

## 41. Maintenance of international peace and security

### Overview

In 2010 and 2011, the Security Council held nine meetings, including one at the level of Heads of State or Government<sup>943</sup> and, in connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, adopted one resolution and six presidential statements. Sub-items considered during the period included: (a) intercultural dialogue for peace and security; (b) optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa; (c) ensuring the Security Council’s effective role in maintaining international peace and security; (d) the interdependence between security and development; (e) impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security; (f) impact of climate change; (g) conflict prevention; (h) moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa; and (i) new challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention.

### 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 2010 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 by incorporating intercultural dialogue into its 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>944</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 optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa. The Deputy Secretary-General said that preventive diplomacy must evolve to deal with increasingly complex threats and

called for, inter alia, more multifaceted, integrated prevention strategies and strengthened partnerships.<sup>945</sup> She was supported by the Director for the World Development Report on Conflict, Security and Development of the World Bank, who offered an economic analysis of the current approaches to conflict management, comparing the costs of civil war to the far lower costs of mediation.<sup>946</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, and called for greater financial support for conflict prevention initiatives, such as the Mediation and Support Unit of the Department of Political Affairs. 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 diplomacy efforts and related decision-making processes in line with the Council’s resolutions.<sup>947</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 adopted a presidential statement, in which it recognized the importance of a comprehensive strategy comprising operational and structural measures for the prevention of armed conflict, and encouraged the development of measures to address the root causes of conflicts in order to ensure sustainable peace. The Council recalled the previous statements by its President concerning the various factors and causes that played a role in

<sup>945</sup> S/PV.6360, pp. 5-7.

<sup>946</sup> Ibid, pp. 7-8.

<sup>947</sup> See resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009).

<sup>943</sup> 6389th meeting.

<sup>944</sup> See S/PV.6322.

inciting, worsening or prolonging conflicts in Africa, acknowledged the need for closer and more operational cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in Africa, and reiterated its support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission.<sup>948</sup>

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

On 23 September 2010, at a meeting attended by nine Heads of State or Government as well as six Foreign Ministers,<sup>949</sup> the Council considered how the international security environment was evolving, and what implications those changes posed for the United Nations and the Council itself.

Speakers discussed the continuing conflicts in different regions of 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 view of the complex nature of the new 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. 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>950</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 to allow it to respond more swiftly and efficiently.

At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it acknowledged the evolving challenges and threats to international peace and security, and reaffirmed that a more comprehensive and concerted approach was required. 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 with all other relevant players, both at the strategic level and on the ground.<sup>951</sup>

### **11 February 2011: 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 in maintaining international peace and security.<sup>952</sup> Council members heard briefings by 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. Recognizing 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 competencies, as it had no authority over United Nations development agencies, funds or programmes, and economic and social issues fell within the competence of the General Assembly

<sup>948</sup> [S/PRST/2010/14](#).

<sup>949</sup> 6389th meeting.

<sup>950</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 report of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support, "The New Horizon initiative: progress report No. 1". Available from [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/newhorizon\\_update01.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/newhorizon_update01.pdf).

<sup>951</sup> [S/PRST/2010/18](#).

<sup>952</sup> 6479th meeting.

and the Economic and Social Council.<sup>953</sup> The representative of Senegal stated that he believed that the work of the Council, beyond defining an integrated comprehensive response, lay in promoting synergies and close interaction between the Council and other United Nations organs, funds and programmes so that prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities could lead to lasting peace.<sup>954</sup>

During the course of the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it affirmed that national ownership and national responsibility were key to establishing sustainable peace, underlined that integrated action on the ground by security and development actors needed to be coordinated with the national authorities, and encouraged Member States to promote coherence in the work of the United Nations in conflict and post-conflict situations.<sup>955</sup>

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

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 emphasized the important roles of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in addressing HIV and AIDS, and the continuing need for coordinated efforts of all relevant United Nations entities, in line with their mandates, in the global efforts against the epidemic. The Council underlined the need to intensify HIV prevention activities within the United Nations missions, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention programmes for United Nations missions. The Secretary-General called on Member States to link efforts to combat HIV and AIDS with campaigns against sexual violence and for the rights of women.<sup>956</sup> The Executive Director of the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS briefed the Council on the progress that had been made in the

decade since the adoption of resolution [1308 \(2000\)](#), but stressed that efforts must be scaled up to address the challenge of increased risk of HIV transmission in post-conflict and transition periods.<sup>957</sup>

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

On 20 July 2011, the Council held a high-level meeting to consider the impact of climate change in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security. In his briefing, the Secretary-General stressed that climate change was real and accelerating in a dangerous manner; it not only exacerbated threats to international peace and security, it was a threat to international peace and security.<sup>958</sup> The Council was also briefed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,<sup>959</sup> and by the President of Nauru, speaking on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States, who underlined that the very survival of many countries was threatened by climate change.<sup>960</sup>

Throughout the debate, representatives expressed opposing views on whether the Council should include climate change in its agenda, or if it should be left to other United Nations bodies 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 those 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. The representative of Germany argued that environmental degradation due to climate change often acted as a driver of conflict, and that it was the duty of the Council to act with foresight and do its best to prevent crises before they became acute.<sup>961</sup> Other speakers were concerned that the Council could be encroaching on the functions and powers of other United Nations bodies, distorting the

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<sup>953</sup> [S/PV.6479 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 11 (Cuba); pp. 16-17 (Egypt, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); pp. 37-38 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); pp. 38-39 (Uruguay); and p. 42 (Nicaragua).

<sup>954</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 32.

<sup>955</sup> [S/PRST/2011/4](#).

<sup>956</sup> [S/PV.6547](#), pp. 3-5.

<sup>957</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

<sup>958</sup> [S/PV.6587](#), pp. 2-3.

<sup>959</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 3-6.

<sup>960</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 22-24.

<sup>961</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.

principles and purposes of the Charter and abusing the authority conferred on the Council.<sup>962</sup>

In a presidential statement adopted during the debate, the Council reaffirmed that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was the key instrument for addressing climate change. It also noted, nonetheless, that conflict analysis and contextual information on, inter alia, possible security implications of climate change was important when such issues were drivers of conflict, represented a challenge to the implementation of Council mandates or endangered the process of consolidation of peace. In this regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that his reporting to the Council contained such contextual information.<sup>963</sup>

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

On 22 September 2011, the Council held a high-level debate on 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>964</sup>

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it recalled that the prevention of conflict remained a primary responsibility of States, and that a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy should include, inter alia, early warning and preventive deployment, and should promote poverty eradication, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, gender equality, the rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights. 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 ended. It encouraged the peaceful settlement of disputes through regional arrangements, and expressed its intention to continue to strengthen its partnerships

<sup>962</sup> Ibid., p. 9 (China); p. 13 (Russian Federation); p. 19 (India); p. 26 (Egypt, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement); S/PV.6587 (Resumption 1), pp. 19-20 (Islamic Republic of Iran); p. 26 (Plurinational State of Bolivia); and p. 35 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

<sup>963</sup> S/PRST/2011/15.

<sup>964</sup> See S/PV.6621.

with all other relevant players, both at the strategic level and on the ground.<sup>965</sup>

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

On 12 October 2011, the Council held a high-level debate on security sector reform in Africa in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>966</sup> In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said that the demand for security sector reform had increased exponentially over the past few years, and that it now formed an integral part of the mandate of many new United Nations missions and operations, several of which were in Africa. Speakers acknowledged the important work done by the United Nations since the Secretary-General's report on security sector reform in 2008,<sup>967</sup> to evolve a rich discourse on security sector reform and to 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. 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, recognizing 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 adopted a presidential statement, in 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 collaboration, and emphasized the need for enhanced cooperation with regional and subregional organizations. It recognized that security sector reform

<sup>965</sup> S/PRST/2011/18.

<sup>966</sup> See S/PV.6630.

<sup>967</sup> S/2008/39.

was a long-term process, which should be nationally owned and rooted in the particular needs and conditions of the country in question. The Council encouraged reforming States to strive to allocate national resources to security sector reform efforts to ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of such reform.<sup>968</sup>

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

On 23 November 2011, the Council held a high-level debate on new challenges to international peace and security and conflict prevention. The Secretary-General stated that transnational organized crime, pandemics and climate change were three defining challenges of the times and, although not necessarily new, they had become increasingly transnational and acute and had ever greater implications for human, State, regional and international security.<sup>969</sup> The Council also heard briefings by the Executive Director

of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Director General of the World Health Organization, who together highlighted the interlinkages of 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, expressing the view 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 burdening the Council with an increasing number of global challenges would distract it from its core mandate.<sup>970</sup> The representatives of Nigeria and Gabon proposed the establishment of an ad hoc working group to identify emerging challenges to international peace and security and to assist the Council in its work.<sup>971</sup>

<sup>968</sup> S/PRST/2011/19.

<sup>969</sup> S/PV.6668, pp. 2-3.

<sup>970</sup> Ibid., p. 10 (Brazil); and pp. 23-24 (India).

<sup>971</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 (S/2010/248)				Secretary-General, all Council members <sup>a</sup>	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the 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>
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 Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, 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, 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, Special Representative and Director for the 2011 World Development Report of the World Bank, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Chargé d'affaires of	Secretary-General, all Council members, <sup>e</sup> 44 invitees under rule 37, <sup>f</sup> all invitees under rule 39	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/4</a>

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<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>
				the Office of the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations		
<a href="#">6547</a> 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>8</sup> Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Resolution <a href="#">1983 (2011)</a> 15-0-0
<a href="#">6587</a> 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 Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/15</a>
<a href="#">6621</a> 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, all Council members <sup>i</sup>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/18</a>

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the 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>
6630 12 October 2011	Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa  Letter dated 7 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/627)		11 Member States <sup>i</sup>	Under- Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Observer of the African Union, representative of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, <sup>k</sup> Under- Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Observer of the African Union	S/PRST/2011/19
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 (S/2011/698)			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>l</sup> all invitees	

<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 Heads of State or Government: Austria (President), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Chairman of the Presidency), China (Premier of the State Council), 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 for External Relations), France (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Mexico (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs), United Kingdom (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) and United States (Secretary of State).

<sup>d</sup> Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium (speaking on behalf of the Chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission), 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 for External Relations), 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, including Palau, Papua New Guinea, 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 Gabon), 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 States members 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, 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 or 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), 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 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).

## 42. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

### Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held three meetings and adopted one presidential statement in connection with cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security. The Council focused on strengthening relations between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, particularly the European Union, in the areas of conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

### 13 January 2010: strengthening relations between the United Nations and regional organizations

On 13 January 2010, the Council held an open debate, taking stock of the current practice of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations and exploring ways to enhance such cooperation. With a view to improving cooperation between the various organizations, the

Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) called for agreed working methods or a code of conduct to govern relations between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations and stated that a cooperation and coordination mechanism should be established among the various multilateral bodies.<sup>972</sup> The Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) proposed having a pool of liaison officers from various organizations posted at United Nations Headquarters to enable better cross-coordination. Staff exchanges, particularly of senior staff, either in the field or at Headquarters, would be one of many practical ways to encourage more structured and effective cooperation.<sup>973</sup> The representative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) underlined the need to foster a stronger partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations in responding to the challenges arising from both traditional and non-traditional

<sup>972</sup> S/PV.6257, p. 6.

<sup>973</sup> Ibid., pp. 13-14.