

those parameters. He further noted that the process had been once again “neither transparent nor consultative”.<sup>13</sup> The other members of the Council who had abstained explained that fundamental principles for finding a political solution raised during the negotiations had not been taken into consideration<sup>14</sup> and that the issue of the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara was not sufficiently reflected in the final text.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 5 (Ethiopia).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 8 (Plurinational State of Bolivia).

In both resolutions, the Council requested the Secretary-General to brief the Council on a regular basis and at any time he deemed appropriate.<sup>16</sup> In addition, in resolution 2440 (2018), the Council requested the Secretary-General to brief the Council within three months from the most recent mandate renewal and again prior to its expiration.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Resolutions 2414 (2018), para. 14; and 2440 (2018), para. 11.

<sup>17</sup> Resolution 2440 (2018), para. 11.

### Meetings: the situation concerning Western Sahara

<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.8246</a> 27 April 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara ( <a href="#">S/2018/277</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by United States ( <a href="#">S/2018/394</a> )			All Council members	Resolution <a href="#">2414 (2018)</a> 12-0-3 <sup>a</sup>
<a href="#">S/PV.8387</a> 31 October 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara ( <a href="#">S/2018/889</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by United States ( <a href="#">S/2018/970</a> )			14 Council members <sup>b</sup>	Resolution <a href="#">2440 (2018)</a> 12-0-3 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> For: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; against: none; abstaining: China, Ethiopia, Russian Federation.

<sup>b</sup> Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>c</sup> For: China, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; against: none; abstaining: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ethiopia, Russian Federation.

## 2. The situation in Liberia

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in connection with the situation in Liberia and issued one presidential statement. The meeting took the form of a briefing.<sup>18</sup> More information on the meeting, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

On 19 April 2018, the Council heard briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden, on behalf of the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, and the Chief Executive Officer of the

company Liberty and Justice. Against the backdrop of the final report of the Secretary-General and the drawdown and closure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions focused on the political situation and economic prospects in Liberia, as well as on the impact and legacy of the Mission in the country. On behalf of the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden focused on the future of the country and the need to address the remaining root causes of the conflict and the key structural reforms set out in the peacebuilding plan. The Chief Executive Officer of Liberty and Justice briefed the Council on the role of civil society groups in achieving peace in Liberia and

<sup>18</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

emphasized the need to strengthen the private sector and encourage investment in the country.<sup>19</sup>

At the meeting, the Council also heard a statement by the representative of Liberia, invited under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure. In his statement, the representative expressed gratitude to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, the European Union and all organs of the United Nations, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission. He assured that the challenges still looming would remain “front and centre” for the Government. He also remarked that Liberia, once a beneficiary of a peacekeeping mission, had become a contributing nation to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.<sup>20</sup>

At the meeting, Council members commended the work performed by UNMIL during its presence in Liberia and noted the need for continued engagement by the United Nations and the international community after its closure. Council members noted the difficulties faced by the Government of Liberia in addressing the remaining root causes of conflict, praised its efforts in establishing State institutions aimed at implementing the peacebuilding plan

following the closure of UNMIL and expressed their appreciation for the efforts of the Liberian authorities in prioritizing the Sustainable Development Goals in the country’s national development plans.

At the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which the Council commended the remarkable achievements and notable progress made by the people and Government of Liberia to consolidate lasting peace and stability since 2003 and their continued commitment to respect and develop democratic processes and institutions. The Council also commended the Government for its preparation and execution of the 2017 legislative and presidential elections and expressed its appreciation to ECOWAS, the African Union and all international, regional and domestic election observation missions for their contributions to the electoral process.<sup>21</sup> The Council also expressed its appreciation for the important contribution of UNMIL throughout its more than 14 years of operation in Liberia and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the role of UNMIL in the resolution of conflicts and challenges in Liberia that allowed for the successful completion of the UNMIL mandate and the transition to the United Nations country team.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> S/PV.8239, pp. 2–7.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., pp. 21–22.

<sup>21</sup> S/PRST/2018/8, first and second paragraphs.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., third and fourth paragraphs.

### Meeting: the situation in Liberia

<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.8239 19 April 2018	Final progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2018/344)		Liberia	Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Chief Executive Officer of Liberty and Justice	All Council members, <sup>a</sup> all invitees	S/PRST/2018/8

<sup>a</sup> The Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

## 3. The situation in Somalia

In 2018, the Security Council held 10 meetings, adopted five resolutions, four of which were under Chapter VII of the Charter, and issued one presidential statement on the situation in Somalia. Six meetings under the item were convened to adopt a decision; all

others took the form of briefings.<sup>23</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

<sup>23</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.