

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.8285 14 June 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/604)			Two Council members (Sweden, United States)	Resolution 2421 (2018) 15-0-0
S/PV.8324 8 August 2018	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2367 (2017) (S/2018/677) Nineteenth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2018/683)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Permanent Observer and Head of the Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, representative of the Women Empowerment Organization in Iraq	Two Council members (Kuwait, Peru), all invitees	
S/PV.8396 13 November 2018	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2421 (2018) (S/2018/975) Twentieth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2018/976)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees	

^a Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kuwait and Peru. Kuwait (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Thematic issues

26. United Nations peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Security Council held seven meetings, adopted two resolutions and issued one presidential statement in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”. Two of the meetings took the form of briefings, three were convened for the adoption of a decision and, of the remaining two, one was a debate

and the other an open debate.⁴²¹ The open debate was a high-level meeting to discuss collective action to improve United Nations peacekeeping, while the debate was the first annual meeting on the reform of peacekeeping held pursuant to resolution [2378](#)

⁴²¹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

(2017).⁴²² Following established practice, the Council held annual briefings with selected force commanders and police commissioners of United Nations peacekeeping operations.⁴²³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2018, the Council heard one briefing by the Secretary-General and one briefing by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council twice, while the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions briefed the Council once, as did the force commanders and the police commissioners of various peacekeeping operations. In addition, the Council was briefed twice by representatives of two non-governmental organizations.

Discussions in the Council under this item focused on the need for a collective approach to strengthening the effectiveness of peacekeeping. In that regard, speakers underlined the importance of improving the performance of and strengthening accountability of peacekeeping personnel, improving safety and security and ensuring better equipment and training. Discussions also referred to the need for well-defined and achievable mandates, political solutions to guide the work of missions and integrated strategies on which to base the measurement of overall mandate implementation. The discussions also pointed to the need for the greater involvement of women in peacekeeping and the prevention of and accountability for sexual exploitation and abuse.

At the high-level open debate held on 28 March 2018, the Secretary-General called for a “quantum leap” in collective engagement and announced the launch of the new “Action for Peacekeeping” initiative, aimed at developing mutually agreed principles and commitments for creating peacekeeping operations fit for the future. In that regard, he requested Member States, including the Council, to sharpen and streamline mission mandates, sustain political engagement and push for political solutions and inclusive peace processes.⁴²⁴ The Chairperson of the African Union Commission underlined the need for close cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union to move forward the political processes underpinning peacekeeping operations and for complementarity between the two organizations.⁴²⁵ The

Council also heard a briefing by a representative of a non-governmental organization from Gao, Mali, who described the political, security and protection situation in her country and called upon the United Nations Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.⁴²⁶

On 9 May 2018, the Force Commanders of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), MINUSMA and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) provided the Council with an overview of key mandate implementation challenges in their missions. The Force Commander of UNAMID called for transition strategies to be embedded in the renewal of mission mandates.⁴²⁷ The Force Commander of MINUSMA concurred with the findings of the report of Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz on improving the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers, and highlighted the need for personnel training, intelligence capacity and decentralized decision-making to deal with complex security environments.⁴²⁸ The UNMISS Force Commander described the need for a political solution in South Sudan as an imperative that would improve the Mission’s prospects of achieving its mandate.⁴²⁹

On 12 September 2018, at the annual debate on peacekeeping reform held pursuant to resolution 2378 (2017), the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council that the Secretary-General, within the framework of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, had put forward a “Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations” to all Member States for their endorsement. He outlined the measures undertaken by the Secretariat to enhance peacekeeping performance and the efforts of the Secretariat and Member States to increase the number of women in peacekeeping and on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers, particularly of children.⁴³⁰ The Chief Executive Officer of Keeping Children Safe called upon world leaders to champion the safety of children at the highest levels by requiring all organizations involved in peacekeeping to implement robust international child-safeguarding standards.⁴³¹

⁴²² S/PV.8218 and S/PV.8349. See also resolution 2378 (2017), para. 10.

⁴²³ S/PV.8251 and S/PV.8393.

⁴²⁴ S/PV.8218, pp. 2–4.

⁴²⁵ Ibid., pp. 5–6.

⁴²⁶ Ibid., pp. 6–8.

⁴²⁷ S/PV.8251, pp. 2–3.

⁴²⁸ Ibid., pp. 3–5.

⁴²⁹ Ibid., pp. 5–7.

⁴³⁰ S/PV.8349, pp. 2–6.

⁴³¹ Ibid., pp. 6–7.

On 6 November 2018, at the annual meeting of the Council with United Nations police commissioners, the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions updated the Council on the status of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, noting that 150 Member States had endorsed the Declaration of Shared Commitments and that the independent strategic reviews of missions, eight of which had been conducted over the course of the past year, were essential if United Nations police were to fulfil their role in keeping the peace and creating the space for political dialogue and preventive diplomacy.⁴³² In her briefing, the Police Commissioner of UNMISS described how the Mission had implemented its protection of civilians mandate, including to address sexual and gender-based violence, through community-oriented and gender-responsive policing.⁴³³ The Police Commissioner of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo described the work of his staff in supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to combat organized crime and the activities of armed groups.⁴³⁴ The Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti noted that the integral role of the Mission in supporting Haiti in its reform of the security and justice sector had enabled it to address the issue of the rule of law in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner.⁴³⁵ The representative of the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime gave a briefing to the Council on the links between organized crime and conflict and on the need for the policing function to be part of an integrated response in peacekeeping operations.⁴³⁶

In its decisions during the period under review, the Council focused on the collective action to enhance peacekeeping and the role of police, justice and corrections components. In a presidential statement issued on 14 May 2018, the Council reaffirmed the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate.⁴³⁷ The Council welcomed the initiatives of the Secretary-General to standardize “a culture of performance” in United Nations peacekeeping and expressed support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that ensured effective and full implementation of mandates, identified clear standards of performance for evaluating civilian and

uniformed personnel and included comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives for outstanding performance.⁴³⁸ The Council expressed support for the vision of the Secretary-General for the reform of the peace and security pillar and welcomed his efforts to mobilize all partners and stakeholders in support of more effective peacekeeping through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative.⁴³⁹

By resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) of 21 September 2018, the Council reaffirmed its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework and outlined examples of outstanding performance, and noted that the framework should specify measures for performance accountability that included a range of responses proportionate to the performance failures.⁴⁴⁰ Highlighting the need for the full implementation of protection mandates, the Council affirmed that, where mandated, peacekeepers were authorized to use all necessary means, which included the use of force when required.⁴⁴¹ The Council requested the Secretary-General to act with urgency to initiate special investigations into alleged instances of significant performance failure, to provide detailed reporting on their findings and implementation plans to the Council and relevant Member States, and to ensure that decisions in that context were predicated on objective performance data.⁴⁴²

By resolution [2447 \(2018\)](#), the Council underscored the importance of integrating police, justice and corrections activities into the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions from their outset to support the achievement of strategic goals and to address the root causes of conflict.⁴⁴³ The Council requested the Secretary-General to enhance the coherence, performance and effectiveness of United Nations assistance in that context, ensure coordination with the United Nations country team and other United Nations actors, ensure timely planning and benchmarks for mission transitions and ensure that data streams related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations included police, justice and corrections institutions and were centralized to improve the analytical evaluation of mission operations.⁴⁴⁴

⁴³² [S/PV.8393](#), pp. 2–4.

⁴³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 4–6.

⁴³⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 6–7.

⁴³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7–8.

⁴³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 8–10.

⁴³⁷ [S/PRST/2018/10](#), third paragraph.

⁴³⁸ *Ibid.*, thirteenth paragraph.

⁴³⁹ *Ibid.*, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth paragraphs.

⁴⁴⁰ Resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

⁴⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

⁴⁴² *Ibid.*, paras. 10–12.

⁴⁴³ Resolution [2447 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

⁴⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 6 (a)–(d).

Meetings: United Nations peacekeeping operations

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.8218 28 March 2018	Collective action to improve United Nations peacekeeping operations Letter dated 2 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2018/184)		52 Member States ^a	Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Director of Women's Action, Research, Study and Training Group, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^b all invitees ^c	
S/PV.8251 9 May 2018				Under-Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Force Commander of the African Union- United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, Force Commander of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan	All Council members, all invitees ^d	
S/PV.8253 14 May 2018						S/PRST/2018/10
S/PV.8349 12 September 2018			11 Member States ^e	Under-Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Chief Executive Officer of Keeping Children Safe, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	13 Council members, ^f all invitees ^g	

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S/PV.8360 21 September 2018		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/853)			Five Council members (China, Ethiopia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, United States)	Resolution 2436 (2018) 15-0-0
S/PV.8393 6 November 2018	Police Commissioners			Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, representative of the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8420 13 December 2018		Draft resolution submitted by 10 Council members ^h (S/2018/1109)			Three Council members (Côte d'Ivoire, Netherlands, ⁱ Russian Federation)	Resolution 2447 (2018) 15-0-0

^a Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^b The Netherlands was represented by its Prime Minister; Côte d'Ivoire was represented by its Minister of State and Minister of Defence; Sweden was represented by its Minister for Policy Coordination and Energy; Poland was represented by its Deputy Foreign Minister; Kazakhstan was represented by its Deputy Minister of Defence; France was represented by its Secretary of State attached to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Commonwealth and the United Nations; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Member of the President's Cabinet.

- ^c The Chairperson of the African Union Commission participated in the meeting via videoconference from Nouakchott. Indonesia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Germany was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Estonia was represented by its Minister of Defence; Canada was represented by its Minister of National Defence, who spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) was represented by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement. The representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the five Nordic countries; the representative of the Republic of Korea spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of United Nations Peace Operations; and the representative of Italy spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends on the Responsibility to Protect. The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.
- ^d The Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan participated in the meeting via videoconference from Juba.
- ^e Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Indonesia, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal and Uruguay.
- ^f Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke also on behalf of Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia.
- ^g The Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.
- ^h Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.
- ⁱ The Netherlands was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

27. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings relating to the work of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.⁴⁴⁵ The Council adopted one presidential statement and one resolution, under Chapter VII of the Charter. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2018, the Council heard semi-annual briefings by the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and by the Prosecutor on the work of the Mechanism.⁴⁴⁶ At those meetings, the Council considered the progress achieved as well as the challenges to the implementation of the mandate of the Mechanism during the reporting period, in particular with regard to the enforcement of sentences. In that connection, most Council members called upon Member States to cooperate with the Office of the Prosecutor in locating and apprehending fugitives remaining at large. Speakers also recognized the role of the two former Tribunals and of the Mechanism in providing access to justice and international criminal law as a way to build sustainable peace.

The decisions of the Council dealt with most of the aspects discussed in those meetings. On 19 March 2018, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it requested the Mechanism to present its report on the progress of its work by 15 April 2018.⁴⁴⁷ In addition, the Council requested the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to carry out a thorough examination of the Mechanism's report, as well as the report on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), and to present its views

⁴⁴⁵ In a note by the President of the Security Council dated 2 February 2018 (S/2018/90), the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, established by resolution 1966 (2010), would be considered under an item entitled "International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals", under which the Council would also consider issues pertaining to the items entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" and "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994". For more information on the mandates of the two Tribunals and of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, see part IX, sect. IV, "Tribunals".

⁴⁴⁶ S/PV.8278 and S/PV.8416.

⁴⁴⁷ S/PRST/2018/6, fifth paragraph.