11. The situation in Libya

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings under the item entitled “The situation in Libya”. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in table 1 below. Council members also held seven open videoconferences in connection with this item, and the Council adopted four resolutions, including two under Chapter VII of the Charter. More information on the videoconferences is provided in table 2 below. In addition to the meetings and videoconferences, in 2020, Council members held closed videoconferences, informal consultations of the whole and an informal interactive dialogue to discuss this item.

In 2020, the Council was briefed once by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), who resigned in early March. Subsequently, the regular briefings to the Council were provided by the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). Briefings by the Special Representative and the Acting Special Representative focused on the political, security, humanitarian and socio-economic developments in Libya. Other briefers included the Secretary-General and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya who briefed on the activities and developments relating to the work of the Committee and its Panel of Experts and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) whose briefings’ main focus were the Court’s ongoing investigations regarding the situation in Libya.

In January, the Council heard the last briefing by the Special Representative, during which he provided updates on the Berlin Conference held on 19 January 2020, describing the conference as a serious effort to try to unify a discordant international community and to give

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314 For more information on format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.
315 For more information on the format of meetings, and the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II.
316 Resolutions 2509 (2020) (adopted under Chapter VII); 2510 (2020); 2526 (2020) (adopted under Chapter VII) and 2542 (2020).
hope to the beleaguered Libyans, in the form of “a protective international umbrella”. He urged the Council to adopt a resolution to endorse the conclusions of the Berlin Conference. The Special Representative further expressed concern that the recent truce held only in name and reported that foreign sponsors were providing the warring parties in Libya with equipment and fighters, in brazen violation of the arms embargo and the pledges made by representatives of those countries in Berlin. The Special Representative expressed “deep anger and disappointment” over the actions of “unscrupulous actors inside and outside Libya”.  

Subsequently, on 12 February 2020, the Council adopted resolution 2510 (2020), welcoming the Berlin Conference convened on 19 January 2020 and endorsing the Conference Conclusions as contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. In the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to take forward as quickly as possible the tasks ascribed to UNSMIL in the operationalisation paper contained in the aforementioned letter and to make recommendations to the Council on the options reflected in that paper. The Council welcomed the nomination of representatives to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and called for the meetings of the Commission to continue to take place with full participation and without further delay in order to agree a permanent ceasefire. The Council also condemned the increase in levels of violence and demanded the parties commit to a lasting ceasefire according to the terms agreed by the Joint Military Commission. The Council further recalled the commitments made at Berlin to abide by the arms embargo and demanded full compliance including by all Member States with the arms embargo imposed under resolution 1970 (2011) as modified by subsequent resolutions, including by ceasing all support for and withdrawing all armed mercenary personnel, and demanded all Member States not to intervene in the conflict or take measures that exacerbate

319 Resolution 2510 (2020), paras. 1 and 2. See also S/2020/63. The result of the vote was as follows: For: Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States and Viet Nam. Against: none. Abstaining: Russian Federation.
320 Resolution 2510 (2020), para. 3.
321 Ibid., para. 4.
322 Ibid., para. 6.
the conflict.\textsuperscript{323} Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress regarding the work of the International Follow-Up Committee called for at the Berlin Conference.\textsuperscript{324} After the vote, most Council members highlighted the importance of the resolution in signalling the Council’s broad support for a political process that strived for unity and peace in Libya and would bring an end to hostilities and foreign interference.\textsuperscript{325} The representative of the Russian Federation explained that his delegation had abstained on the vote as the resolution was not viable since the consent of the Libyan parties had not been obtained, and that the Council should have waited for the outcome of the Libyan consultations before adopting the resolution.\textsuperscript{326} The representative of the United States expressed disappointment that the resolution had not been adopted unanimously, despite commitments agreed to by leaders in Berlin, including the Russian Federation. The representative of the United Kingdom meanwhile stressed that the Council was a sovereign body that did not act only when parties asked it to act, and that “consensus should never mean, and has never meant, the lowest common denominator”. Having taken note of the fact that the resolution had not been adopted unanimously, the representative of China said that the views of all sides should be fully respected during consultations. The representative of Libya said that the resolution had raised hopes, while questioning whether the Council would be able to put an end to the obstructionists and put an end to the flow of mercenaries.

Briefing Council members during her first open videoconference on 19 May, the Acting Special Representative reported on the alarmingly high levels of violence and military build-up in the country, as well as the brokering by UNSMIL of a ceasefire agreement between the major parties to the conflict. In the wake of military developments, the Acting Special Representative observed there could be a window to resume political activity. In that regard, she welcomed the constructive stance taken by the Prime Minister and the President of the House of Representatives. Noting with appreciation the support expressed by participants in the Berlin Conference, she also called for a halt to the inflow of military support from abroad in violation of

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{323} Ibid., para. 10.
\item \textsuperscript{324} Ibid., para. 12.
\item \textsuperscript{325} See \textit{S/PV.8722}, Germany, Tunisia, China, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Estonia, United States and United Kingdom.
\item \textsuperscript{326} Ibid.
\end{itemize}
the United Nations arms embargo. She stressed that collectively, the Council could apply consistent and credible pressure on those regional and international actors that were fuelling the conflict.\footnote{See \textit{S/2020/421}. See also \textit{S/2020/360}.}

On 8 July 2020, Council members held a high-level open videoconference at which they were briefed by the Secretary-General.\footnote{See \textit{S/2020/686}.} Noting that the meeting came six months after the Berlin Conference, he reported that the conflict had entered a new phase, where foreign interference had reached unprecedented levels, including the delivery of sophisticated equipment and the number of mercenaries involved in the fighting. The Secretary-General expressed concern about the alarming military build-up around Sirte and the high level of direct foreign interference in the conflict in violation of the United Nations arms embargo, Security Council resolutions and the commitments made by Member States in Berlin. He stressed the need to seize all opportunities to unblock the political stalemate and added that de-escalation efforts, including the creation of a possible demilitarized zone, were being undertaken by UNSMIL. The Secretary-General reported that the political situation in eastern Libya indicated renewed support for a political solution. The Secretary-General warned, however, that such openings were fragile given that the parties’ positions continued to be determined by military developments and support from external backers. Meanwhile, he added, developments on the ground had yielded an agreement to reconvene the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, which had held a third round of talks in June. Regarding the Berlin process, meetings of the plenary of the international follow-up committee continued to take place and the political, security and economic working groups...
were all operational and contributing to UNSMIL’s ongoing efforts to facilitate a Libyan-led and Libyan-owned dialogue.\(^{329}\)

On 2 September 2020, Council members held an open videoconference at which the Acting Special Representative briefed on the Secretary-General’s report on UNSMIL.\(^{330}\) She reiterated that Libya was at a decisive turning point and that the Council’s support would help to determine the future of the country. Describing military developments, including the situation around Sirte, she noted that continued foreign interference in the conflict constituted an alarming breach of Libya’s sovereignty and a blatant violation of the United Nations arms embargo, not to mention the commitments undertaken by the Berlin Conference participants. She noted that the partial lifting of the oil blockade on 18 August, which had been in place since January 2020, had a minimal impact on the severe energy crisis faced by Libya. She stressed that the situation in the country produced fertile ground for social unrest and confirmed once more that the status quo was unsustainable. Stressing the need to press for immediate de-escalation and a return to the political process, she reported that some glimmers of hope had appeared from within the country. On 21 August, the President of the Presidency Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives had issued simultaneous, yet separate, statements calling for an immediate ceasefire, the lifting of the oil blockade and a return to the political process under United Nations auspices. The Acting Special Representative noted that those statements had been met with overwhelming expressions of support from all political affiliations in the country and international partners alike. She remained optimistic that there was a chance to move forward with intra-Libyan political and security discussions. On the military front, she reported that UNSMIL had continued discussions with delegations of both sides under the auspices of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission.\(^{331}\)

On 19 November 2020, at an open videoconference, the Acting Special Representative reported that efforts by UNSMIL, with the support of the Council and the Berlin-established International Follow-up Committee on Libya, to facilitate dialogue among the Libyan parties, had resulted in the signing of a countrywide permanent ceasefire agreement in Geneva on 23

\(^{329}\) Ibid.

\(^{330}\) See S/2020/832.

\(^{331}\) See S/2020/879.
October by the 5+5 Joint Military Commission.\textsuperscript{332} She noted that the historic agreement provided for the withdrawal of all military units and armed groups from the front lines and the departure of all mercenaries and foreign fighters from the entire Libyan territory within a period of 90 days. To expedite the operationalization of the agreement, she stated that two subsequent rounds of discussions had taken place on Libyan soil. Tangible progress had been achieved as part of the package of confidence-building measures agreed in Geneva and following arrangements to remove foreign forces from the oil installations, the National Oil Corporation had lifted the force majeure on oil installations, ending the oil blockade that had been imposed on the country for more than nine months. The Acting Special Representative reported that on 9 November, she had convened the first in-person session of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum in Tunis, on the basis of the Berlin Conference conclusions endorsed by resolution \textbf{2510 (2020)}. On 15 November, the 75 participants in the Political Dialogue Forum had adopted a political road map to presidential and parliamentary elections to be held on 24 December 2021. The Acting Special Representative expressed particular gratitude to the women participants, who had played a critical role in the Political Dialogue Forum and made important contributions as bridge-builders. Furthermore, she stressed the need to respect the principle of non-interference in Libya’s internal affairs and the full implementation of the United Nations arms embargo on Libya and called upon the Council to use the tools at its disposal to do so, including to prevent obstructionists from jeopardizing the rare opportunity to restore peace in Libya. Concluding, the Acting Special Representative expressed optimism about the way forward in Libya, while acknowledging the many challenges ahead, and stated that she had witnessed “the potential for a paradigm shift” in the preceding months.\textsuperscript{333}

In addition to the above, the Acting Special Representative reported throughout her briefings on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers in Libya, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and the economic and institutional challenges in Libya.\textsuperscript{334}

\textsuperscript{332} See \textbf{S/2020/1043}.
\textsuperscript{333} See \textbf{S/2020/1129}.

During the period under review, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya on 30 January 2020, 19 May 2020 and 2 September 2020. Thereafter and until the end of the year, there were no further briefings by the Chair. During a videoconference on 19 November, the representative of Germany explained that the presentation of the Committee’s activities planned for that meeting had to be cancelled, owing to the blockade of one member of the Committee.\footnote{See S/2020/1129.} During the briefings, the Chair reported on the activities and developments relating to the work of the Committee and its Panel of Experts. The Chair’s briefings highlighted the violations of the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo, exemption requests with respect to the travel ban and arms embargo, the implementation of the assets freeze and the illicit exports of petroleum from Libya. The Chair also recalled that the primary responsibility to implement sanctions measures rested with Member States and encouraged them to continue supporting the work of the Panel of Experts.\footnote{See S/PV.8710, S/2020/421 and S/2020/879. For further details on the sanctions measures concerning Libya, see part VII sect. III. For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and its Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.}

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) briefed the Council twice to report on the progress and challenges relating to the Court’s ongoing investigations regarding the situation in Libya. During a videoconference on 5 May 2020, the Prosecutor informed Council members that despite the limitations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, her team was forging ahead with its judicial work and investigations. She highlighted the issues of arbitrary detentions, and the increasing number of enforced disappearances and hate speech. Regarding the disappearance of parliamentarian Siham Sergewa, she reported that her Office had obtained and was verifying information that could point to those responsible. She also informed Council members on the status of the Court’s efforts to arrest three Libyan suspects who remained at large, namely, Saif Al-Islam Al-Qadhafi, Al-Tuhamy Khaled and Mahmoud Al-Werfalli. With regard to Saif Al-Islam Al-Qadhafi, she noted that the Appeals Chamber had unanimously ruled that his case was admissible before the Court, and that therefore his arrest warrant remained

\footnote{\textbf{Part I} – Overview of Security Council Activities in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

\textit{Repertoire website:} \url{http://www.un.org/en/securitycouncil/repertoire}}
enforceable. During the second videoconference on 10 November 2020, the Prosecutor noted that her Office’s request for General Khalifa Haftar to arrest and surrender Mr. Al-Werfalli to the Court had gone unheeded. Noting that Al-Tuhamy Khaled was still alleged to be in Egypt, she urged all relevant states, including the Arab Republic of Egypt, to ensure that fugitives wanted by the Court were surrendered without delay. The Prosecutor further reported that investigations had significantly progressed since May 2020. She stated that multiple mass graves had been discovered in the city of Tarhouna and south of Tripoli and that her office continued to receive information on attacks and crimes against civilians.

In their deliberations in 2020, Council members expressed deep concern about the escalating violence in Libya. In response to violations of 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, particularly in view of the endorsement of the Berlin conference conclusions. They welcomed the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement, and urged all actors, both inside and outside Libya, to support its full implementation, including through the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces and mercenaries from that country. Furthermore, Council members welcomed the progress on the political track and expressed their full support for the UNSMIL-facilitated Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, with some particularly emphasizing the need for the participation of women.

339 See S/PV.8710, United Kingdom, United States, France, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Indonesia, Russian Federation, China, Belgium, South Africa, Germany, Estonia, Niger, Tunisia and Viet Nam.
340 See S/PV.8710, United Kingdom, United States, France, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Indonesia, Russian Federation, China, Belgium, South Africa, Germany, Estonia, Niger, Tunisia and Viet Nam.
341 See S/2020/686, China, Germany, Niger, Tunisia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Indonesia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States and Viet Nam. For more information, see part VIII, sect. III.
342 See S/2020/1129, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Viet Nam, Niger, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States.
343 See S/2020/879, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States; S/2020/1108, Belgium, France, Germany, Indonesia, Russian Federation), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.
344 See S/2020/686, Viet Nam; S/2020/879, United Kingdom; and S/2020/1129, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and United Kingdom.

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In deliberations following the briefing by the ICC Prosecutor, several Council members expressed their support for the ICC as an important pillar of the rules-based international order, with some noting that the Prosecutor and her team had to be able to exercise their functions without obstruction.\textsuperscript{344} In contrast, the representative of the Russian Federation affirmed that the activities of the ICC in Libya were becoming increasingly irrelevant suggesting that when peace were firmly established, Libyans would be able to decide for themselves how to address the issue of justice.\textsuperscript{345} He also suggested that the Court had chosen a strategy of discriminate justice and not to take real steps to investigate the acts committed by all sides of the Libyan conflict.\textsuperscript{346} Other Council members highlighted the principle of complementarity of the ICC to Libya’s national jurisdiction.\textsuperscript{347} While reiterating his country’s long-standing and principled objection to any assertion of ICC jurisdiction over nationals of States that are not party to the Rome Statute, absent a Security Council referral or the consent of such States, the representative of the United States affirmed that his country continued to be a strong supporter of meaningful accountability and justice for victims of atrocities through appropriate mechanisms. Other Council members stressed that ending impunity for grave crimes was necessary to achieve a lasting peaceful solution for the crisis in Libya, and called on all parties to cooperate with the ICC and faithfully carry out their obligations to execute the outstanding arrest warrants.\textsuperscript{348} Furthermore, several Council members called for the enforcement of the arms embargo.\textsuperscript{349}

In his statements, the representative of Libya highlighted the sufferings and frustration of the people of Libya. He reminded the Council of its responsibility towards Libya, in particular with regard to holding accountable those responsible for foreign interference and war crimes in

\textsuperscript{344} See S/2020/371, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, United Kingdom; and S/2020/1108, Belgium, China, Estonia, France, Germany, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Tunisia.
\textsuperscript{345} See S/2020/371.
\textsuperscript{346} See S/2020/1108.
\textsuperscript{347} Ibid., Dominican Republic, Indonesia, South Africa, Tunisia and Viet Nam); and S/2020/1108, France, Indonesia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa and Tunisia.
\textsuperscript{348} See S/2020/371, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Niger, South Africa, United Kingdom; S/2020/1108, Belgium, Dominicin Republican, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa and United Kingdom.
\textsuperscript{349} See S/2020/371, China, Niger, Viet Nam; and S/2020/1108, China, Germany, Niger, South Africa, Tunisia, Viet Nam.

the conflict. He noted that the launch of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum was a “ray of hope” for Libyans, while underscoring that the role of the Libyan parties in dialogue was crucial for the process to succeed. He also called on the Council to adopt a binding resolution supporting the consensus reached by Libyans in the various dialogues, including a road map and a constitutional provision on holding elections on 24 December 2021, and to grant UNSMIL a mandate to provide technical and logistical support for the electoral process.

The issues outlined above were also addressed by the Council in the resolutions adopted during the period under review. In addition to resolution 2510 (2020) described above, on 11 February 2020, the Council adopted non-unanimously resolution 2509 (2020) under Chapter VII of the Charter. In this resolution, the Council decided to extend until 30 April 2021 the authorizations provided and measures imposed by resolution 2146 (2014) and 2441 (2018) and to modify the period for designating vessels for some or all of the measures in resolution 2146 (2014) to one year, renewable by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011). The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1973 (2011) until 15 May 2021, and requested that the Panel closely follow and report to the Committee any information relating to the illicit export from or illicit import to Libya of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products. The Council also called on all Member States to comply fully with the arms embargo and not to intervene in the conflict or take measures that exacerbated the conflict. In his statement after the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation noted that his country had abstained as the resolution had included new language on the illicit importation of oil products into Libya. He noted that the Council should not forget about the oil needs of the Libyans living in the east of the country.

On 5 June 2020, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2526 (2020), by which it extended for 12 months the authorizations set out in resolution 2473 (2019), by which it

353 Resolution 2509 (2020), paras. 3 and 11.
354 Resolution 2509 (2020), para. 6. For further details on the sanctions measures concerning Libya, see part VII sect. III. For more information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and its Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.
355 See S/PV.8719.
authorized Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to inspect vessels which they had reasonable grounds to believe are 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.  

On 15 September 2020, the Council adopted non-unanimously resolution 2542 (2020), by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 September 2021. Among other tasks, the Council requested UNSMIL, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, to further the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement; support efforts by the Government of National Accord to stabilize post-conflict zones; monitor and report violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including sexual violence in conflict; and support the provision of essential services and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. By the resolution, the Council also decided that UNSMIL would be led by a Special Envoy of the Secretary-General who would exercise overall leadership of UNSMIL with a particular focus on good offices and mediation with Libyan and international actors to end the conflict and that, under the authority of the Special Envoy, an UNSMIL Coordinator would be in charge of UNSMIL’s day-to-day operations and management, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint his Special Envoy without delay. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to assess the steps required to reach a ceasefire and the possible role of UNSMIL in providing scalable ceasefire support, as well as to conduct an independent strategic review of UNSMIL. Further to the vote, several Council members expressed support for UNSMIL and welcomed collaborations between UNSMIL, regional organizations and Libya’s neighbours. 

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356 Resolution 2526 (2020), para. 1. See also resolution 2292 (2016), para. 3. For more information concerning the decisions of the Council relating to Article 42 of the Charter during the period under review, see part VII, sect. IV.A.  
357 Resolution 2542 (2020), para. 1. For further details on the mandate of UNSMIL, see part X, sect. II.  
358 Resolution 2542 (2020), para. 1.  
359 Ibid., para 2. For further details on Special Envoy on Libya, see part IX, sect. VI.  
360 Ibid., paras. 4-5.  
361 See S/PV.8758, South Africa, Viet Nam, Russian Federation, China, Indonesia and Tunisia.
had been reflected in the text, and that UNSMIL’s monitoring of a cessation of hostilities in Libya should only be carried out at the request of and with the agreement of the Libyan parties. Meanwhile, the representative of China noted that issues relating to human rights, gender and ceasefire monitoring had not been properly resolved in the resolution. Responding to the concerns raised by the Russian Federation and China, the representative of the United Kingdom, as penholder, noted that the new language added to the resolution in response to the Russian Federation’s concerns made it clear that UNSMIL would only be involved in implementing a ceasefire once it was agreed by the Libyan parties. He further stated that a number of references supporting the human rights agenda and on conflict-related sexual violence had been removed upon China’s request to reach a compromise with other members of the Council who felt that they were important issues.

Developments in Libya were also considered under the item “Maintenance of international peace and security”.

Table 1
Meetings: The situation in Libya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting record and date</th>
<th>Sub-item</th>
<th>Other documents</th>
<th>Rule 37 invitations</th>
<th>Rule 39 and other invitations</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

362 For further details, see part I, sect. 35.

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The representative of Germany briefed the Council in his capacity as the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.

The Special Representative participated in the meeting via videoconference from Brazzaville.

For: Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. Against: none. Abstaining: Russian Federation.

China, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. Niger associated itself with the statement by Tunisia.

For: Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. Against: none. Abstaining: Russian Federation.

China, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Vietnam.

For: Belgium, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam. Against: none. Abstaining: China, Russian Federation.

### Table 2

#### Videoconferences: The situation in Libya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Videoconference date</th>
<th>Videoconference record</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 May 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/371</td>
<td>Letter dated 7 May from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19 May 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/421</td>
<td>Letter dated 21 May from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 June 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/509</td>
<td>Letter dated 5 June 2020 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/686</td>
<td>Letter dated 10 July 2020 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Videoconference date</th>
<th>Videoconference record</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 September 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/879</td>
<td>Letter dated 4 September from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 November 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/1108</td>
<td>Letter dated 13 November from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 November 2020</td>
<td>S/2020/1129</td>
<td>Letter dated 23 November from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>