

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 under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

Strengthening international cooperation

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 United Nations 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 that Member States would decide 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 Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.¹⁰³⁶

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.¹⁰³⁷ The Secretary-General’s proposal to appoint a counter-terrorism coordinator was supported by some countries,¹⁰³⁸ while others signalled their readiness to engage in discussions in respect of such a position in the context of the overall efforts of the United Nations in combating terrorism.¹⁰³⁹ In addition,

several speakers called for the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.¹⁰⁴⁰

At the same meeting the Council adopted a presidential statement,¹⁰⁴¹ 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 law. 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 sanctions against Al-Qaida and the Taliban and of the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

At its meeting on 17 December 2012, acting under Chapter VII, the Council adopted resolutions [2082 \(2012\)](#) and [2083 \(2012\)](#), thereby renewing the sanctions measures with respect to Al-Qaida and the Taliban as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban. The measures included an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. Furthermore, the resolutions renewed the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to support the committees responsible for the implementation of the resolutions. The Council, in resolution [2083 \(2012\)](#), also decided that the Ombudsperson should continue to receive requests for delisting and should present to the

¹⁰³⁶ [S/PV.6765](#), pp. 2-3.

¹⁰³⁷ *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).

¹⁰³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 6 (United States); p. 15 (United Kingdom); p. 17 (India); p. 21 (France).

¹⁰³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (Morocco); p. 14 (Pakistan); p. 18 (South Africa).

¹⁰⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Russian Federation); p. 17 (India); p. 18 (South Africa); p. 19 (Guatemala); p. 23 (Azerbaijan).

¹⁰⁴¹ [S/PRST/2012/17](#).

Committee observations and a recommendation to retain the listing or consider delisting.¹⁰⁴²

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 are conducive to the spread of terrorism. In that regard, he highlighted 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 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.¹⁰⁴³

In the debate,¹⁰⁴⁴ speakers agreed that to eradicate terrorism, it had to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Many speakers expressed the view that socio-economic development was one of the most promising strategies to fight terrorism at its root.¹⁰⁴⁵ Several speakers also mentioned the comprehensive nature of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and encouraged its full

implementation.¹⁰⁴⁶ Some countries also expressed support for the adoption of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.¹⁰⁴⁷

At the same meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement,¹⁰⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁴² For more information on the sanctions regimes, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not 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, "Committees".

¹⁰⁴³ [S/PV.6900](#), pp. 2-3.

¹⁰⁴⁴ See concept note circulated by Pakistan, [S/2013/3](#).

¹⁰⁴⁵ [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); and p. 28 (Brazil); [S/PV.6900 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 4 (Malaysia); p. 14 (India); p. 16 (South Africa); p. 20 (Kazakhstan); p. 25 (Afghanistan); and p. 26 (Spain).

¹⁰⁴⁶ [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); and 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)); p. 11 (Indonesia); p. 14 (India); p. 15 (Israel); p. 16 (South Africa); pp. 17-18 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); 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); and p. 37 (Saudi Arabia).

¹⁰⁴⁷ [S/PV.6900](#), p. 19 (Togo); p. 23 (Guatemala); p. 31 (Senegal); and p. 32 (Liechtenstein); [S/PV.6900 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 10 (Iran (Islamic Republic of, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)); p. 14 (India); p. 17 (South Africa); p. 27 (Spain); p. 33 (Sri Lanka); and p. 34 (Cuba).

¹⁰⁴⁸ [S/PRST/2013/1](#).

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

At its 7086th meeting, on 17 December 2013, in resolution [2129 \(2013\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate as a special political mission until 31 December 2017. The Council also decided to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2015 and directed the Executive Directorate 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 the Executive Directorate to increase cooperation with other committees.¹⁰⁴⁹

¹⁰⁴⁹ For more information on the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, see part IX, sect. I, "Committees".

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

<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.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, 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 ^a	Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, ^b 32 invitees under rule 37, ^c Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	S/PRST/2013/1
S/PV.7086 17 December 2013		Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/741)				Resolution 2129 (2013) 15-0-0

(Footnotes on following page)

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

^a Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b Luxembourg was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Pakistan by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Argentina by its Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; China by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Morocco by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Rwanda by its Minister of State in charge of Cooperation and Permanent Representative to the United Nations; United Kingdom by its Senior Minister of State; Azerbaijan by its Ambassador-at-large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Russian Federation by the Special Representative of the President for international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime; Togo by its Minister, Senior Adviser to the President for diplomatic matters and cooperation; and United States by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^c Qatar did not make a statement.

33. Briefings

Overview

During the period under review, the Council heard a number of briefings that were not explicitly connected to any specific item on the agenda of the Council but included under various unique agenda items.

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

During the period under review, the Council held six meetings under the item entitled "Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council" at which the Chairs of various sanctions and counter-terrorism committees and working groups provided an overview of the work of those organs to the Council.¹⁰⁵⁰

Other briefings

During the period under review, the Council heard two briefings by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and one briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice, held in a closed session.¹⁰⁵¹

¹⁰⁵⁰ For more information on subsidiary organs of the Security Council, including committees and other bodies, see part IX.

¹⁰⁵¹ 7051st meeting.

Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

On 9 February 2012, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, speaking as Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), briefed the Council on the main priorities of Ireland's OSCE chairmanship, including areas of cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE. Noting that Ireland would adopt a pragmatic and fair-minded approach during its chairmanship, he outlined a set of priorities that would ensure a balanced and coherent approach across three dimensions of security: politico-military, economic and environmental and human. The priorities of OSCE for 2012 under those dimensions included the following: working to ensure freedom of expression and freedom of the media, including Internet freedom; planning meetings focused on freedom of association and assembly, freedom of religion and belief, trafficking in human beings and racism and intolerance in sport; maintaining the highest standards for election observation activities; and examining the available options in relation to arms control, conflict prevention and transnational threats, which posed challenges to all societies. In addition, he stated that OSCE would focus on the promotion of security and stability through good governance, measures to counter corruption and promotion of the