

<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 11 December 2018 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/1106)					

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

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

During the period under review, the Security Council held three meetings and adopted one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter. Of the three meetings held, one was a high-level meeting and the other two took the form of briefings. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

On 21 March 2018, the Council adopted resolution [2407 \(2018\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) until 24 April 2019. Also in that resolution, the Council decided that the mandate of the Panel would apply also with respect to the measures imposed in resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#) and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding a further extension no later than 24 March 2019.⁵⁴⁹

On 17 September 2018, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs gave a briefing to the Council. She remarked that, while there had been positive developments related to the nuclear-weapon and ballistic-missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recent months, there continued to be signs of the development and maintenance of both programmes. She expressed hope that the positive developments, together with the various summits held between the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, would contribute to advancing sustainable peace and

complete and verifiable denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. In addition, she gave a briefing on the United Nations Command, which had been established in accordance with resolution [84 \(1950\)](#). She explained that, in resolution [84 \(1950\)](#), the Council had recommended that all Member States providing military forces and other assistance to the Republic of Korea made such forces and other assistance available to a "unified command under the United States of America" and that it had requested the United States to designate the commander of such forces. She noted that the United Nations Command was not a United Nations operation or body, nor did it come under the command and control of the United Nations.⁵⁵⁰ During the ensuing discussion, some speakers noted that the United Nations Command was a legacy of the Cold War era.⁵⁵¹ While some speakers questioned its current legitimacy and legality,⁵⁵² others deemed it inappropriate to openly debate the legal status of the United Nations Command or its action on a specific issue that was not part of the agenda.⁵⁵³ Speakers welcomed the inter-Korean dialogue and, in particular, the upcoming inter-Korean summit, as well as the Singapore summit between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.⁵⁵⁴ Most speakers underlined the importance of the full implementation of the sanctions measures in facilitating the diplomatic efforts and stressed that the

⁵⁵⁰ [S/PV.8353](#), pp. 2–3.

⁵⁵¹ *Ibid.* p. 9 (China), p. 12 (United Kingdom) and p. 20 (Russian Federation).

⁵⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 9 (China) and p. 20 (Russian Federation).

⁵⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 22 (Republic of Korea).

⁵⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 6 (Sweden), pp. 7–9 (China), p. 9 (Kuwait), p. 10 (Equatorial Guinea), p. 12 (Côte d'Ivoire), p. 14 (Poland), p. 15 (Netherlands), p. 16 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), pp. 17–18 (Ethiopia), p. 22 (Republic of Korea) and p. 22 (Japan).

⁵⁴⁹ Resolution [2407 \(2018\)](#), para. 1. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), see part IX, sect. I.B.

unity of the Council remained critical.⁵⁵⁵ Referring to a midterm report of the Panel of Experts and the controversy over its content, the speakers reaffirmed the instrumental role of the Panel of Experts in monitoring and facilitating the effective implementation of the sanctions measures and stressed the need to uphold its independence and impartiality in fulfilling its role.⁵⁵⁶

⁵⁵⁵ Ibid., pp. 5–6 (Sweden), p. 9 (China), pp. 9–10 (Kuwait), p. 10 (Equatorial Guinea), p. 11 (United Kingdom), pp. 12–13 (Côte d’Ivoire), p. 13 (Peru), p. 14 (Poland), p. 15 (Netherlands), p. 16 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), p. 17 (Kazakhstan), p. 18 (Ethiopia), p. 22 (Republic of Korea) and pp. 22–23 (Japan).

⁵⁵⁶ Ibid., pp. 4–5 (United States), p. 6 (Sweden), p. 7 (France), p. 11–12 (United Kingdom), p. 12 (Côte d’Ivoire), p. 14 (Poland) and p. 15 (Netherlands).

On 27 September 2018, the Council held a high-level meeting presided by the Secretary of State of the United States. At the meeting, speakers commended the continuing diplomatic efforts in denuclearizing the Korean peninsula, in particular the convening of the presidential summits. Speakers also dwelled on the continuing sanctions violations with differing views as to the need for modification of the existing sanctions measures. Nevertheless, many speakers reiterated the need for the Council to remain united in its approach towards the denuclearization of the peninsula.⁵⁵⁷

⁵⁵⁷ S/PV.8363, p. 4 (Kuwait), p. 4 (China), p. 7 (Netherlands), p. 8 (Ethiopia), p. 8 (Poland), p. 13 (Kazakhstan), p. 15 (Peru), p. 16 (Sweden) and p. 20 (Japan).

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 and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV. 8210 21 March 2018	Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2018/171)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2018/238)				Resolution 2407 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.8353 17 September 2018			Japan, Republic of Korea	Under- Secretary- General for Political Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8363 27 September 2018			Japan, Republic of Korea		All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	

^a Fourteen Council members were represented at the ministerial level: the United States was represented by its Secretary of State; Kuwait was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; China was represented by its State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Equatorial Guinea was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, the Russian Federation and Sweden were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

^b Japan and the Republic of Korea were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

35. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings (including two high-level meetings), adopted one resolution and issued one presidential statement under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”. Two of the meetings took the form of briefings, two were convened for the adoption of a decision and one was a

debate.⁵⁵⁸ As in previous years, in 2018, the presentation of the annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission in a formal meeting of the Council in June was followed by an informal interactive dialogue.

⁵⁵⁸ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.