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

Overview

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

The table at the end of the section lists the meetings at which this item was considered, and gives information on, inter alia, invitees, speakers and decisions adopted.

High-level debate on strengthening international cooperation and adoption of a presidential statement

In his briefing to the Council on 4 May 2012, the Secretary-General underlined the need to focus on the conditions that were conducive to spreading terrorism, and to pursue an integrated approach to terrorism and violent extremism embodied in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. He also urged Member States to make full use of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and emphasized that the international community must work as one. For that reason, he hoped for Member States to create the position of a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator. He also noted the critical role of the newly established United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office.¹

¹ [S/PV.6765](#), pp. 2-3.

Speakers highlighted the increasingly close links between terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime. They underscored the value of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and called for its full implementation. Some speakers stressed the importance of the respect for rule of law, both in combating terrorism and as a measure to prevent terrorism from growing.² The Secretary-General's proposal to appoint a counter-terrorism coordinator was supported by some countries,³ while others signalled their readiness to engage in discussions on such a position in the context of the overall efforts of the United Nations in combating terrorism.⁴ In addition, several speakers called for the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.⁵

At the same meeting the Council issued a Statement by the President,⁶ in which it noted with concern that terrorism continued to pose a serious threat to international peace and security. The Council also expressed concern regarding the increasing connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime and recognized the efforts of Member States to conclude negotiations on the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. The Council reaffirmed that Member States should ensure that measures taken to combat terrorism complied with international law, in particular international human rights. The Council stressed the importance of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and took note of the recommendation to appoint a United Nations Counter-Terrorism Coordinator.

Extension of the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regimes and of the mandates of the Ombudsperson and the Monitoring Team

In its meeting on 17 December 2012, acting under Chapter VII, the Council adopted resolutions [2082 \(2012\)](#) and [2083 \(2012\)](#), thereby renewing the sanctions

² Ibid., p. 3 (Germany); p. 6 (United States); p. 11 (Colombia); p. 16 (India); p. 17 (South Africa); p. 20 (France); p. 21 (Portugal); p. 23 (Azerbaijan).

³ Ibid., p. 6 (United States); p. 15 (United Kingdom); p. 17 (India); p. 21 (France).

⁴ Ibid., p. 7 (Morocco); p. 14 (Pakistan); p. 18 (South Africa).

⁵ Ibid., p. 9 (Russian Federation); p. 17 (India); p. 18 (South Africa); p. 19 (Guatemala); p. 23 (Azerbaijan).

⁶ [S/PRST/2012/17](#).

measures with respect to Al-Qaida, the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated to it. These measures included an assets freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo. Furthermore, the resolutions renewed the mandate of the 1267 Monitoring Team, to support the Sanctions Committee responsible for the implementation of the resolutions. Resolution [2083 \(2012\)](#) also renewed the mandate of the Ombudsperson to receive requests for delisting and to make observations and a recommendation in this respect.⁷

Open debate on a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism

In his briefing to the Council on 15 January 2013, the Secretary-General emphasized that no counter-terrorism strategy could be effective without addressing conditions that conduce to the spread of terrorism. In this regard, he underlined the critical links between development and security, the importance of dialogue and understanding, and the increasing use of information technology to spread hatred. He also noted the importance of focusing as well on other counter-terrorism priorities, such as the threat posed by the financing of terrorism, and urged all relevant actors to ensure that the fight against terrorism did not impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance.⁸

In the debate that followed,⁹ speakers agreed that terrorism could not be eradicated by itself, and that it had to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Many speakers assessed that socio-economic development was one of the most promising strategies to fight terrorism at its root.¹⁰ Several speakers also mentioned the comprehensive nature of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and

⁷ [S/PV.6890](#). For more information on the sanctions regimes, see part VII, sect. III, with regard to measures involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter. For more information on the mandates of the Ombudsperson and the Monitoring Team, see part IX, sect. I, with regard to committees.

⁸ [S/PV.6900](#), pp. 2-3.

⁹ See concept note circulated by Pakistan, [S/2013/3](#).

¹⁰ [S/PV.6900](#), pp. 4-6 (Pakistan); p. 6 (Luxembourg); p. 8 (United Kingdom); p. 11 (Morocco); p. 14 (Russian Federation); p. 16 (United States); p. 18 (Togo); p. 23 (Guatemala); p. 26 (Republic of Korea); p. 27 (France); p. 28 (Brazil); [S/PV.6900 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 4 (Malaysia); p. 14 (India); p. 16 (South Africa); p. 20 (Kazakhstan); p. 25 (Afghanistan); p. 26 (Spain).

encouraged its full implementation.¹¹ Some countries also expressed support for the adoption of a general Convention on International Terrorism.¹²

At the same meeting, the Council issued a Statement by the President¹³ in which it stressed that terrorism could only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach. The Council recognized that development and security were mutually reinforcing and vital to such an approach. It recognized that terrorism would not be defeated by military force or security forces, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone, and underlined the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

Extension of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

On 17 December 2013,¹⁴ the Council adopted resolution [2129 \(2013\)](#), thereby extending the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as a special political mission until 31 December 2017. The Council also decided to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2015 and directed CTED to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1624 \(2005\)](#) and to advise the Counter Terrorism Committee on practical ways for Member States to implement those resolutions. The Council also directed CTED to increase cooperation with other committees.¹⁵

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

¹² [S/PV.6900](#), p. 19 (Togo); p. 23 (Guatemala); p. 31 (Senegal); p. 32 (Liechtenstein); [S/PV.6900 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 10 (Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); p. 14 (India); p. 17 (South Africa); p. 27 (Spain); p. 33 (Sri Lanka); p. 34 (Cuba).

¹³ [S/PRST/2013/1](#)

¹⁴ [S/PV.7086](#).

¹⁵ For more information on the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), see part IX, sect. I, with regard to committees.

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

<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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6765 4 May 2012	Strengthening international cooperation in the implementation of counter-terrorism obligations Letter dated 1 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/281)				Secretary-General and all Council members	S/PRST/2012/17
S/PV.6890 17 December 2012		Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Portugal, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2012/928) Draft resolution submitted by France, Portugal, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2012/929)				Resolution 2082 (2012) 15-0-0 Resolution 2083 (2012) 15-0-0
S/PV.6900 S/PV.6900 (Resumption 1) 15 January 2013	Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/3)		33 Member States	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2013/1
S/PV.7086 17 December 2013		S/2013/741				Resolution 2129 (2013) 15-0-0