

<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>
	Letter dated 16 December 2019 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2019/952/Rev.1)					

^a France was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Germany (President of the Council) was represented by its Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs; Indonesia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Kuwait was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Poland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security.

^b The representative of Belgium gave a briefing in his capacity as Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

^c The Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Coordinator of the Joint Commission established by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

^d The representative of Belgium gave a briefing in his capacity as Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#). Kuwait was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^e The Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Coordinator of the Joint Commission established by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

C. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings under this item. One meeting was convened to adopt a decision and the second meeting took the form of a briefing.⁶⁵⁴ The Council adopted a resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts in support of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#). More information on the meetings, including speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

On 10 April 2019, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2464 \(2019\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) for a period of 12 months, until 24 April 2020.⁶⁵⁵ Following the adoption of the resolution, Council members made statements. While some expressed concerns about the continued evasion of sanctions measures and the need for the full implementation of existing measures,⁶⁵⁶ others raised concerns about the humanitarian impact of sanctions

on civilians.⁶⁵⁷ The representative of the United Kingdom said that the inadequate provision of humanitarian assistance was due to the government policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, not to sanctions, and called for the continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of the humanitarian exemptions process. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom underlined the critical role of the Panel in reporting and investigating sanctions violations, while others raised the need for the Panel to be guided by the principles of impartiality and objectivity and operate solely through the use of verified information on the basis of respectful cooperation with all Member States.⁶⁵⁸

On 11 December 2019, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific on the troubling developments in recent months related to the nuclear weapon and ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.⁶⁵⁹ The Assistant Secretary-General stated that the country had conducted over 10 missile launches to date, most recently on 7 December 2019. Meanwhile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had suspended its diplomatic engagement, including working-level talks with the United States and intra-Korean contacts. He recalled the Secretary-General's call for the parties

⁶⁵⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁶⁵⁵ Resolution [2464 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) and the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.

⁶⁵⁶ See [S/PV.8507](#) (United States, France and United Kingdom).

⁶⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, (Russian Federation, Equatorial Guinea and China).

⁶⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵⁹ See [S/PV.8682](#).

to resume dialogue and for the international community to support the parties in such endeavours. He pointed out that international humanitarian operations remained critical to the livelihood of over 10 million people and that the human rights and humanitarian situation would only be improved through resumed diplomacy. Following the briefing, speakers reiterated the importance of strict and full implementation of relevant Council resolutions and, in that regard, some advocated the modification of the

sanctions measures in line with the political progress, pointing out that the political settlement was another important but under-stressed component of the relevant resolutions. In that connection, speakers underlined the importance of a united Council.⁶⁶⁰

⁶⁶⁰ For further details on the discussion, see part VII, sect. III.B.

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

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S/PV.8507 10 April 2019		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2019/302)			Six Council members ^a	Resolution 2464 (2019) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8682 11 December 2019			Japan, Republic of Korea	Assistant Secretary-General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific	All Council members, all invitees	

^a China, Equatorial Guinea, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

36. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

In 2019, the Council held two meetings, one of which was a high-level meeting, under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”. One meeting took the form of a briefing and the other was an open debate.⁶⁶¹ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

The Council heard briefings from a variety of speakers, including the Secretary-General, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, representatives from other international and regional organizations such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, and experts from civil society and non-governmental organizations.

On 18 July 2019, at the initiative of Peru, which held the Presidency for the month,⁶⁶² the Council convened a briefing under the sub-item entitled

“Strengthening partnerships for successful nationally-owned transitions”.⁶⁶³ The Secretary-General stated that managing nationally owned and forward-looking transitions was a priority for the entire United Nations system, adding that the Organization’s role in transition processes had to be comprehensive and coherent and work in an integrated way to address the interlinked and often stubborn drivers of conflict. He highlighted the need for strong partnerships between the United Nations and other organizations, including regional and subregional organizations and international financial institutions, and noted the convening power and advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission. Following the briefing by the Secretary-General, the Senior Director of the Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group of the World Bank and the Director of the Transition States Coordination Office of the African Development Bank focused on the importance of partnerships to address the challenges posed by fragility and conflict in countries around the world. The Minister

⁶⁶¹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁶⁶² The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 27 June 2019 ([S/2019/540](#)).

⁶⁶³ See [S/PV.8579](#).