

^e China, Ethiopia, Japan and Kazakhstan were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Senegal was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad; the United Kingdom was represented by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; the United States (President of the Security Council) was represented by its Secretary of State; the Russian Federation and Sweden were represented by their Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Italy was represented by its Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation).

^f The Republic of Korea was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^g The representative of Italy (President of the Security Council) spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).

^h Japan (President of the Security Council), Sweden and Ukraine were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; the United States was represented by its Secretary of State; and the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific.

ⁱ The Republic of Korea was represented by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

38. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

In June 2016, as set out in a note by the President,⁴¹⁰ the Security Council agreed that from 22 June 2016, issues pertaining to peacebuilding and post-conflict peacebuilding would be considered under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”. The Council decided further to subsume under this item the earlier consideration by the Council of those issues under the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”.

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings, including one high-level meeting,⁴¹¹ and adopted one resolution in connection with the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”. The Council held three meetings and issued one presidential statement under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”. Both decisions of the Council were adopted in 2016. Four of the meetings were held in 2016 and one in 2017. Two of the meetings, held on 22 June 2016 and on 19 June 2017, which focused on the ninth and tenth reports of the Peacebuilding Commission, were followed by informal interactive dialogues. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

The Council heard briefings on the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the review of the peacebuilding architecture,⁴¹² and on the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission, including its efforts to foster partnerships and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, both within and outside the United Nations. In 2016–2017, the Council’s discussions also focused on peacebuilding in Africa and, in particular, on institution-building.

Following the submission of the report of the Advisory Group of Experts, the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted identical resolutions, namely, resolution [70/262](#) and resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#).⁴¹³ By resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#), the Council recognized that sustaining peace should be understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, which encompassed activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. The resolution reaffirmed that the mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission was, *inter alia*, to serve an advisory “bridging role” among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations, and to serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors. The Council encouraged the Commission to review its provisional rules of procedure in order to enhance its focus on developments at the country and regional levels and foster greater engagement by its membership, and encouraged the Commission to enhance its efficiency and flexibility, including by: (a) providing options for the country-specific meetings and formats, to be applied upon the request of the country concerned; (b) enabling it to consider regional and cross-cutting issues; (c) enhancing synergies with the Peacebuilding Fund; and (d) continuing to use annual sessions to facilitate closer engagement with relevant stakeholders. By the same resolution the Council expressed its intention to regularly request and draw upon the Commission’s specific, strategic and targeted advice in the formation, review and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandates.⁴¹⁴

On 28 July 2016, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it reaffirmed the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, and stressed the importance of long-

⁴¹⁰ [S/2016/560](#).

⁴¹¹ See [S/PV.7750](#). For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁴¹² [S/2015/490](#).

⁴¹³ For more information on relations with the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.

⁴¹⁴ Resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#), eighth preambular paragraph, paras. 4(c) and (d), 5 (a)–(d) and 8.

term national capacity development through institution-building, human resource development and confidence-building among national actors, which were key to sustaining peace. The Council also emphasized

the need for predictable and sustained financing to United Nations peacebuilding activities.⁴¹⁵

⁴¹⁵ S/PRST/2016/12, third, sixth and thirteenth paragraphs.

Meetings: peacebuilding and sustaining peace

<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.7629 23 February 2016	Post-conflict peacebuilding: review of the peacebuilding architecture Letter dated 1 February 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2016/104)		41 Member States ^a	Six invitees under rule 39, ^b Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations	13 Council members, ^c 39 invitees under rule 37, ^d all other invitees ^e	
S/PV.7680 27 April 2016		Draft resolution submitted by Angola (S/2016/302)				Resolution 2282 (2016) 15-0-0
S/PV.7723 22 June 2016	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its ninth session (S/2016/115)			Kenya (Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Sweden (former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission)	All invitees	
S/PV.7750 28 July 2016	Peacebuilding in Africa Letter dated 1 July 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2016/586)		30 Member States ^f	Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Kenya (Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, representative of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the Holy See	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	S/PRST/2016/12

<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.7976 19 June 2017	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (S/2017/76)			Kenya (former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission), Republic of Korea (Chair of the Commission)	One Council member (Uruguay), all invitees	

^a Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey.

^b The representative of Kenya, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; the representative of Sweden, in his capacity as former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission; Chair of the Advisory Group of Experts on the review of the peacebuilding architecture; Adviser at the Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the Organization of American States to the United Nations; and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

^c The representative of Egypt spoke on behalf of Egypt, Spain and Ukraine. The representatives of Spain and Ukraine did not make statements.

^d Montenegro was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration. The representative of Finland spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Sierra Leone spoke on behalf of the Group of African States. The representatives of Georgia and Indonesia did not make statements.

^e The representative of Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

^f Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Uganda.

^g Angola was represented by its Minister for External Relations; Japan and Malaysia were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Senegal was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad; France was represented by its Deputy Minister for Development and Francophonie; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^h The representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of Thailand spoke on behalf of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; and the representative of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

39. Threats to international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held one high-level meeting⁴¹⁶ and adopted one resolution in connection with threats to international peace and security. More information on the meeting, including on participants, speakers and the outcome, is given in the table below.

In resolution 2379 (2017), the Council recalled that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) constituted a global threat to international peace and security, and expressed its determination that, having united to defeat the terrorist group ISIL, those responsible in this group for

committing acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide must be held accountable.⁴¹⁷ Further to a letter dated 14 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, requesting the assistance of the international community in the efforts of the Government of Iraq to hold ISIL accountable,⁴¹⁸ the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish an investigative team, headed by a special adviser, to support the Government by collecting, preserving and

⁴¹⁶ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁴¹⁷ Resolution 2379 (2017), second and third preambular paragraphs, and para. 1.

⁴¹⁸ S/2017/710.