

^f Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^g Albania (President of the Council) was represented by its Prime Minister. India was represented by its Minister of State for External Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Attorney-General; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights.

^h The President of the Court and the High Commissioner participated in the meeting by videoconference. The representative of Austria spoke on behalf of Group of Friends of the Rule of Law; the representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of the Marshall Islands spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Accountability following the Aggression against Ukraine; and the representative of the European Union spoke also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine.

ⁱ Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

^j Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

^k Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

^l 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; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of Culture and Youth and member of Cabinet; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.

^m Armenia, Japan and Pakistan were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Azerbaijan and Poland were represented by their respective Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and Kuwait was represented by its Assistant Foreign Minister for International Organizations. The representative of Saint Lucia spoke in place of a representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on behalf of a group of like-minded countries; and the representative of Viet Nam spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

ⁿ The representative of the European Union spoke also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the Republic of Moldova.

36. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and adopted one presidential statement under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security". Two of the meetings took the form of briefings and two took the form of debates.¹³³² More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below.¹³³³

In 2022, the Council continued to hold its annual meetings on cooperation with the African Union and European Union, while also meeting to discuss relations with the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the League of Arab States. The Council also adopted a presidential statement, in which it addressed its cooperation with the League. The four meetings featured briefings by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of CSTO, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission.¹³³⁴ At the meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the Council also heard a briefing by a civil society representative on peace and security challenges in the Arab region.¹³³⁵

¹³³² For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹³³³ See also *A/77/2*, part II, chap. 36.

¹³³⁴ See *S/PV.8967*, *S/PV.9001*, *S/PV.9065* and *S/PV.9149*.

¹³³⁵ See *S/PV.9001*.

Addressing the Council in the context of a debate held on 16 February on cooperation between the United Nations and CSTO,¹³³⁶ the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that the two organizations were continuously strengthening their ties and deepening their responses to regional challenges in Central Asia since the signing of the Joint Declaration on United Nations–CSTO Secretariat Cooperation in 2010. He reflected on three priorities for strengthening their relations across the peace and security spectrums that had been identified at the tenth anniversary of the Joint Declaration. First, on conflict prevention, counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics, he stated that the good working relations between CSTO and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia enabled constructive early warning exchanges and regular contact during security-related events in the region. Second, with regard to peacekeeping, the Secretary-General expressed the view that further cooperation would help to advance the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and its implementation strategy, Action for Peacekeeping Plus, and noted that he looked forward to receiving more pledges from CSTO members to the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System of the United Nations. Third, the Secretary-General opined that close coordination with CSTO was critical in helping to defuse evolving threats from terrorism and illicit drugs and arms flows stemming from the situation in Afghanistan, preventing spillover, promoting stability and saving lives. Recalling that one of the main goals set out in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”¹³³⁷ was to build, by encouraging partnerships, a more inclusive and effective multilateralism that operated like a network, he stated his intention to continue to hold annual meetings with all leaders of regional organizations.¹³³⁸

The Secretary-General of CSTO observed that, in the year of the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Collective Security within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of his organization, CSTO had become an effective international body that protected its member States from existing threats on a collective basis. He underlined that the United Nations was the main international partner of CSTO and expressed interest in further developing relations in all areas, on the basis of the Joint Declaration, including counter-terrorism and peacekeeping. The Secretary-General noted that CSTO had developed practices to deprive international terrorist organizations of their “breeding grounds” by cutting off channels of recruitment and financing and combating the spread of terrorist ideology and propaganda. Under the auspices of the United Nations, the organization aimed to develop universal rules, norms and principles for proper conduct in the information sphere. He expressed his organization’s readiness to share its experience in conducting rapid response prevention operations to combat international terrorism and extremism and encouraged international and regional organizations and individual States to participate in its activities. He recalled that, in December 2021, the United Nations and CSTO had established a joint working group on peacekeeping and that CSTO had received beneficial assistance in conducting certification procedures for various programmes and methodology for the training of its peacekeepers. CSTO was also reviewing the possibility of having its peacekeepers join United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Secretary-General reaffirmed his organization’s commitment to developing friendly and mutually acceptable relations with third countries and international organizations with a view to maintaining peace and stability on the basis of the principles of international law, the rejection of confrontation and an embrace of lasting solutions through political and diplomatic means, in line with the provisions and aims of the Charter of the United Nations.

In the subsequent discussion, Council members and participating Member States exchanged views on the challenges facing the Central Asian region, ways of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and CSTO and the principles that should underlie such cooperation.¹³³⁹ They further reflected on the deployment of the CSTO peacekeeping forces following the civil unrest in Kazakhstan in January 2022 and the security threats emanating from the conflict in Afghanistan. Many speakers opined that the United Nations and CSTO could further develop their joint work on conflict prevention, early warning, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, counter-terrorism and countering the trafficking in persons, arms and

¹³³⁶ See [S/PV.8967](#).

¹³³⁷ [A/75/982](#).

¹³³⁸ See [S/PV.8967](#).

¹³³⁹ For more information on the discussion in this meeting on the principles of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations under Chapter VIII of the Charter, see part VIII, sect. I.B.

narcotics. In terms of concrete proposals, several speakers¹³⁴⁰ called for increased engagement, consultation and information-sharing between the two organizations. The representative of Ghana opined that regular consultations could help to bridge conceptual differences in the understanding of the security challenges of the Eurasian region and improve harmonized responses. He added that the wealth of experience of the United Nations in preventive diplomacy should be enhanced in its engagement with CSTO, in particular through the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy. The representative of Kenya recommended that the two organizations undertake joint horizon-scanning and analysis to inform strategic actions that drew support from Member States in the region. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed the shared desire of CSTO member States to resolve emerging problems through political and diplomatic means under international law.

At the meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States held on 23 March,¹³⁴¹ the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that strengthening cooperation with regional organizations was a *sine qua non* for strengthening multilateralism globally. He observed that the League was critical across the spectrum of the work of the United Nations and that the two organizations remained united in their pursuit of multilateral answers to the cascading challenges that the Arab world and the world beyond were facing. Those efforts had an added urgency in the face of the profound global ramifications of the war in Ukraine, which were affecting the poorest the hardest and planting the seeds for political instability and unrest across the globe. The Secretary-General highlighted the joint engagement of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to address the situations in Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen and between Israel and the State of Palestine. He noted that ever-closer cooperation was vital to achieving all the goals relating those situations and that the United Nations looked forward to strengthening those ties, including through its liaison office to the League. He further noted that the two organizations were expanding their cooperation on youth and peace and security, women and peace and security, and disarmament, mediation and peacebuilding.

In his briefing, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States stated that the international order was perhaps at its most critical juncture since the end of the cold war and that the escalation of conflict between global Powers was bringing several security, political and economic risks. He expressed the hope that that situation would not have a negative impact on the Council's attention to other issues and crises worldwide, in particular in the Arab region. In that regard, he noted that the region continued to suffer from the significant shock of 2011 and that internal conflicts continued in the Syrian Arab Republic, Libya and Yemen. Furthermore, noting that developments in the international arena had led many in the Arab region to consider the suffering of the Palestinian people differently, he reminded the Council that it had endorsed the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution as a basis for resolving that historic conflict. He called on all international powers to shoulder their responsibilities, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to address all issues and crises alike, in full respect for international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter. The Secretary-General also referred to what he described as Iranian intervention in the internal affairs of Arab States, stressing the need for an agreement to establish a zone free from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and for good and neighbourly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and non-interference. Regarding overall cooperation with the United Nations and the Council, the Secretary-General welcomed the convening of the ministerial-level meeting with the Arab Summit Troika on the margins of the high-level segment of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly in September 2021, in accordance with the statement by the President adopted by the Council on 29 January 2021.¹³⁴² He also called for the implementation of other provisions of the presidential statement, such as conducting field visits and working to increase the participation of women and young people in international peace and security efforts, and reiterated the League's commitment to its strategic partnership with the Council in order to achieve their common goals.¹³⁴³

The civil society representative, noting that she spoke on behalf of Arab youth, who represented 60 per cent of the population in the Arab region, presented several recommendations to the Council.

¹³⁴⁰ Ghana, Kenya, Mexico and United Arab Emirates.

¹³⁴¹ See S/PV.9001.

¹³⁴² See S/PRST/2021/2.

¹³⁴³ See S/PV.9001.

Specifically, she stressed the need to ensure the participation of young people at all levels of the United Nations, including in all three pillars of the work of the Organization, and in the formulation and implementation of national and regional policies. She noted that youth participation could never be complete without the participation of women in all efforts. She also pointed to the need to address the main Arab challenges that were before the Council so that financial and human resources could be directed towards the development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In that regard, the roles of the Council and the League of Arab States were pivotal.

Following the briefings, Council members and the representative of Yemen, speaking on behalf of the Group of Arab States, exchanged views on how to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States with a view to addressing the conflicts in the Arab region, as well as cross-cutting issues such as counter-terrorism, climate and security, women and peace and security, youth and peace and security, and children and armed conflict.¹³⁴⁴ Speakers called for institutionalizing the relationship through regular consultations and information exchange. Multiple delegations also underlined the importance of further strengthening the trilateral cooperation between the United Nations, the League and the African Union.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted a statement by the President, in which it reiterated its intention to consider further steps to promote closer cooperation and strategic coordination between the United Nations and the League of Arab States in the fields of conflict early warning and prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, sustaining peace, promoting respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations, addressing root causes of conflicts and enhancing safety and security at sea, preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and building resilience to resist incitement.¹³⁴⁵ The Council also recognized the importance of cooperation in sustainable development, comprehensive risk assessments and risk management strategies, including poverty eradication, food security and water management, disaster risk reduction, and desertification and drought management in the Arab region.¹³⁴⁶ The Council reaffirmed the important and positive contribution of youth to the efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and stressed the importance of creating policies for young people that would positively contribute to peacebuilding efforts in the Arab region.¹³⁴⁷ The Council expressed its intention to consider holding further joint consultative meetings with the Council of the League and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide a brief report on the implementation of the presidential statement and on further ways of strengthening institutional relations and cooperation between the two organizations.¹³⁴⁸

At the annual briefing on cooperation with the European Union, held on 16 June,¹³⁴⁹ the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy noted that the multilateral system was under pressure as never before, especially as there was a strong demand for an approach to global problems based on multilateralism, but an insufficient supply, given the scale of cooperation needed to manage the global commons. Stating that the war against Ukraine by the Russian Federation was an attack on the foundations of the United Nations and the Council by one of its permanent members, he urged all Council members to help to end the war, restore the sovereignty of Ukraine and ensure that the global fallout was contained, especially with regard to the increasing food crisis affecting millions of people around the world. The European Union fully supported the efforts of the United Nations in ensuring that Ukraine could resume its deliveries of grain to the world and in dealing with the global consequences of the war.

Beyond the war in Ukraine, the High Representative noted that the United Nations and the European Union worked closely together at the headquarters and field levels in a number of areas, starting with crisis management operations such as the European Union military operation in the Mediterranean in support of the implementation of the Council's arms embargo on Libya; the European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of

¹³⁴⁴ For more information on the discussion within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter, see part VIII, sect. I.B.

¹³⁴⁵ [S/PRST/2022/1](#), seventh paragraph.

¹³⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, eighth paragraph.

¹³⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

¹³⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, ninth and twenty-first paragraphs.

¹³⁴⁹ See [S/PV.9065](#).

Somalia; and the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He noted that the European Union made large contributions to the work of the United Nations on mediation, peacebuilding and transitions and underlined the strategic nature of cooperation on peace and security between the European Union and the African Union. Lastly, the High Representative commented on the efforts of the European Union, together with the United Nations, to address the crises in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sahel and Afghanistan and with respect to the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the subsequent discussion, Council members widely recognized the contribution of the European Union to international peace and security and multilateralism, including in cooperation with the United Nations. In particular, they noted and called for strengthened cooperation in conflict prevention, crisis management and humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, development, human rights and climate and security, as well as in the implementation of the women and peace and security and children and armed conflict agendas. Most Council members expressed grave concern regarding the war in Ukraine and its geopolitical and humanitarian impact in Europe and beyond. Council members¹³⁵⁰ recognized the role of the European Union in efforts to alleviate the consequences of the conflict, in particular with regard to ensuring global food security. The representative of the United States stated that the European Union had clearly demonstrated its support for the values enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, through its actions to uphold the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity after the war launched by the Russian Federation on Ukraine. The representative of Norway underlined the need for a strong European Union, working together with the United Nations and the Council, to contribute to advancing the causes of peace and prosperity. The representatives of China and Ghana further encouraged the European Union to play a mediation role to end the conflict.

The representative of the Russian Federation took a different view regarding the role of the European Union in relation to the war in Ukraine, maintaining that the organization was circumventing the Council by imposing illegitimate unilateral sanctions. He added that a collective Western policy on sanctions had helped to provoke the food and energy crisis. The representative of Brazil urged the European Union to consider in advance the possible consequences of unilateral sanctions. In contrast, several Council members¹³⁵¹ asserted that the sanctions imposed by the European Union did not affect the provision of humanitarian aid or the ability of the Russian Federation to export agricultural products and that the negative impact on global food security was the result of the actions of the Russian Federation. The representative of France stated that the one objective of the sanctions measures was to bring the Russian Federation back into compliance with the Charter.

More generally, the representative of China stated that the European Union should take the lead in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, by complying with international law and the universally recognized fundamental norms of international relations, earnestly respecting the sovereignty and political independence of all countries and committing to the principle of non-interference. The European Union was expected to play an active and constructive role in international affairs by rejecting any revival of the idea of confrontation between camps or blocs and by encouraging all countries to strengthen unity and to achieve shared progress under the banner of multilateralism. With respect to peacekeeping, the representative of Brazil stated that European Union missions should always be aligned with the mandates established by the Council and act in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter.

At the debate held on 11 October,¹³⁵² the Secretary-General presented his annual report on strengthening the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, including the work of the United Nations Office to the African Union.¹³⁵³ In his briefing, he noted that, in the year of the twentieth anniversary of the creation of the African Union, cooperation between the two organizations had never been stronger, although challenges remained.¹³⁵⁴ Observing that the use of force was too often seen as the only method of resolving disputes, he noted the rise of unconstitutional changes of

¹³⁵⁰ United States, Ghana, Ireland, India, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom.

¹³⁵¹ France, Ireland and United Kingdom.

¹³⁵² See S/PV.9149.

¹³⁵³ S/2022/643.

¹³⁵⁴ See S/PV.9149.

government, efforts by Da'esh and its Al-Qaida affiliates to extend its reach in the Sahel, protracted conflicts in the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia, the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, the Sudan and Libya, violence against women and the use of misinformation and hate speech as weapons of war. In order to address those challenges, the Secretary-General stressed the need for States to develop the capacity to detect and pre-empt conflicts at the earliest signs and to address the governance deficit, and for the Council to ensure predictable funding for African Union operations that had it authorized. He stated that climate change was a matter of survival for countries in Africa and urged leaders, especially those of the Group of 20 (G20) countries, which were responsible for 80 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions, to finally take the urgent action needed. He recalled his appeal for a Sustainable Development Goals stimulus, led by the G20, to massively boost development assistance, stressing the need for international financial institutions and multilateral banks to remove the barriers that prevented developing countries from accessing the financing they needed, and called for an effective global debt relief mechanism. Lastly, the Secretary-General called upon all leaders – within the Council, on the African continent and beyond – to spare no effort in supporting the African Union in achieving its goals for an integrated, peaceful and prosperous continent.

In his statement, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission indicated that the main issue that the African Union and United Nations faced in their cooperation no longer had to do with normative mechanisms but with the need to consider the profound transformations that had occurred throughout African development and the conservatism that had governed the doctrine in force at the United Nations since the Second World War. Given that Africa was home to 1.4 billion people, that 70 per cent of United Nations peacekeeping missions were in Africa and that African issues were at the forefront of debates conducted at the Organization, the Chairperson questioned why it was the only true continent excluded from the benefits of permanent membership in the Council. He called for a specific time frame to discuss and decide on the role of Africa in that forum for world peace. He emphasized the need to ensure the primacy of establishing and safeguarding peace in the mandates of African missions; to secure funds and financial structures for preventing and combating pandemics; to ensure that investment on climate issues was no longer a small portion of the financing allotted to Africa; and to ensure that the unlimited universe of science and new technologies was generously opened to Africa. According to the Chairperson, if the Council chose that path, it would find the entire continent mobilized around it; if not, its credibility could suffer irreversibly. Commending the achievements in cooperation between the two organizations, he called for deepening partnerships between their specialized agencies and special envoys and, especially, between the Security Council of the United Nations and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

In their statements, Security Council members and participating non-members of the Council underscored the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and discussed progress made in and challenges to relations between the Organization and the African Union since the signing, in 2017, of the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security. In that regard, several speakers¹³⁵⁵ underlined the importance of the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity and the use of comparative advantages in their cooperation. In particular, speakers noted their joint efforts to prevent and address conflict, especially through mediation, in the Central African Republic, Libya, Somalia, the Sudan and the Sahel region, as well as the important role of the African Union in the resolution of the conflict in Ethiopia. Highlighting existing cooperation between the two organizations on conflict prevention, early warning, mediation, disarmament, counter-terrorism, countering maritime piracy and security sector reform, participants called for strengthened joint action on peacebuilding, on addressing the root causes of conflict, on matters relating to climate and security, on countering misinformation and on countering the proliferation of small arms, among other areas.¹³⁵⁶

¹³⁵⁵ Gabon, India, Egypt and South Africa.

¹³⁵⁶ For more information on the discussion within the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter, see part VIII, sect. I.B.

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

**Meetings: cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in
maintaining international peace and security, 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.8967 16 February	Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)		Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	Secretary- General of CSTO	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.9001 23 March	League of Arab States Letter dated 17 March 2022 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2022/240)		Yemen	Secretary- General of the League of Arab States, civil society representative	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	S/PRST/2022/1
S/PV.9065 16 June	European Union			High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy	All Council members, ^e invitee ^f	
S/PV.9149 11 October	African Union Report of the Secretary- General on strengthening the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on issues of peace and security in Africa, including the work of the United Nations Office to the African Union (S/2022/643)		Seven Member States ^g	Chairperson of the African Union Commission	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security 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>
	Letter dated 3 October 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2022/736)					

^a The Russian Federation (President of the Council) was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^b The Secretary-General of CSTO participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c India was represented by its Foreign Secretary; and the United Arab Emirates (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

^d The representative of Yemen spoke on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

^e Albania (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs.

^f The High Representative of the European Union participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g Egypt, Germany, Japan, Morocco, Namibia, Senegal and South Africa.

^h Gabon (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

ⁱ The Chairperson of the Commission participated in the meeting by videoconference.