

<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>
<a href="#">S/PV.8091</a> 8 November 2017			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.8104</a> 16 November 2017			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, <sup>d</sup> all invitees <sup>h</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.8136</a> 14 December 2017						<a href="#">S/PRST/2017/26</a>

<sup>a</sup> The representative of Malaysia spoke in his capacity as the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya.

<sup>b</sup> China, Egypt, France (President of the Security Council), Russian Federation, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

<sup>c</sup> China, Egypt, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States. The United Kingdom was represented by its Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

<sup>d</sup> The representative of Sweden spoke in his capacity as the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya.

<sup>e</sup> The Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Tunis.

<sup>f</sup> China, Egypt, France, Italy, Russian Federation, Sweden and United Kingdom. Italy was represented by its Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

<sup>g</sup> The Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Tripoli.

<sup>h</sup> Libya was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## 15. The situation in Mali

During the period under review the Security Council held 12 meetings, adopted three resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter and issued one presidential statement in connection with the situation in Mali. The Council also held three closed meetings, one in 2016 and two in 2017, with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).<sup>181</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2016 and 2017, the Council's discussions focused on the precarious security situation in the country and the challenges to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali signed in 2015. In that connection, the Council heard briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali

and by the representative of Algeria, who spoke to the Council in consideration of Algeria's role as Chair of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, which is one of the follow-up mechanisms to the peace agreement.

During the period under review, the Council also considered the lack of State authority in parts of the country and the threats posed by the infiltration of terrorist groups. In January 2016 the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who reported on the dynamics of dialogue and coordination between the Government, the signatories of the Agreement, the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad, and the Plateforme coalition of armed groups. He reported that the implementation of the Agreement continued to encounter significant delays, and stressed the need to address the challenges at the political, security and humanitarian levels.<sup>182</sup>

On 5 April 2016, following the Security Council mission to Mali and West Africa from 3 to 9 March

<sup>181</sup> Held on 14 June 2016 and 27 January and 14 June 2017, under the item entitled "Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B"; see [S/PV.7713](#), [S/PV.7874](#) and [S/PV.7970](#).

<sup>182</sup> [S/PV.7600](#), pp. 2–4.

2016,<sup>183</sup> the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council. He noted that significant progress had been made in implementing the peace agreement, in particular with regard to the establishment of interim authorities in the north of the country, the cantonment process and the preparations for local elections. Nonetheless, he reiterated concerns over the security situation in Mali and the threats posed by extremist and terrorist groups, which indiscriminately targeted civilians and peacekeepers.<sup>184</sup>

On 16 June 2016, as the security situation in the country further deteriorated, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MINUSMA briefed the Council, highlighting the high number of casualties among peacekeepers and the slow implementation of the peace agreement.<sup>185</sup>

On 6 October 2016, the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, who reported on the deteriorating security environment in Mali and the operational challenges facing MINUSMA.<sup>186</sup> The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations reported on the lack of concrete progress in the implementation of the peace agreement and the latest violations of the ceasefire.<sup>187</sup> On 3 November 2016 the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it strongly condemned the repeated ceasefire violations by armed groups in and around Kidal.<sup>188</sup>

At meetings held in January and April of 2017, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations reported to the Council that the implementation of the peace agreement was still slow and that, in addition, the national strategy on security sector reform was not yet finalized. He stated that the security situation remained worrying; the centre of the country was the scene of intense tensions fuelled by extremist groups, and cross-border criminal networks remained very active.<sup>189</sup> At the meeting held on 6 April 2017, Council members welcomed the efforts of the Group of Five for the Sahel to set up a regional force to strengthen cross-border cooperation.<sup>190</sup>

In June 2016, as the two-year interim period established by the peace agreement was coming to an end, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General highlighted the progress made, but stated that some of its provisions had not yet been implemented. Speakers noted that, despite some progress, delays and challenges faced the operationalization of the interim authorities in the northern regions of Mali and the deployment of the mixed patrols, which were composed of elements of Malian armed and security forces and of the Plateforme and the Coordination.<sup>191</sup> On 5 October 2017, the Special Representative reported that the previous three months were characterized by a debate on the draft revision of the constitution and by armed clashes between the Plateforme and the Coordination. He reported that on 20 September 2017, the two coalitions had signed a commitment enshrining a total and final cessation of hostilities and that the implementation of the provisions of that undertaking continued apace.<sup>192</sup> The Council visited the Sahel region, including Mali, from 19 to 22 October 2017.<sup>193</sup> Local elections, initially scheduled for December 2017, were postponed by the Government until April 2018.<sup>194</sup>

During the period under review, the Council, in its decisions, urged the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and the Coordination to accelerate the implementation of the peace agreement.<sup>195</sup> Following the strategic review of MINUSMA conducted in 2016,<sup>196</sup> by resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), the Council increased the force levels of the Mission up to a ceiling of 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel, and extended its mandate until 30 June 2017. The Council also decided that the strategic priority of MINUSMA was to support the implementation of the peace agreement, in particular its provisions related to the gradual restoration and extension of State authority, and requested the Mission to move to a more proactive and robust posture to carry out its mandate, and to protect civilians, including from asymmetric threats.<sup>197</sup> By resolution [2364 \(2017\)](#) the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA until

<sup>183</sup> For more information on the Security Council mission to West Africa, see part I, sect. 36.

<sup>184</sup> [S/PV.7665](#), pp. 2–3.

<sup>185</sup> [S/PV.7719](#), pp. 2–3.

<sup>186</sup> [S/PV.7784](#), pp. 2–5.

<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 2–4.

<sup>188</sup> [S/PRST/2016/16](#), first paragraph.

<sup>189</sup> [S/PV.7864](#), and [S/PV.7917](#).

<sup>190</sup> [S/PV.7917](#), p. 5 (France); p. 7 (Sweden); p. 11 (Ukraine); p. 12 (China); p. 12 (Italy); p. 13 (Ethiopia); p. 14 (Egypt); and p. 17 (Kazakhstan). For more information

on the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, see part I, sect. 13, “Peace and security in Africa”.

<sup>191</sup> [S/PV.7975](#).

<sup>192</sup> [S/PV.8062](#), pp. 2–4.

<sup>193</sup> For more information on the Security Council mission to the Sahel region, see part I, sect. 36.

<sup>194</sup> See [S/2017/1105](#), para. 2.

<sup>195</sup> Resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#) and [2364 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>196</sup> For more information on the mandate of MINUSMA, see part X, sect. I, “Peacekeeping operations”.

<sup>197</sup> Resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), paras. 14–16, 18 and 19 (c).

30 June 2018.<sup>198</sup> In addition, in resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#) and [2364 \(2017\)](#), pursuant to the peace agreement, the Council decided that the mandate of MINUSMA should include support for the implementation of an international commission of inquiry, and the operationalization of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission.<sup>199</sup>

During the period, the Council repeatedly expressed its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who (a) took actions to obstruct or threaten the implementation of the Peace Agreement; (b) resumed hostilities; (c) attacked and took actions to threaten MINUSMA and other international presences;

and (d) provided support to such attacks and actions.<sup>200</sup> On 5 September 2017, by resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council decided to impose, for an initial period of one year, an asset freeze and a travel ban against individuals and entities designated as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threatened the peace, security or stability of Mali. By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed and, for an initial period of 13 months, a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.<sup>201</sup>

<sup>198</sup> Resolution [2364 \(2017\)](#), para. 15.

<sup>199</sup> Resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#), para. 19 (a)(iii), and [2364 \(2017\)](#), para. 20 (a)(iii). For more information on the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, established on 20 March 2014, see resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 9.

<sup>200</sup> Resolution [2295 \(2016\)](#), para. 4; [S/PRST/2016/16](#), second paragraph; and resolution [2364 \(2017\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>201</sup> Resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), paras. 8, 9 and 11. For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Mali, 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 Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali, see part IX, sect. I, "Committees".

### Meetings: the situation in Mali

<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>
<a href="#">S/PV.7600</a> 11 January 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2015/1030</a> ) Letter dated 5 January 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2016/8</a> )		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees <sup>a</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.7665</a> 5 April 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2016/281</a> ) Letter dated 29 March 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2016/288</a> )		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All invitees <sup>b</sup>	

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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>
<a href="#">S/PV.7719</a> 16 June 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2016/498</a> )		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	All invitees <sup>c</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.7727</a> 29 June 2016	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2016/498</a> )  Letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2016/550</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by 10 Member States <sup>d</sup> ( <a href="#">S/2016/576</a> )	Mali		10 Council members, <sup>e</sup> Mali <sup>f</sup>	Resolution <a href="#">2295 (2016)</a> 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
<a href="#">S/PV.7784</a> 6 October 2016	Letter dated 27 September 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2016/813</a> )  Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2016/819</a> )		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support	One Council member (Uruguay), all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.7801</a> 3 November 2016						<a href="#">S/PRST/2016/16</a>
<a href="#">S/PV.7864</a> 18 January 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2016/1137</a> )		Algeria, <sup>g</sup> Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	One Council member (Uruguay), all invitees <sup>b</sup>	

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the maintenance of  
international peace and security**

<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>
<a href="#">S/PV.7917</a> 6 April 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2017/271</a> )  Letter dated 5 April 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ( <a href="#">S/2017/285</a> )		Mali	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	All Council members, all invitees <sup>b</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.7975</a> 16 June 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2017/478</a> )		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Three Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kazakhstan, Uruguay), all invitees <sup>b</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.7991</a> 29 June 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2017/478</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by France ( <a href="#">S/2017/558</a> )	Mali		Three Council members (France, Senegal, Uruguay), Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2364 (2017)</a> 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
<a href="#">S/PV.8040</a> 5 September 2017		Draft resolution submitted by France ( <a href="#">S/2017/748</a> )	Mali		Four Council members (France, Italy, Russian Federation, Ukraine)	Resolution <a href="#">2374 (2017)</a> 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
<a href="#">S/PV.8062</a> 5 October 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali ( <a href="#">S/2017/811</a> )		Mali	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Two Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Uruguay), all invitees <sup>f</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

<sup>b</sup> Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and African Integration.

<sup>c</sup> Mali was represented by its Prime Minister.

<sup>d</sup> Angola, Egypt, France, Japan, Malaysia, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

<sup>e</sup> France (President of the Security Council), Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

<sup>f</sup> Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and African Integration, who participated in the meeting via videoconference from Bamako.

<sup>g</sup> The representative of Algeria was invited under rule 37 in consideration of Algeria's role as Chair of the Agreement Monitoring Committee.

## Americas

### 16. The question concerning Haiti

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings, adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter and issued one presidential statement on the question concerning Haiti. The Council also held three closed meetings with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#).<sup>202</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. In addition, from 22 to 24 June 2017, the Council conducted a visit to Haiti.<sup>203</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH twice for periods of six months each, until 15 April 2017 and 15 October 2017, respectively, and, upon the termination of its mandate, established a follow-on peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).<sup>204</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of MINUSTAH briefed the Council on the situation in Haiti, the Mission's mandate implementation efforts and its transition to the newly-established MINUJUSTH. The Council's discussions in 2016 were focused on the political instability in Haiti caused by the continued delays in holding the presidential and partial legislative elections and the severe humanitarian consequences of Hurricane Matthew in October 2016, whereas in 2017, deliberations were focused on the future of a United

Nations presence in the country further to the peaceful completion of the election schedule.

The decisions of the Council during the review period revealed a similar focus. In 2016, the Council strongly urged Haiti's political actors to prioritize the country's return to full constitutional normality by completing the electoral process, and reaffirmed that Haiti was at an important juncture in the consolidation of stability and democracy and that the engagement of its leaders was vital for setting the country firmly on a path towards lasting stability and economic development. The Council stressed in particular the need for sustained progress in strengthening the rule of law and justice sectors and the capacity and accountability of the Haitian National Police and the need to improve the human rights situation.<sup>205</sup> In 2017, the Council recognized the major milestone towards stabilization achieved with the peaceful completion of the electoral process and the return to constitutional order on 7 February 2017, and welcomed the strategic assessment and recommendations submitted by the Secretary-General on the future presence and role of the United Nations in Haiti.<sup>206</sup> Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>207</sup> the Council established MINUJUSTH to support the Government of Haiti in strengthening rule of law institutions and the capacity of the national police force and to monitor, analyse and report on the human rights situation.<sup>208</sup> The Council also welcomed and recognized the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution [71/161](#) on the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti developed by the Secretary-General, which provided for material assistance and support to the affected communities.<sup>209</sup>

<sup>202</sup> Held on 16 March and 10 October 2016 and 4 April 2017 under the item entitled "Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B"; see [S/PV.7646](#), [S/PV.7786](#) and [S/PV.7914](#).

<sup>203</sup> For more information on the Council's mission to Haiti, see part I, sect. 36, "Security Council mission", and part VI, sect. II.A.

<sup>204</sup> Resolutions [2313 \(2016\)](#), para. 1, and [2350 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1 and 5. For more information on the mandates of MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

<sup>205</sup> Resolution [2313 \(2016\)](#), paras. 11, 13 and 16–23.

<sup>206</sup> Resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#), second and thirteenth preambular paragraphs. See also [S/2017/223](#).

<sup>207</sup> Although resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) was adopted unanimously, some Council members questioned the application of Chapter VII. See [S/PV.7924](#), p. 3 (Russian Federation); p. 5 (Plurinational State of Bolivia); and p. 7 (China).

<sup>208</sup> Resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#), paras. 4–6.

<sup>209</sup> *Ibid.*, tenth preambular paragraph, and [S/PRST/2017/20](#), sixth paragraph.