

that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. In its resolution, the Council further strengthened and expanded the sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts

On 12 June 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2050 \(2012\)](#), in which it decided to extend until 12 July 2013 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#).

Meetings: non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<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 (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6752 16 April 2012						S/PRST/2012/13
S/PV.6783 12 June 2012		Draft resolution (S/2012/423) submitted by the United States				Resolution 2050 (2012) 15-0-0
S/PV.6904 22 January 2013		Draft resolution (S/2013/41) submitted by the United States				Resolution 2087 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.6932 7 March 2013		Draft resolution (S/2013/136) submitted by 14 Member States ^a	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines			Resolution 2094 (2013) 15-0-0

^a Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom and United States

37. Post-conflict peacebuilding

Overview

From 2012 to 2013, the Security Council held three meetings in connection with post-conflict peacebuilding and adopted one presidential statement. The Council considered the annual reports of the Peacebuilding Commission at two of the meetings, which were followed by informal interactive dialogues, and at a separate meeting considered the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict and adopted the presidential statement.

Annual reports of the Peacebuilding Commission

On 12 July 2012, the Secretary-General highlighted progress made two years after the review of the peacebuilding architecture, comprising the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office, particularly in

Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. He mentioned three areas in which the Commission could do more to enhance the impact of peacebuilding tools: improving its capacity to leverage its membership and its ability to mobilize resources; sustaining the focus on longer-term peacebuilding; and adding significant value in some non-mission settings in the form of intergovernmental support.¹¹²⁴

The former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Rwanda) presented the Commission's annual report.¹¹²⁵ He stated that the Commission had responded to the request from Guinea for advice and support and that Guinea had thereby become the sixth country on the Commission's agenda, although the

¹¹²⁴ [S/PV.6805](#), pp. 2-3.

¹¹²⁵ [S/2012/70](#).

country was not on the agenda of the Council and had no mandated mission deployed to it. He highlighted three elements from the report: the efforts undertaken by the Commission to engage with the international financial institutions; its capacity to promote knowledge and experience-sharing; and the need for strengthening its interaction with and advisory role in respect of the principal organs of the United Nations. With regard to the relationship between the Commission and the Council, he highlighted that briefings by the Chairs of the country-specific configurations to the Council had become systematic in advance of the periodic consideration by the Council of the situations in and the mandates involving countries on the agenda of the Commission. He also noted the introduction by the Council of informal interactive dialogues on certain country-specific situations. Furthermore, he recalled that the 2010 review had highlighted the potential for developing a dynamic linkage between the Commission and the Council, and stressed the need for clarity from the Council regarding the specific areas for which the advice of the Commission could be sought.¹¹²⁶

The current Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission stressed the need for better understanding of the nature and scope of the role of the Commission, and noted that it had yet to meet its full potential. He also shared suggestions from the chairs of the country-specific configurations, namely: intensifying and institutionalizing the relationships between the Council and country-specific configurations; clarifying the division of responsibilities with the senior United Nations leadership in the field; timely advice by the Peacebuilding Commission to the Council as it considered a transition from one form of United Nations engagement to another; and periodic information-sharing with the Council on country-specific opportunities and risks.¹¹²⁷

The Vice-President and Head of Network Operations, Policy and Country Services of the World Bank stated that the Peacebuilding Commission had provided useful inputs and guidance to the World Bank country teams and added that the Bank had seen progress in the country-specific configuration areas and in all six countries on the agenda. He pointed out

the need for greater coherence across the international aid structure.¹¹²⁸

Speakers commended the efforts of all six country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission. They also stressed the need to strengthen national capacities and to enhance the relationship with the Council, particularly in regard to the quality of interaction between the two bodies and the advisory role of the Commission with regard to the consideration of peacebuilding mandates by the Council in the countries on its agenda. Speakers also called for improved coordination among the relevant peacebuilding stakeholders, including the principal organs and United Nations agencies, as well as international financial institutions and other actors outside the United Nations system.

On 25 April 2013, the Council considered the annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹¹²⁹ The former Chair of the Commission and representative of Bangladesh presented the report. He stated that during 2012, the Commission had focused on institutional consolidation, facilitation of the work of country-specific configurations, strengthening of the partnerships with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, deepening of its working relationship with key actors in the field, enhancement of its partnership with United Nations principal organs, in particular with the Security Council, and development of a new paradigm for South-South cooperation.¹¹³⁰

The current Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, focusing on its advisory function to the Council, stated that the Commission could and should play a role in support of the Council's consideration of drawdown and transition strategies for three of the missions in the countries on the Commission's agenda, and in updating the Council on peacebuilding efforts following the transition and exit of a United Nations mission. He added that the Commission could offer valuable perspectives to the Council when it considered options for situations where the peacebuilding process in the countries on the Commission's agenda faced serious challenges.¹¹³¹

¹¹²⁶ S/PV.6805, pp. 3-4.

¹¹²⁷ Ibid., pp. 5-6.

¹¹²⁸ Ibid., p. 8.

¹¹²⁹ S/2013/63.

¹¹³⁰ S/PV.6954, pp. 2-4.

¹¹³¹ Ibid., pp. 4-5.

Speakers stressed the importance of national ownership, the need for improved coordination and division of labour between relevant actors and the potential of the Peacebuilding Commission in mobilizing resources. They also called for improving the working methods of the Commission and noted the value of the consultative assistance it could provide to the Council with regard to peacebuilding mandates.

Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict

On 20 December 2012, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict.¹¹³² The Secretary-General said that significant progress had been made since the publication of his initial report on the topic in 2009,¹¹³³ and that United Nations post-conflict peacebuilding efforts had become more coherent, timely and effective, with notable achievements in conflict resolution, gender-responsive planning, financing and the rule of law. He noted, however, that accomplishments in governance and economic recovery had been less substantial. The Secretary-General underscored three critical elements for successful peacebuilding: inclusivity, institution-building and sustained international support.¹¹³⁴

The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission highlighted the value of periodic reporting by the Secretary-General to the Council and the General Assembly on peacebuilding, noted the importance of the three elements stressed by the Secretary-General and noted also the analysis and recommendations with respect to women's participation in peacebuilding contained in that report. He welcomed the three

specific recommendations in the report addressed to the Commission: to improve collaboration, coherence and alignment of partners behind national peacebuilding strategies; to identify options for differentiated and flexible forms of engagement with the countries on its agenda; and to enhance collaboration between the Commission and the Security Council.¹¹³⁵

Speakers welcomed the progress made since the publication of the initial report and continued to stress the potential advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission to the Council. They also acknowledged that further efforts were necessary in peacebuilding, including the strengthening of national capacity, institutions and the rule of law while respecting national sovereignty; enhancing coordination and interaction between the Commission and the main United Nations bodies; promoting sustained international financial support and close collaboration between the Peacebuilding Commission and international and regional financial institutions; ensuring inclusivity and the further participation of women in peacebuilding; and addressing the structural causes of conflict, including those related to economic and social development.

At the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that national ownership and national responsibility were key to establishing sustainable peace, recognized the importance of women's participation in peacebuilding and stressed the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts.¹¹³⁶

¹¹³² [S/2012/746](#).

¹¹³³ [S/2009/304](#).

¹¹³⁴ [S/PV.6897](#), pp. 2-3.

¹¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-5.

¹¹³⁶ [S/PRST/2012/29](#).

Meetings: post-conflict peacebuilding

<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.6805 and S/PV.6805 (Resumption 1) 12 July 2012	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifth session (S/2012/70) Note verbale dated 2 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/511)		28 Member States ^a	Former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Rwanda), Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Bangladesh), Vice President and Head of Network Operations, Policy and Country Services, World Bank, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.6897 and S/PV.6897 (Resumption 1) 20 December 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746)		25 Member States ^c	Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Bangladesh), Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	S/PRST/2012/29
S/PV.6954 25 April 2013	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (S/2013/63)			Former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Bangladesh), Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Croatia)	All Council members, Former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Bangladesh), Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Croatia)	

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Meetings: post-conflict peacebuilding)

^a Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement).

^b Colombia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^c Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Croatia, Denmark, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey.

38. Threats to international peace and security

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in connection with threats to international peace and security, and adopted a presidential statement. At the meeting, the Council explored a comprehensive, coordinated and effective response to counter the threats to international peace and security posed by illicit flows of materials and goods, as well as people, across borders.

Securing borders against illicit flows

On 25 April 2012, the Council had before it a concept paper prepared by the President (United States) to guide its deliberations.¹¹³⁷ The Secretary-General stressed that insufficiently protected borders enabled the trafficking of drugs, weapons, contraband, terrorist funding, materials related to weapons of mass destruction, conflict minerals, wildlife and people. Since such illicit flows undermined national sovereignty, destroyed communities and lives, fuelled terrorism and threatened peace and security, they were rightly the focus of the Council's close attention. He added that countering those illicit flows required strengthening border security, regional cooperation, ratification and implementation of legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and capacity-building support to Member States to overcome conditions that allowed such criminal activity to flourish. The Secretary-General committed to submitting a report to the Council within six months, providing a

comprehensive assessment of the United Nations work to help Member States counter illicit flows.¹¹³⁸

In the discussion that followed, members expressed deep concern over the ever more sophisticated, interconnected and evolving threats to international peace and security represented by cross-border trafficking and movement of materials, funds, goods and persons, particularly for fragile States. They noted that organized criminal networks took advantage of the opportunities presented by globalization and advances in technology and emphasized the need for concerted action at the national, regional and global levels. Several members, however, underscored the importance of striking a balance between global action and the sovereign right of States to manage borders, as well as between effective border control and facilitation of the legitimate movement of persons, funds and goods. Recognizing the legal instruments developed and wide range of activities carried out by various United Nations organs and bodies to support States that requested assistance, including the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, members welcomed the forthcoming report by the Secretary-General as opening the way for holistic, better coordinated, streamlined and more effective assistance strategies and plans of actions. A few members stressed that the Council should respect the mandates of other organs and specialized bodies and avoid duplication. It should intervene only in conflict and post-conflict situations that threatened international peace and

¹¹³⁷ [S/2012/195](#), annex.

¹¹³⁸ [S/PV.6760](#), pp. 2-3. The report of the Secretary-General, dated 19 October 2012 ([S/2012/777](#)), which was prepared on the basis of contributions from 20 United Nations entities and three international agencies that cooperate closely with the United Nations, was considered by the Council on 8 November 2012 in informal consultations of the whole.