

**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>
	threat (S/2022/576)			Directorate, senior researcher at the European Union Institute for Security Studies		
S/PV.9221 15 December	Global counter- terrorism approach – principles and the way forward Letter dated 5 December 2022 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/906)			Under- Secretary- General of the Office of Counter- Terrorism, Acting Executive Director of the Counter- Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Nursing Officer at the Cama and Albless Hospital in Mumbai	All Council members, ^b all invitees	S/PRST/2022/7
S/PV.9222 16 December		Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2022/955)				Resolution 2665 (2022) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a The senior researcher at the European Union Institute for Security Studies participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^b Ghana was represented by its Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; India (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for External Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence; Kenya was represented by its Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of Culture and Youth and member of Cabinet; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict; and the United States was represented by its Under Secretary for Political Affairs.

31. Briefings

As with previous supplements, briefings by different speakers not explicitly connected to a specific item before the Council are featured in this section. In 2022, the Council held five such meetings, four of which were public.¹¹²³ More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is provided in the tables below.¹¹²⁴

In 2022, the Council held one meeting under the item “Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe”.¹¹²⁵ On 14 March, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, in his capacity as Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), provided a briefing to the Council focused on the developments in

¹¹²³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹¹²⁴ See also A/77/2, part II, chaps. 18-20 and 23.

¹¹²⁵ See S/PV.8992.

Ukraine.¹¹²⁶ In that regard, he addressed the Council with a sense of urgency and moral imperative to make every possible effort to stop the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, noting that close cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations was even more needed when the basic principles of the Charter and international law were being flagrantly violated in the very heart of Europe. The international community had rightly condemned the invasion by the Russian Federation and called upon Moscow to withdraw its forces from Ukraine, and it was hard to ignore 141 countries assembled in the General Assembly asking the President of the Russian Federation to stop the war. Any sustainable, political solution must fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. With regard to the broader implications of the developments in Ukraine, the aggression by the Russian Federation threatened the very existence of OSCE, and its non-compliance with OSCE principles and commitments was forcing OSCE to put on hold or delay some of the issues that were important for its daily operation. Furthermore, the changing situation on the ground would probably determine the scope and character of the future engagement of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine. OSCE would continue to call upon all sides to military conflicts to abide by humanitarian law and refrain from activities directed against the civilian population and civilian infrastructure. In concluding, he asserted that it was true that OSCE might evolve as a result of the current experience and that the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act could turn out to be dedicated to finding a solution to the deep crisis of multilateralism.

At the same meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, in which she reflected on the complementarity and cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in line with Chapter VIII of the Charter, citing the examples of joint work in Central Asia, the Western Balkans, the Caucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh and Moldova. The war in Ukraine was the most severe test that OSCE and related regional frameworks had faced since their creation, and the Russian invasion had shaken the foundations of the European security architecture. Any questioning of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders would be inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant Council and General Assembly resolutions.

During the discussion, Council members took note of the commitment of the Polish chairship of OSCE to finding peaceful solutions to protracted conflicts in the OSCE area and recalled the importance of the principles of the prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force,¹¹²⁷ the peaceful settlement of disputes¹¹²⁸ and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. In response to some of the comments expressed by Council members, the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office took the floor for a second time.¹¹²⁹

In accordance with previously established practice, the Council heard one briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice at a private (closed) meeting held on 26 October.¹¹³⁰

In addition, on 2 November, the Council heard the yearly briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.¹¹³¹ At the meeting, the High Commissioner reflected on the impact of growing conflicts, the climate emergency, pandemics, and energy and food crises on more than 103 million refugees and displaced people.¹¹³² With regard to Ukraine, the Russian invasion had driven the fastest and largest displacement witnessed in decades, with some 14 million people forced from their homes since 24 February. In addition to Ukraine, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had responded to 37 emergencies around the world in the previous 12 months, including in Ethiopia, Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan and the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, the High Commissioner highlighted the intersection between climate change and displacement, which in many situations included a clear connection with conflict. In that regard, he cited the examples of Somalia and the Sahel. He concluded by drawing the attention of the Council to four areas: (a) the need for more resources for humanitarian aid; (b) the need to strengthen peacebuilding by

¹¹²⁶ For more information on discussions relating to Ukraine, see also part I, sects. 19.A-C and 36.

¹¹²⁷ For more information on the prohibition of the threat or the use of force, see part III.

¹¹²⁸ For more information on the peaceful settlement of disputes, see part VI.

¹¹²⁹ For more information on invitees under rule 39 and their interventions, see part II.

¹¹³⁰ See [S/PV.9166](#). For more information on relations with the Court, see part IV.

¹¹³¹ See [S/PV.9178](#). The previous briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Council was held on 7 December 2021 (see [S/PV.8919](#)). See also *Repertoire, Supplement 2021*, part I, sect. 29.

¹¹³² See [S/PV.9178](#).

reinforcing the capacity of the police, the judiciary, local government and overall rule of law in fragile countries; (c) the need to safeguard humanitarian action, including by ensuring that international humanitarian law was upheld and by contributing to preserving the civilian character of refugee settings; and (d) the need for the international community, starting with Council members, to overcome its divisions and disagreements, at least on humanitarian issues.

Following the briefing, Council members underscored the importance of addressing the root causes of forced displacement, in particular armed conflicts, with many speakers¹¹³³ raising the issue of climate change as a contributing factor in that regard. In response to some of the questions raised by Council members, the High Commissioner took the floor for a second time.

In 2022, the Council held two meetings under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”. On 23 November, the Council heard a joint briefing¹¹³⁴ by the Chairs of the three committees related to counter-terrorism and non-proliferation, namely, the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). At the meeting, the Chairs provided an overview of the work of the three committees, noting that the three subsidiary bodies had continued to cooperate and coordinate their work to ensure an effective and efficient approach to counter-terrorism and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-State actors. The representative of Norway, speaking on behalf of the three committees, and the representative of India, in her capacity as Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, further reported that the Counter-Terrorism Committee had convened a special meeting on 28 and 29 October in Mumbai and New Delhi, India, on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, at which it had adopted the Delhi declaration on that matter. In addition, Council members¹¹³⁵ underscored the value of field visits, including joint visits, with some¹¹³⁶ citing in particular the sharing of information among the committees. Council members¹¹³⁷ also raised the issue of the evolving nature of the threat of terrorism in several parts of Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and others¹¹³⁸ discussed the conclusion of the comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).¹¹³⁹

In line with established practice, on 12 December, the Council heard the end-of-year briefing by the outgoing Chairs of the various subsidiary bodies who were concluding their terms at the end of 2022.¹¹⁴⁰ In their briefings, the Chairs presented the key activities undertaken during their tenure and offered their recommendations for the incoming elected members of the Council. Several Chairs¹¹⁴¹ reflected on the need for effective implementation of sanctions regimes and underscored the importance of the humanitarian carveout to minimize the unintended consequences of sanctions measures. The Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023) concerning Al-Shabaab outlined the innovative elements that Ireland had introduced, including broadening the scope of Committee discussions by inviting new briefers and holding joint meetings with other sanctions committees. The Chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict stated, *inter alia*, that it had been important to her as Chair to consistently strive for conclusions that were fit for purpose, practical, and instruments for real action. The Working Group had received and reviewed regular global horizontal notes to stay alert of recent developments, and she urged the Council to continue to mainstream child protection throughout

¹¹³³ Kenya, France, Brazil, Ireland, Gabon, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom and Ghana.

¹¹³⁴ See [S/PV.9201](#).

¹¹³⁵ Norway, India, Mexico, United States, China, Russian Federation, Brazil and Ireland.

¹¹³⁶ Mexico, United States, China, Gabon and Ireland.

¹¹³⁷ Norway, India, Russian Federation, France, Ireland and Ghana.

¹¹³⁸ Mexico, China, United Arab Emirates, Norway, Brazil, United Kingdom and Ireland.

¹¹³⁹ For more information on the committees, see part IX, sect. I.B. For more information on the comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), see sect. 34.A below.

¹¹⁴⁰ See [S/PV.9218](#). For more information on the subsidiary organs, see part IX.

¹¹⁴¹ Ireland (as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023) concerning Al-Shabaab), Norway (as Chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict) and Mexico (as Chair of the Committees established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali).

its work. The representative of India, speaking in her capacity as Chair of several committees, noted that it was important for the five permanent members of the Council to respect the consensus of the 10 elected members and to take their preferences for chairing a particular subsidiary body seriously. Furthermore, the function or dysfunction of a subsidiary body depended on the cooperation of its members, there was a need to bring predictability to the scheduling of committee meetings and to enhance the transparency of their functioning, and the credibility of a committee also depended on how objective and fair its decisions were perceived to be.¹¹⁴² The representative of Kenya, speaking on behalf of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, noted that the Working Group was a good platform that could be utilized for horizon-scanning briefings on emerging global issues that impinged on peace and security in Africa. The Working Group should consider utilizing field visits, including with other committees, to enrich its deliberations. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) stated that the Committee had undertaken a review of the lessons learned over the past five years and had formulated proposals for its future mandate. The same representative, speaking in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali, noted that greater support was needed from the Committee and the Secretariat in order to ensure that the countries of the region had the technical tools to fully implement sanctions. He reported better coordination of activities with government authorities, including through the provision of access to the final reports of the group of experts prior to their publication.

Table 1
Meeting: briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, 2022

<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.8992 14 March			Ukraine	Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	

Table 2
Meeting: briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice, 2022

<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.9166 26 October (closed)			President of the International Court of Justice	Council members, invitee		

Table 3
Meeting: briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022

<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.9178 2 November			United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	All Council members, invitee		

¹¹⁴² For more information on Council committees, see part IX, sect. I.B.

Table 4
Meetings: briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Council, 2022

<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.9201 23 November					All Council members, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) ^a	
S/PV.9218 12 December					Chairs of eight committees and two working groups ^b	

^a Before his briefing as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the representative of Norway delivered a joint statement on behalf of that Committee, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism. All three Chairs spoke twice, once in their capacity as Chair and once in their national capacity.

^b Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Al-Shabaab; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya; Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa; Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali; and Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.

32. Items relating to non-proliferation

A. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

During the period under review, the Council held three meetings in connection with the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction". One meeting took the form of a briefing, and two meetings were convened for the adoption of resolutions.¹¹⁴³ In 2022, the Council unanimously adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter.¹¹⁴⁴ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below.¹¹⁴⁵

¹¹⁴³ For more information on format of meetings, see part II.

¹¹⁴⁴ Resolutions [2622 \(2022\)](#) and [2663 \(2022\)](#).

¹¹⁴⁵ See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 25.