

<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.8685 16 December 2019	Intercommunal violence and terrorism in West Africa			Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	13 Council members, ^g all invitees ⁱ	

^a The High Representative of the African Union, the European Union Special Representative and the Executive Director of UNODC participated in the meeting by videoconference from Bamako, Luxembourg and Vienna, respectively.

^b Burkina Faso was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

^c Belgium was represented by its Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; China was represented by its State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Côte d'Ivoire was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Equatorial Guinea was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; France was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Germany was represented by its Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office; Indonesia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Kuwait was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Peru was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Poland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Russian Federation (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and South Africa was represented by its Minister for International Relations and Cooperation.

^d Egypt was represented by its Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs.

^e The Deputy Secretary-General for Political Affairs and Political Director of the European External Action Service spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine. Since 2019, "North Macedonia" has replaced "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" as the short name used at the United Nations.

^f The co-founder and Chairperson of Naweza and the youth activist participated in the meeting by videoconference from Nairobi and Kampala, respectively.

^g The representative of Côte d'Ivoire spoke also on behalf of Equatorial Guinea and South Africa.

^h The Managing Director for Africa of the European External Action Service and the President of the Association of African Women for Research and Development participated in the meeting by videoconference from Brussels and Bamako, respectively.

ⁱ The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union participated in the meeting by videoconference from Dakar and Addis Ababa, respectively.

12. The situation in Libya

During the period under review, the Council held 11 meetings and adopted 2 resolutions, including one under Chapter VII of the Charter. Two meetings were devoted to the adoption of decisions of the Council; all other meetings held under the item took the form of briefings.²³² In 2019, the Council decided to extend for 12 months, until 10 June 2020, the authorization to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya in implementation of the arms embargo and to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 September 2020.²³³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2019, the Council heard regular briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for

Libya and Head of UNSMIL. Other briefers under the item included the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, the Head of Advocacy and Outreach at Lawyers for Justice in Libya, and the co-founder and Director of Together We Build It. In 2019, invitations under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure were limited to Libya.

In his six briefings to the Council in 2019,²³⁴ the Special Representative reported on the continuing humanitarian, political, security and social challenges affecting Libya. The Special Representative provided regular updates on the activities of and terrorist attacks carried out by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

²³² For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

²³³ Resolutions 2473 (2019), para. 1, and 2486 (2019), para. 1.

²³⁴ See S/PV.8448, S/PV.8488, S/PV.8530, S/PV.8588, S/PV.8611 and S/PV.8667.

(ISIL, also known as Da'esh) in Libya.²³⁵ He also drew attention to the utilization of media platforms to incite violence and spread invective and false information, further dividing the population.²³⁶ In his briefing in May,²³⁷ the Special Representative reported on the devastating effects of the offensive by the Libyan National Army, led by General Khalifa Haftar, to seize control of Tripoli on 4 April 2019. He mentioned that the offensive had been launched during the visit of the Secretary-General's visit to the country and 10 days before the planned national conference in Ghadamis, to which Libyans from across the country would have gathered to decide how the nation would have proceeded to end the transition period and usher in a new period of stability and security. He warned that the security vacuum created by the withdrawal of many of General Haftar's troops from the south, coupled with the focus of the western forces on the defence of the Libyan capital, was already being exploited by ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida. At the meeting in July,²³⁸ the Special Representative proposed a three-part immediate action plan to stop the conflict, consisting of: (a) a truce for the period of Eid Al-Adha, accompanied by measures aimed at building confidence between the parties; (b) a high-level meeting of concerned countries to cement the cessation of hostilities; and (c) a Libyan meeting of leading and influential personalities from all over the country to agree on comprehensive elements for the way forward. In two briefings following the attack of 10 August on the United Nations in Benghazi,²³⁹ the Special Representative provided the Council with updates on the internal inquiry by the United Nations into the incident and its requests to Libyan authorities to cooperate in the investigation and to swiftly bring the perpetrators to justice. On 18 November, the Council heard the Special Representative's last briefing of 2019,²⁴⁰ in which he reported on the progress made in preparing for the second step of his three-part immediate action plan: an international summit of concerned countries committed to ending the conflict in Libya and supporting a Libyan-led political process.

During the period under review, the Council also heard regular briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. In his five briefings to the Council in 2019,²⁴¹ the Chair highlighted the violations of the

sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo, in addition to reporting on the activities and developments relating to the work of the Committee and its Panel of Experts.

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court provided briefings to the Council twice in 2019,²⁴² to report on the progress and challenges relating to the Court's ongoing investigations regarding the situation in Libya, including on the status of the Court's efforts to arrest three Libyan suspects who remained at large. She also reported on the feasibility of bringing cases to the Court in relation to crimes against migrants and the efforts to support national investigations and prosecutions in Libya. The Prosecutor also provided updates to the Council on Saif Al-Islam Qadhafi's challenge to the admissibility of his case before the Court. In addition, she reported on her Office's investigation into the decision by the General Command of the Libyan National Army to promote one of the three Libyan suspects at large from the rank of Major to Lieutenant Colonel, which signalled a lack of intention to genuinely prosecute him for the crimes alleged against him in the Court's arrest warrants. She called on the Council and on States to cooperate with and lend support for the arrest and transfer of suspects, stressing that securing such cooperation from States remained one of the greatest challenges faced by the Court.

The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union provided one briefing to the Council, on 21 May 2019,²⁴³ in which he described the engagement of the African Union to promote a durable solution to the situation in Libya. He reported on his visit to the country with the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to closely coordinate the activities of the African Union and the United Nations in managing the political and security situation in Libya.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Africa provided one briefing, on 10 August 2019,²⁴⁴ on the attack that had occurred against the United Nations that same day in Libya. She informed the Council about the positive responses received from the Prime Minister of Libya, Faiez Serraj, and from General Haftar regarding the Special Representative's call for a truce during the Eid Al-Adha period. The Assistant Secretary-General drew attention to the Council's press statement, issued on 11 August regarding the matter,²⁴⁵ highlighting that

²³⁵ See [S/PV.8448](#), [S/PV.8530](#) and [S/PV.8588](#).

²³⁶ See [S/PV.8488](#) and [S/PV.8588](#).

²³⁷ See [S/PV.8530](#).

²³⁸ See [S/PV.8588](#).

²³⁹ See [S/PV.8611](#) and [S/PV.8667](#).

²⁴⁰ See [S/PV.8667](#).

²⁴¹ See [S/PV.8448](#), [S/PV.8488](#), [S/PV.8530](#), [S/PV.8588](#) and [S/PV.8611](#).

²⁴² See [S/PV.8523](#) and [S/PV.8660](#).

²⁴³ See [S/PV.8530](#).

²⁴⁴ See [S/PV.8595](#).

²⁴⁵ SC/13916.

the call for a truce had been an important element in demonstrating the renewed unity of the international community.

In 2019, two civil society representatives provided briefings to the Council. At its meeting on 4 September,²⁴⁶ the Council heard a briefing by the Head of Advocacy and Outreach at Lawyers for Justice in Libya on the organization's work to promote human rights, the rule of law and access to justice in Libya. She noted that, since the 2011 uprising, Libyans had experienced a profound sense of belonging and ownership over their collective future and civil society had flourished. Nevertheless, she stressed that increased intimidation and violence, including the assassination of women's rights advocate Salwa Bugaighis in 2014 and the disappearance of parliamentarian Siham Sergewa in July 2019, had disrupted that movement, emboldening perpetrators owing to complete impunity. She warned that the proliferation of weapons, despite the United Nations arms embargo, the breakdown of State institutions and the general state of lawlessness had had a disproportional impact on the security and freedom of movement of Libyan women. At the meeting on 18 November,²⁴⁷ the co-founder and Director of Together We Build It, a non-profit organization advocating for an inter-generational gender approach to peacebuilding, provided a briefing to the Council, in which she emphasized the major role that women and young people played in "the power of the people". She called for UNSMIL and the international community to be more creative and innovative on how to facilitate and lead an inclusive political process.

In their deliberations in 2019, Council members expressed support for the UNSMIL-facilitated national conference, emphasizing in particular the need for the full and effective participation of women. In response to the escalating violence, Council members called for an immediate ceasefire and expressed concern about the increase in terrorism and the growing number of subversive operations by terrorist groups, including ISIL (Da'esh). Council members welcomed and expressed full support for the Special Representative's three-point action plan. Concerning the sanctions regime, particularly the arms embargo, Council members called on all parties to fully respect, strictly implement and comply with the obligations established by the arms embargo. On the International Criminal Court, Council members called on all parties to cooperate with the Court and faithfully carry out their obligations to execute the outstanding arrest warrants. They also welcomed the assessment of the Court's jurisdiction regarding crimes against migrants.

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions in relation to the situation in Libya. On 10 June 2019, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2473 (2019), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter. In the resolution, the Council decided to extend for 12 months the authorizations, as set out in resolutions 2292 (2016), 2357 (2017) and 2420 (2018), to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to inspect vessels that they had reasonable grounds to believe were carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya and to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections.²⁴⁸ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution within 11 months of its adoption.²⁴⁹ In response to the adoption of resolution 2473 (2019), members of the Council²⁵⁰ highlighted the important role of the European Union military operation in the Southern Central Mediterranean in helping to curtail illicit arms trafficking and expressed concern regarding the inadequate naval resources available to the operation.

On 12 September 2019, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2486 (2019), by which it extended the mandate of UNSMIL until 15 September 2020 and expanded the mandate to support a possible ceasefire in Libya.²⁵¹ The Council also requested UNSMIL to fully take into account a gender perspective throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of National Accord in ensuring the full and effective participation of women in the democratic transition, reconciliation efforts, the security sector and national institutions, as well as in the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, in line with resolution 1325 (2000).²⁵²

Developments in Libya were also considered under the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security".²⁵³

²⁴⁸ Resolution 2473 (2019), para. 1. See also resolution 2292 (2016), paras. 3–4.

²⁴⁹ Resolution 2473 (2019), para. 2.

²⁵⁰ See S/PV.8540 (France, Côte d'Ivoire and Germany).

²⁵¹ Resolution 2486 (2019), para. 1. On 4 September 2019, the Special Representative had encouraged the Council to consider adding a provision to the Mission's mandate to enable scalable ceasefire support for whatever form of further truce or cessation of hostilities would be agreed between the parties (see S/PV.8611). For more information on the mandate of UNSMIL, see part X, sect. II.

²⁵² Resolution 2486 (2019), para. 5.

²⁵³ See part I, sect. 38.

²⁴⁶ See S/PV.8611.

²⁴⁷ See S/PV.8667.

Meetings: the situation in Libya

<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.8448 18 January 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) (S/2019/19)		Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of UNSMIL	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8488 20 March 2019			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Three Council members (Equatorial Guinea, Germany, ^c South Africa), all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8523 8 May 2019			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8530 21 May 2019			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Commissioner for Peace and Security for the African Union	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^d	
S/PV.8540 10 June 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2420 (2018) (S/2019/380)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2019/470)			Seven Council members ^e	Resolution 2473 (2019) 15-0-0
S/PV.8588 29 July 2019			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8595 10 August 2019			Libya	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8611 4 September 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2019/682)		Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of Advocacy and Outreach of Lawyers for Justice in Libya	Eight Council members, ^{a,f} all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8615 12 September 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2019/682)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2019/724)	Libya			Resolution 2486 (2019) 15-0-0
S/PV.8660 6 November 2019			Libya	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	

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S/PV.8667 18 November 2019			Libya	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, co-founder and Director of Together We Build It	Nine Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	

^a The representative of Germany spoke twice, once in his capacity as the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and once in his national capacity.

^b The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference from Tripoli.

^c The representative of Germany gave a briefing to the Council in his capacity as the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011).

^d The Commissioner for Peace and Security participated in the meeting by videoconference from Addis Ababa.

^e Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Indonesia, South Africa and United Kingdom.

^f China, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Kuwait, Indonesia Peru and South Africa.

^g Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Peru and Poland.

^h The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference from Tunis. Libya was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

13. The situation in Mali

During the period under review, the Council held seven meetings, including one high-level meeting, adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter and issued one presidential statement in connection with the situation in Mali. Four meetings of the Council under the item took the form of briefings, and three were convened for the adoption of a decision.²⁵⁴ The Council also met once with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001).²⁵⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. The Council also conducted a mission to Mali and Burkina Faso from 21 to 25 March 2019.²⁵⁶

Of the four briefings held in 2019, one was delivered by the Secretary-General, two were delivered by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA and one by the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa. Briefings were conducted in connection with the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali.²⁵⁷ The Council also heard one briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374

(2017) concerning Mali.²⁵⁸ Discussions in the Council were focused on the challenges to, and progress made in, the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali signed in 2015 between the Government, the Plateforme coalition of armed groups and the Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad coalition of armed groups. Speakers addressed the implementation of key provisions on constitutional reform, decentralization, the redeployment of the reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces and the meaningful participation of women. Speakers also addressed the deterioration of the security and humanitarian conditions in central Mali due to terrorist attacks and to a surge in intercommunal violence, as well as the efforts of the Government and security forces to reinstate State authority with the support of MINUSMA. In that regard, speakers discussed the adjustments made to the mandate of MINUSMA, the safety and security of peacekeepers and the Mission's work in support of the operationalization of the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) in order to tackle cross-border threats of terrorism and transnational organized crime.²⁵⁹

At the meeting on 16 January 2019,²⁶⁰ the Assistant Secretary-General shared her observations with the Council following her visit to Mali in December 2018 to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Agreement of 2015. She

²⁵⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

²⁵⁵ Held on 10 June 2019, 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.8542.

²⁵⁶ For more information on the Council's mission to Mali and Burkina Faso, see part I, sect. 34.

²⁵⁷ S/2018/1174, S/2019/262, S/2019/454 and S/2019/782.

²⁵⁸ See S/PV.8636.

²⁵⁹ For more information on the Joint Force, see part I, sects. 10 and 11, and part VIII, sect. III.

²⁶⁰ See S/PV.8445.