

- ^e Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^f Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru.
- ^g Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- ^h The representative of Peru spoke on behalf of the Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Peru, United States and Uruguay.
- ⁱ Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.
- ^j The representative of Brazil spoke on behalf of Brazil, Chile and Guatemala.
- ^k Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Mexico and Peru.
- ^l Mexico was represented by its Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights.
- ^m Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

17. Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)

During the period under review, the Security Council held 11 meetings and adopted five resolutions and two presidential statements under the item entitled “Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)”. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. The Council was briefed by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Colombia and Head of the United Nations Mission in Colombia on the status of the implementation of the laying down of weapons agreed upon between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) and on the work of the United Nations Mission in Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia.²¹⁰ The Council also conducted a mission to Colombia from 3 to 5 May 2017.²¹¹

On 25 January 2016, the Council established the United Nations Mission in Colombia to monitor and verify the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities provisions of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, which was subsequently reached by the parties on 24 August 2016.²¹² Acknowledging the request by the

Government of Colombia to the United Nations for support in the implementation of the Agreement, Council members and Colombia highlighted the important role of the Council with regard to conflict prevention and resolution in that context.²¹³

Subsequent Council discussions focused on the progress made and challenges faced by the parties in the implementation of the Agreement, not only with respect to the laying down of arms, but also including issues such as reconciliation and transitional justice.²¹⁴ Following the national referendum held in Colombia on 2 October 2016, in which voters rejected the Agreement, several Council members expressed their support for the conclusion of a revised agreement between the parties.²¹⁵ On 26 October 2016, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council, in which he laid out recommendations for the United Nations Mission in Colombia further to the referendum of 2 October.²¹⁶ The President of the Security Council responded to that letter on 31 October 2016, taking note of the recommendations and noting that the Mission was authorized, pursuant to relevant resolutions, to verify the implementation of the ceasefire protocol signed on 13 October.²¹⁷

Upon the completion of its mission to Colombia in May 2017, the Council welcomed the efforts of the parties to fully implement the Agreement and recalled its own full commitment to the peace process and

²¹⁰ For more information on the mandates of the United Nations Mission in Colombia and the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, see part X, sect. II, “Special political missions”.

²¹¹ For more information on the Council’s mission to Colombia, see part I, sect. 36, “Security Council mission”, and part VI, sect. II.A.

²¹² Resolution 2261 (2016) paras. 1–3. See also resolution 2307 (2016), first preambular paragraph and para. 1.

²¹³ S/PV.7609, p. 2 (United Kingdom); p. 5 (United States); p. 6 (Spain); p. 8 (Ukraine); and p. 10 (Colombia).

²¹⁴ See S/PV.7768; S/PV.7859; and S/PV.7916.

²¹⁵ S/PV.7859, p. 4 (Ukraine); p. 5 (Uruguay); and p. 6 (Plurinational State of Bolivia); and S/PV.7916, p. 8 (Japan).

²¹⁶ S/2016/902.

²¹⁷ S/2016/923.

determination to continue to play a constructive and active role in the Colombia peace process in the months ahead.²¹⁸ On 10 July 2017, the Council welcomed the completion of the laying down of arms by FARC-EP on 27 June, as verified by the United Nations Mission in Colombia. The Council also established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia to support the provisions of the amended Agreement signed by the parties on the reincorporation of the FARC-EP group into political, economic and social life and on personal

and collective security guarantees.²¹⁹ On 5 October 2017, the Council welcomed the signing, on 4 September, of a separate ceasefire agreement between the Government of Colombia and the National Liberation Army and decided that the Verification Mission would also support the monitoring and verification of that agreement, on a temporary basis, until 9 January 2018.²²⁰

²¹⁸ S/PRST/2017/6.

²¹⁹ Resolution 2366 (2017), third preambular paragraph and paras. 1 and 2. See also S/PRST/2017/18, sixth paragraph.

²²⁰ Resolution 2381 (2017), first preambular paragraph and para. 2.

Meetings: identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)

<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.7609 25 January 2016		Draft resolution submitted by all Council members (S/2016/67)	Colombia ^a		All Council members, ^b Colombia	Resolution 2261 (2016) 15-0-0
S/PV.7768 13 September 2016		Draft resolution submitted by all Council members (S/2016/774) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2016/729)	Colombia		All Council members, ^c Colombia	Resolution 2307 (2016) 15-0-0
S/PV.7773 21 September 2016			Colombia ^d		Secretary-General, Colombia	
S/PV.7859 11 January 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2016/1095)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in Colombia	Five Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Italy, Sweden, Ukraine, Uruguay), all invitees	
S/PV.7916 5 April 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2017/252)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.7937 11 May 2017						S/PRST/2017/6

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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>
S/PV.7995 30 June 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2017/539)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Four Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kazakhstan, Sweden, Uruguay), all invitees	
S/PV.7997 10 July 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2017/539)	Draft resolution submitted by all Council members (S/2017/583)	Colombia ^a		All Council members, Colombia	Resolution 2366 (2017) 15-0-0
S/PV.8041 11 September 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2017/745)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Six Council members (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Sweden, Uruguay), all invitees	
S/PV.8049 14 September 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2017/745)	Draft resolution submitted by all Council members (S/2017/776)	Colombia		Seven Council members, ^e Colombia	Resolution 2377 (2017) 15-0-0
S/PV.8063 5 October 2017	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2017/801)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2017/837)	Colombia		10 Council members, ^f Colombia	Resolution 2381 (2017) 15-0-0 S/PRST/2017/18
	Letter dated 2 October 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2017/830)					

^a Colombia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^b Uruguay was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^c New Zealand was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^d Colombia was represented by the President of the Republic.

^e Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Japan, Russian Federation, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

^f Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, France, Italy, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Asia

18. The situation in Afghanistan

During the period under review, the Security Council held nine meetings, adopted two resolutions and issued one presidential statement concerning the situation in Afghanistan. As in previous periods, the item was considered by the Council at quarterly debates with the participation of interested Member States. At those meetings, the Council was addressed by a variety of speakers, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA),²²¹ representatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011). More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. In 2016 and 2017, the briefings to the Council were focused on the political transition and reform efforts undertaken by the National Unity Government in Afghanistan, the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the country, the status of peace and reconciliation and the implementation of the mandate of UNAMA. Moreover, during deliberations, members of the Council highlighted the need for further strengthening of the rule of law, human rights, electoral reform and anti-corruption measures.²²² Council members and other speakers also stressed the fundamental importance of improving the status of women in Afghanistan and their participation in peace and reconciliation efforts.²²³

The Council expressed its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan and condemned the terrorist activities by the Taliban, including the Haqqani Network, as well as Al-Qaida, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) affiliates and other armed groups.²²⁴ The Council welcomed the continuing efforts of the Government to advance the peace process to promote an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned dialogue on reconciliation and political participation, and stressed the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation to promote security, stability and economic and social development in the country.²²⁵

The Council also stressed the importance of the support of the international community to the National Unity Government in implementing its reform agenda, while also recognizing the positive impact of international commitments made at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) summit held in Warsaw in June 2016 and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, held in October 2016, for the security and development of Afghanistan.²²⁶ The Council referred in particular to the priority of reforming and strengthening the Afghan National Police and Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, including through the continued presence and support of the non-combat Resolute Support Mission, and extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year each, until 17 March 2017 and 17 March 2018, respectively.²²⁷

²²¹ For more information on the mandate of UNAMA, see part X, sect. II, "Special political missions".

²²² S/PV.7771, p. 8 (New Zealand); p. 10 (Ukraine); pp. 12–13 (France); pp. 16–17 (United States); p. 17 (Angola); and pp. 19–20 (Japan); and S/PV.7896, pp. 11–12 (Italy); pp. 15–16 (Senegal); p. 17 (Egypt); p. 18 (Uruguay); and p. 23 (United Kingdom).

²²³ S/PV.7844, p. 10 (Ukraine); p. 12 (United States); p. 16 (United Kingdom); pp. 19–20 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); p. 22 (Senegal); p. 23 (Angola); p. 25 (Spain); and S/PV.7896, p. 17 (Plurinational State of Bolivia); p. 18 (Uruguay); p. 19 (Kazakhstan); p. 23

(United Kingdom); p. 27 (Netherlands); p. 30 (European Union); p. 32 (Australia and Belgium); and p. 34 (Canada).

²²⁴ S/PRST/2016/14, third paragraph.

²²⁵ Resolutions 2274 (2016), eleventh preambular paragraph and para. 14, and 2344 (2017), eighth preambular paragraph and para. 12.

²²⁶ Resolution 2344 (2017), ninth preambular paragraph.

²²⁷ Resolutions 2274 (2016), paras. 4, 26, 28 and 29, and 2344 (2017), paras. 3, 17 and 19.