns against sexual violence and protecting the rights of women.<sup>15</sup> The Executive Director for the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS also briefed the Council on the progress that had been made in the decade since the adoption of [resolution 1308 \(2000\)](#), calling for further action to combat the ongoing burden and continuing rates of HIV/AIDS infection, particularly in post-conflict reconstruction phases.<sup>16</sup>

## **20 July 2011: impact of climate change**

On 20 July 2011, the Security Council held a high-level meeting to discuss the impact of climate change in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security. In his briefing, the Secretary-General stressed the real and dangerous impact of climate change, declaring that climate change not only exacerbated threats to international peace and security, but that it was a threat to international peace and security.<sup>17</sup> The Council was also briefed by the Executive Director of the United Nations

---

<sup>15</sup> [S/PV.6547](#), pp. 3-5.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, pp. 5-6.

<sup>17</sup> [S/PV.6587](#), pp. 2-3.

Environment Programme, and a representative on behalf of the Pacific small island developing states, who underlined that the very survival of many countries was threatened by the impact of climate change.

Throughout the debate, delegates gave opposing views over whether the Council should consider climate change on its agenda, or if it should be left to other United Nations organs traditionally charged with sustainable development matters, most notably the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Several speakers applauded the Council's emerging role as a necessary complement to these bodies, arguing that the Council must keep pace with the emerging threats of the twenty-first century and work towards improved early warning systems, greater collaboration and assistance for local and national capacities. Germany argued that the impact of climate change on peace and security, including rising sea levels and food insecurity, could potentially drive social tensions, political unrest and violent conflict. It therefore encouraged the Council to act with foresight in preventing crises before they became acute, and welcomed the debate on the structural aspects of such conflicts.<sup>18</sup> Other speakers were concerned that the Council may be encroaching on the functions and powers of other United Nations bodies, distorting the principles and purposes of the Charter and abusing the authority conferred on the Council.<sup>19</sup>

In a presidential statement issued during the debate, the Council reaffirmed that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was the key instrument for addressing climate change. Nonetheless, it also noted that conflict analysis and contextual information on, inter alia, the possible security implications of climate change was important when climate issues drove conflict, challenged implementation of Council mandates or endangered peace processes. In this regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that his reporting to the Council contained such contextual information.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p. 21.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 9 (China); p. 13 (Russia); p. 19 (India); p. 26 (Egypt, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); and [S/PV.6587 \(Resumption 1\)](#), pp. 19-20 (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); p. 26 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)); and p. 35 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

<sup>20</sup> [S/PRST/2011/15](#).

## **22 September 2011: conflict prevention**

On 22 September 2011, the Council held a high-level debate on the topic of conflict prevention in the maintenance of international peace and security. During the debate, speakers called for enhanced early warning mechanisms, increased investment in conflict prevention, strengthened regional partnerships, more focus on peace mediation and a greater role for women in peacebuilding.<sup>21</sup>

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it recalled that conflict prevention remained a primary responsibility of States, and reiterated the key components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy as including, inter alia, early warning mechanisms, preventive deployment, respect for and protection of human rights and rule of law, poverty eradication, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy and gender equality. The Council expressed its determination to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in preventing the eruption of armed conflicts, their escalation or spread when they occurred, and their resurgence once they had ended. It also encouraged greater synergy with regional organizations, as well as all other relevant players both at the strategic level and on the ground, including civil society, youth and women.<sup>22</sup>

## **12 October 2011: moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa**

On 12 October 2011, the Security Council held a high-level debate on security sector reform in Africa in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>23</sup> In his briefing, the Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council of the exponential increase in the demand for security sector reform over the past few years, with security sector reform now forming an integral part of the mandate of many new United Nations missions and operations, most of which existed in

---

<sup>21</sup> [S/PV.6621](#).

<sup>22</sup> [S/PRST/2011/18](#).

<sup>23</sup> [S/PV.6630](#).



Africa. Speakers acknowledged the important work done by the United Nations since the Secretary-General's report on the subject in 2008,<sup>24</sup> to evolve a rich discourse on security sector reform and build support structures at Headquarters and in the field. However, many agreed that the Council should take a more long-term, comprehensive approach to security sector reform, making sure to complement the efforts to promote reconciliation, rehabilitation of the economy, promotion of the rule of law and respect for human rights. In the same vein, speakers also called for enhanced coordination with, and support to, regional and subregional organizations, and also for greater inclusion of women in mediation. Many speakers, recognising the sovereign right of Member States to provide security for their people, also underlined the importance of national ownership of security sector reform, pointing out that the role of the Council and the international community was to enhance the ability of States to fulfil that responsibility.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it, inter alia, recognized that the bulk of the international community's assistance in the area of security sector reform took place in Africa, and that a number of African countries were becoming important providers of such assistance. The Council welcomed intra-African cooperation, and called for enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. It further affirmed that security sector reform was a long-term process that should be nationally owned and rooted in the particular needs and conditions of the country in question. The Council also encouraged reforming States to strive to allocate national resources to such reform efforts to ensure their long-term sustainability and viability.<sup>25</sup>

### **23 November 2011: new challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention**

On 23 November 2011, the Council held in a high-level debate on new challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention. The Secretary-General stated

---

<sup>24</sup> [S/2008/39](#).

<sup>25</sup> [S/PRST/2011/19](#).

that transnational crime, pandemics and climate change were three defining challenges to international peace and security, and although not necessarily new, they had become increasingly transnational and acute and posed ever greater challenges for human, State, regional and international security.<sup>26</sup> Speakers also heard briefings from representatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organisation and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who together highlighted the inter-linkages between the three challenges. During the ensuing debate, speakers presented divergent views on how the Council should address those challenges. Some speakers agreed with the Secretary-General in arguing that no State or regional organization alone could cope with the issues, which were of a global and transnational nature. Others however noted that United Nations entities and international organizations other than the Council had core competencies to address such issues, and that the Council should be wary of encroaching upon the work of those bodies.<sup>27</sup> Nigeria and Gabon proposed the establishment of an ad hoc working group to identify challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention and to assist the Council in its work.<sup>28</sup>

---

<sup>26</sup> [S/PV.6668](#), pp. 2-3.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10 (Brazil) and p. 17 (Russian Federation).

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 14 (Nigeria) and p. 20 (Gabon).

**Meetings: maintenance of 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>
6322 26 May 2010	Intercultural dialogue for peace and security  Letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2010/248</a> )				Secretary-General and all Council members <sup>a</sup>	
6360 16 July 2010	Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: Prospects and challenges in Africa  Letter dated 9 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2010/371</a> )		18 Member States <sup>b</sup>	Special Representative and Director for the World Development Report on Conflict, Security and Development of the World Bank, Acting Head of the European Union delegation to the United Nations	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees.	<a href="#">S/PRST/2010/14</a>
6389 23 September 2010	Ensuring the Security Council's effective role in maintaining international peace and security  Letter dated 1 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2010/461</a> )				Secretary-General and all Council members <sup>c</sup>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2010/18</a>
6479 11 February 2011	The interdependence between security and development  Letter dated 2 February 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2011/50</a> )		45 Member States <sup>d</sup>	Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and representative of Rwanda, Special Representative and Director for the 2011 World Development Report of the World	Secretary-General, all Council members, <sup>e</sup> 44 rule 37 invitees <sup>f</sup> and all rule 39 invitees	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/4</a>

<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>
				Bank, Acting Head of the European Union delegation, Chargé d'affaires of the Office of the Permanent Observer of the African Union		
6547 7 June 2011	Impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security  Letter dated 6 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2011/340</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Gabon, Germany, Nigeria, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States ( <a href="#">S/2011/341</a> )		Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Secretary-General, all Council members <sup>g</sup> and invitee	<a href="#">Resolution 1983 (2011)</a> 15-0-0
6587 20 July 2011	Impact of climate change  Letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2011/408</a> )		47 Member States <sup>h</sup>	Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Acting Head of the European Union delegation	Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/15</a>
6621 22 September 2011	Conflict Prevention  Report of the Secretary-General on preventive diplomacy ( <a href="#">S/2011/552</a> )  Letter dated 12 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2011/570</a> )				Secretary-General and all Council members <sup>i</sup>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/18</a>
6630 12 October 2011	Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa		11 Member States <sup>j</sup>	Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping	All Council members, <sup>k</sup>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/19</a>

<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>
	Letter dated 7 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2011/627</a> )			Operations, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, representative of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	
6668 23 November 2011	New challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention  Letter dated 8 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2011/698</a> )			Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Director-General of the World Health Organization	Secretary-General, all Council members <sup>1</sup> and all invitees	

(Footnotes on following page)

Footnotes to the table

<sup>a</sup> The United Kingdom was represented by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

<sup>b</sup> Algeria, Australia, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Egypt (on behalf of the African Group), Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa (Minister of International Relations and Cooperation) and United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>c</sup> Nine Council members were represented at the level of the Heads of State and Government: Austria (President), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Chairman), China (Prime Minister), Gabon (President), Japan (Prime Minister), Lebanon (President), Nigeria (President), Turkey (President) and Uganda (President); and six Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Brazil (Minister of External Relations), France (Foreign Minister), Mexico (Foreign Minister), Russian Federation (Foreign Minister), United Kingdom (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) and United States (Secretary of State).

<sup>d</sup> Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium (also speaking on behalf of the Permanent Representatives of Brazil, Canada, Jordan and Switzerland in their respective capacities as Chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission for the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Burundi), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), El Salvador, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Small Island Developing States), Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand (on behalf of the Human Security Network), Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

<sup>e</sup> Seven Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Brazil (Minister of External Relations of Brazil and President of the Security Council), Colombia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Gabon (Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs), Germany (Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Chancellor), India (Minister of External Affairs) and Portugal (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

<sup>f</sup> Although invited under rule 37, the representative of Papua New Guinea did not make a statement. However, the representative of Fiji made a statement on behalf of the Pacific Small Island Developing States represented at the United Nations, including Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga and Vanuatu.

<sup>g</sup> Three Council members were represented at the presidential level: Gabon (President of the Gabonese Republic and President of the Security Council), Nigeria (President) and South Africa (Deputy President); and one Council member was represented at the ministerial level: France (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

<sup>h</sup> Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Australia (Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs of Australia), Bangladesh, Barbados (on behalf of the member States of the Caribbean Community), Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Mexico, Nauru (President of the Republic of Nauru, on behalf of the Pacific Small Island Developing States), New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

<sup>i</sup> Six Council members were represented at the level of Heads of State and Government: Colombia (President), Gabon (President), Lebanon (President of Lebanon and President of the Security Council), Nigeria (President), Portugal (Prime Minister) and South Africa (President). Seven Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Brazil (Minister for External Relations), China (Minister for Foreign Affairs), France (Minister of State for Foreign and European Affairs), Germany (Minister for Foreign Affairs), India (Minister for External Affairs) and United Kingdom (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs).

<sup>j</sup> Australia, Canada, Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sudan.

<sup>k</sup>Two Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Nigeria (Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Security Council) and India (Minister of State for External Affairs).

<sup>l</sup>Four Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Portugal (Minister of State and Foreign Affairs and President of the Security Council), Brazil (Vice-Minister for Political Affairs of the Ministry of External Relations) and Colombia (Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs).