

26. Items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

During the period under review, the Security Council held seven meetings, adopted three resolutions and issued one presidential statement relating to the work of the 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 the 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 1994.⁸⁵

At the meetings, the Council received semi-annual briefings by senior officials of the two Tribunals and of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals,⁸⁶ and considered the

completion strategies of the Tribunals and their transition to the Mechanism. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council, inter alia, reappointed the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and extended the terms of office of permanent and ad litem judges of both Tribunals to allow them to serve beyond the expiry of their terms of office.⁸⁷ By resolution 2256 (2015), the Council also welcomed the completion of the judicial work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and acknowledged its substantial contribution to the process of national reconciliation and the restoration of peace and security, and to the fight against impunity and the development of international criminal justice, especially in relation to the crime of genocide. On 31 December 2015, the Council issued a statement to the press marking the close of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

⁸⁵ For more information on the mandates of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, see part IX, sect. IV.

⁸⁶ By resolution 1966 (2010), the Council, inter alia, established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the two Tribunals after the completion of their mandates.

⁸⁷ Resolutions 2193 (2014), 2194 (2014) and 2256 (2015). For more information on the action taken by the Security Council with regard to the terms of office of judges, see part IV, sect. I.D.

Meetings: items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

<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.7192 5 June 2014	Letter dated 15 May 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/343)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	All Council members, all invitees	
	Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed					

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<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>
	to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/350)					
	Letter dated 16 May 2014 from the President of the 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, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/351)					
S/PV.7332 10 December 2014	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2014/546)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	All Council members, all invitees	
	Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2014/556)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/826)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law					

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	Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/827)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/829 and Corr.1)					
S/PV.7348 18 December 2014	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2014/546) Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2014/556)	Draft resolutions submitted by Chile (S/2014/907 and S/2014/908)		Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	One Council member (Russian Federation)	Resolution 2193 (2014) 14-0-1 ^a (adopted under Chapter VII) Resolution 2194 (2014) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/826)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia					

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	since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/827)					
	Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/829 and Corr.1)					
S/PV.7455 3 June 2015	Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/340)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Rwanda, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	All Council members, all invitees	
	Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/341)					
	Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the President of the 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, addressed to the President of the					

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<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>
	Security Council (S/2015/342)					
S/PV.7559 16 November 2015					One Council member (United Kingdom) ^b	S/PRST/2015/21
S/PV.7574 9 December 2015	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2015/577)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Rwanda, Serbia	Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and the Mechanism	All Council members, all invitees	
	Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2015/585)					
	Letter dated 16 November 2015 from the President of the 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, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/874)					
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/883)					
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the					

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	President of the Security Council (S/2015/884)					
	Letter dated 20 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/896)					
S/PV.7593 22 December 2015	Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2015/577)	Draft resolution submitted by Chile (S/2015/1005)			Two Council members (Chile, Russian Federation)	Resolution 2256 (2015) 14-0-1 ^c (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2015/585)					
	Letter dated 16 November 2015 from the President of the 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, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/874)					
	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/883)					

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	Letter dated 17 November 2015 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/884)					
	Letter dated 20 November 2015 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/896)					

^a *For*: Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

^b Before the adoption of the agenda, the President of the Security Council made a statement in tribute to the victims of the terrorist attack in Paris on 13 November and other recent attacks, including the attacks in Beirut on 12 November.

^c *For*: Angola, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

27. Children and armed conflict

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and adopted two resolutions in connection with the item entitled “Children and armed conflict” (see table 1). In its deliberations, the Council focused, *inter alia*, on recruitment of child soldiers, military use of schools, attacks on hospitals and schools, the need to integrate child protection into the work of field missions, the impact on children of non-State armed groups, such as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Boko Haram, and the abduction of children.

By resolution 2143 (2014), the Council welcomed the campaign “Children, Not Soldiers”, which aimed to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by government armed forces in conflict by 2016. In the same resolution, the Council introduced important new elements: *inter alia*, it encouraged Member States to establish a vetting mechanism to ensure that those responsible for crimes perpetrated against children were excluded from the ranks of the security forces, recommended the inclusion of child protection training for peacekeepers

and national military personnel, and encouraged the deployment of child protection advisers to United Nations field missions. By resolution 2225 (2015), the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage in abduction of children.

The Council continued to include provisions relating to children and armed conflict in its country- or region-specific decisions and in decisions relating to thematic issues.⁸⁸ Table 2 lists provisions by which the Council, *inter alia*, (a) condemned and demanded cessation of violations against children, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers; (b) urged the implementation of action plans and programmes on children and armed conflict; (c) mandated United Nations peacekeeping and political missions to

⁸⁸ For more information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see part I, sect. 28, “Protection of civilians in armed conflict”, and sect. 31, “Women and peace and security”.