

**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>
S/PV.9206 5 December	Letter dated 7 November 2022 from the Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/836)		Iraq	Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9216 9 December			Ukraine	High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, civil society representative	All Council members, all invitees	

^a The representative of Lithuania spoke also on behalf of Estonia and Latvia.

^b *For:* Albania, Brazil, France, Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* China, Russian Federation; *abstentions:* Gabon, India, Kenya.

^c Albania, Brazil, China, France, Ghana, Gabon, India, Ireland, Kenya Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

^d The United States was represented by its Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security.

^e The Director General of IAEA participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^f The spokesperson for Gazprom and the Director of the Centre for Energy and Climate of the French Institute of International Relations participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Poland, South Africa and Ukraine.

^h Gabon (President of the Council) and Norway were represented by their respective Ministers 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; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

ⁱ The representative of Germany spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends on Climate and Security.

^j Belarus, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

^k The representative of Latvia spoke also on behalf of Czechia and Estonia.

^l Albania, Brazil, China, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

^m *For:* China, Russian Federation; *against:* France, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining:* Albania, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates.

ⁿ Ghana (President of the Council) was represented by its President. Gabon was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and the United States was represented by its Assistant to the President for Homeland Security.

^o All invitees participated in the meeting by videoconference.

35. Maintenance of international peace and security

During the period under review, the Council held eight meetings in connection with the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security". Four of the meetings took the form of briefings, three took the form of open debates, and one was convened to adopt a decision of the Council.¹²⁸⁷ The Council adopted one resolution, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below. In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss different topics under the item.¹²⁸⁸

¹²⁸⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹²⁸⁸ See also A/77/2, part II, chap. 34.

In 2022, as in previous periods, a broad range of new and existing sub-items were discussed in connection with the item.¹²⁸⁹ The thematic sub-items addressed during the period under review were as follows: (a) implementation of resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021); (b) conflict and food security; (c) technology and security; (d) strengthening accountability and justice for serious violations of international law; (e) promoting common security through dialogue and cooperation; and (f) a new orientation for reformed multilateralism. The meetings in which the above sub-items were addressed are described below in chronological order. The Council also adopted a resolution in connection with the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2491 (2019) relating to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Libya.

On 11 April, the Council held a meeting under the sub-item entitled “Implementation of resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021)”.¹²⁹⁰ At the meeting, Council members heard briefings by the Global Lead Coordinator for COVID-19 Vaccine Country Readiness and Delivery, the Senior Adviser to the Office of the Director General of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Health and Nutrition Coordinator at CARE South Sudan.

The Global Lead Coordinator for COVID-19 Vaccine Country Readiness and Delivery asserted that the pandemic was still far from over and highlighted the urgency of raising COVID-19 vaccination rates in countries that did not have that opportunity in 2021. He pointed out that more than 11.1 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines had been administered globally, but that the vaccination rate in low-income countries was only 11 per cent. Through strong political leadership, country coordination and planning, as well as the implementation of mass vaccination campaigns, countries could quickly pick up their vaccination rates and coverage. To address the significant vaccine equity gap that continued to pose a threat to global health security, he called for continued strong support and actions to implement resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021), with a particular focus on ensuring that countries continued to prioritize COVID-19 vaccinations. He expressed appreciation for the \$4.8 billion in pledges made at the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment Summit and stated that commitments must be turned into tangible support for lower income countries with COVID-19 vaccination needs and with a priority on a delivery system. He stressed the need to advocate in favour of, and help to guarantee, full, safe and unhindered access, including through ensuring the safety of health and humanitarian personnel administering vaccines in humanitarian settings. He asked that Member States ensure strong national vaccination planning that addressed the needs of all populations living within the national territory, regardless of nationality or migration or refugee status. Lastly, he emphasized the need to engage in important conversations on the global health emergency architecture and to advocate in favour of strong governance and investment in the basics of primary health care as a key element of future pandemic preparedness.

The Senior Adviser to the Office of the Director General of ICRC stated that successes in the development and production of vaccines meant that many countries were starting to regain a sense of normalcy. However, to end the pandemic, vaccination needed to occur everywhere, and that was not the case in conflict-affected areas. To raise vaccination rates in conflict settings, she requested that the international community first ensure that international humanitarian law was respected, in particular with regard to the protection of hospitals and other medical facilities, as well as medical personnel, from attacks. She also stressed the importance of integrating COVID-19 vaccinations into a broader health strategy and, in tandem, strengthening the health system to address renewed outbreaks of other highly contagious and lethal diseases. She advocated in favour of involving the community in vaccination activities and of adequately resourcing community engagement. She emphasized that equitable access to COVID-19 vaccination was a humanitarian imperative.

The Health and Nutrition Coordinator at CARE South Sudan described the work carried out by his organization in providing humanitarian assistance to various parts of the country in multiple sectors, including health care, nutrition, gender and protection, food security and livelihoods. He urged Council members to call on the United Nations system, the international donor community and host Governments to take a number of actions, namely, to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all people in

¹²⁸⁹ For more information on new sub-items, see part II, sect. II.A.

¹²⁹⁰ See S/PV.9014.

need; to ensure that COVID-19 vaccine costing models and budgets covered all aspects of delivery and reflected the real-world costs of rolling out vaccines to the last mile; to ensure that non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women-led organizations and front-line health-care workers had meaningful roles in the COVID-19 vaccine roll-out; to invest in community-driven, bottom-up approaches that included the meaningful and consistent participation of local NGOs, community groups and women's groups; and to make concrete investments to ensure an equitable COVID-19 vaccine roll-out that left no one behind.

During the discussion, Council members expressed concern regarding the global vaccine equity gap, while stressing the need for a concerted effort by the international community to work on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccinations, especially in conflict-affected areas. In that context, they underscored the need to strengthen the capacity of national health systems and safeguard humanitarian access for vaccine distribution and called for continued support and actions to implement resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021). Making reference to the COVAX Facility, many Council members underlined the need to strengthen and support the mechanism to ensure equitable access to vaccines. In that connection, some Council members¹²⁹¹ expressed support for initiatives to waive intellectual property rights for COVID-19 vaccines. Several Council members¹²⁹² also discussed the vital role of the African Union in the distribution of vaccines to vulnerable countries.¹²⁹³

On 19 May, at the initiative of the United States, which held the presidency for the month,¹²⁹⁴ the Council held a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled "Conflict and food security".¹²⁹⁵ Council members heard opening remarks by the Secretary-General and briefings by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Gro Intelligence.¹²⁹⁶

In his opening remarks, the Secretary-General noted that 60 per cent of the world's undernourished people lived in areas affected by conflict. He emphasized that armed conflict created hunger, adding that the impact of conflicts was magnified by the climate crisis and economic insecurity, which had been compounded by the pandemic. Consequently, decades of progress in combating hunger were being undone. He stated that 49 million people in 43 countries were at emergency levels of hunger, known as Integrated Phase Classification 4, which was just one step away from famine, and women and girls were the worst affected. Addressing the situation in Ukraine, he stated that the war was adding a frightening new dimension to that picture of global hunger. He suggested four actions that countries could take to break the deadly dynamic of conflict and hunger. First, they should invest in political solutions to end conflicts, prevent new ones and build sustainable peace. Second, referring to international humanitarian law as reflected in resolution 2417 (2018), he emphasized that the Council had a critical role to play in demanding adherence to international humanitarian law and pursuing accountability when the law was breached. Third, he called for greater coordination and leadership to address the interconnected risks of food insecurity, energy and financing. Fourth, underscoring that feeding the hungry was an investment in global peace and security, he urged donors to fund humanitarian appeals in full and to demonstrate to all other countries in need the same generosity that had been shown to Ukraine.

Citing the crises in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Ukraine, the Executive Director of WFP underscored that the world was facing an unprecedented perfect storm caused by conflict, climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. He drew attention to the increasing number of people who were at the verge of starvation, struggling to find food and living from hand to mouth on a daily basis. He identified food prices as the number one problem in 2022, but predicted that, in 2023, it would likely be replaced by issues of food availability. He urged the international community to help to stabilize food markets to prevent a further deterioration of the situation, by, inter alia, opening ports and increasing production around the world.

¹²⁹¹ China, Mexico, Gabon and India.

¹²⁹² United Kingdom, Ghana, Gabon and Kenya.

¹²⁹³ For more information on discussions regarding cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, see part VIII, sect. I.

¹²⁹⁴ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 12 May (S/2022/391).

¹²⁹⁵ See S/PV.9036 and S/PV.9036 (Resumption 1).

¹²⁹⁶ See S/PV.9036.

The Director General of FAO reported that there had been a spike in the global level of acute hunger in the previous five years. He warned about the risk of famine in Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen and asserted that conflict remained the single-greatest driver of hunger. He described the steps that FAO had taken to strengthen agrifood systems, save lives and protect the agricultural livelihoods of the world's most vulnerable. He stated that Member States needed to urgently transform their agrifood systems to be more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable. Noting that technology, good policies and management were solutions to alleviate the food crisis, he encouraged Member States to invest more in innovation and new technologies, especially water management, irrigation systems and high-quality agricultural inputs, including fertilizer, and in more transparent market information systems.

The founder and Chief Executive Officer of Gro Intelligence provided insights from data collected by her organization on the state of the global food systems. She noted that the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine had not started the food security crisis, but had simply added fuel to a fire that had long been burning. She listed five major challenges occurring simultaneously that had already started to unravel decades of global economic progress, namely, a lack of fertilizer, climate disruptions, record low inventories of cooking oils, record low inventories of grains and logistical bottlenecks. She underscored the need for substantial, immediate and aggressive coordinated global actions to prevent further human suffering and economic damage.

Following the briefings, speakers discussed the challenges of conflict-driven global food insecurity, including ways to mitigate those impacts on the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children, especially in developing countries.¹²⁹⁷ Recalling Council resolution 2417 (2018), by which it had established the link between armed conflict and violence and conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine, participants urged the Council to ensure its implementation. Many speakers noted the grave consequences of conflict on food security, citing the impact of the war in Ukraine, climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic among other factors contributing to the worsening global food crises. Notably, speakers drew attention to the alarming food security situations in countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, highlighting the risk of famine posed by the blockade of Ukrainian ports, which had prevented shipments of grains from leaving Ukraine. Participants also raised concerns about rising food prices and the increasing number of people in need of assistance, in particular in developing countries.

On 23 May, the Council held a meeting under the sub-item entitled "Technology and security".¹²⁹⁸ Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Director of Advox – the digital rights project of Global Voices and an adjunct professor at the McGill University Centre for International Peace and Security Studies and non-resident Fellow at the International Peace Institute.

The Under-Secretary-General highlighted various benefits of digital technologies for the maintenance of international peace and security. Technological developments had improved the ability to detect crises, to better pre-position humanitarian stocks and to design data-driven peacebuilding programming. She affirmed that the use of digital technologies could improve the safety and security of peacekeeping and civilian staff on the ground and noted that the launch of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping represented an essential step towards that goal, as well as towards more effective mandate implementation, thereby increasing early-warning capacities. Digital tools made it possible to visualize information and convey data-rich analysis to support Council decision-making. The Under-Secretary-General indicated, however, that advances in technology had also created significant new risks that could affect conflict dynamics for the worse and expressed concern about the increasing number of State- and non-State-sponsored incidents of malicious use of digital technologies for political or military ends, in particular through activities targeting essential infrastructure. She added that digital technologies had raised major human rights concerns, from artificial intelligence systems that might be discriminatory to the widespread availability of surveillance technologies that could be deployed to target communities or individuals, as well as concerns regarding the increasing use of Internet shutdowns. She highlighted several actions that had been undertaken to mitigate those risks, driven by

¹²⁹⁷ See S/PV.9036 and S/PV.9036 (Resumption 1).

¹²⁹⁸ See S/PV.9039.

the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, launched by the Secretary-General. She urged Member States to fully embrace the opportunities offered by digital technologies to advance peace and to mitigate the risks that such technologies posed and promote their responsible use by all actors.

The Director of Advox, cautioning listeners against interpreting her remarks on digital technology in relation to peace and security as an invitation for the militarization and securitization of the Internet, urged the Council to instead commit to preserving the Internet as a global public good. Recalling the Council's mandate to preserve peace and security, she urged it to take a multilateral, transnational and generational approach to addressing the challenges of human rights in the digital age. To achieve such an approach, she elaborated on three key principles that, in her view, would create opportunities for action to safeguard peace and security. First, she noted that digital rights were human rights and that any effort to address those challenges must begin with the protection of human beings from the excesses of the power of the State and private corporations. Second, the power of the Internet could and must be harnessed for the greater good as a global public good, without allowing the interests of security or profit to drown out the interests of peace. Lastly, whatever actions the Council chose to take must extend beyond the moment to protect the aspirations of future generations.

The adjunct professor at the McGill University Centre for International Peace and Security Studies shared his perspective on three interlinked topics concerning technology and security. In addressing how digital technologies were reshaping the conflicts on which the Council was engaged, he urged it to demand that social media companies apply their content moderation resources equally across their global reach. He commented on how those technologies and their use by parties to conflict and the United Nations itself had affected the Organization's efforts to prevent and resolve violence. He then elaborated on ways in which the United Nations peace and security toolkit, especially its peace operations, could be adapted to the impacts of digital technologies on conflict, mitigate the negative impacts of those technologies on its own operations and use digital technologies to work more effectively and responsibly in those evolving contexts.

Following the briefings, Council members outlined the benefits of digital technology in conflict management, while raising concerns about the risks posed by technology in exacerbating conflicts. Many Council members underscored the threat posed by digital technology when used for malicious purposes by both State and non-State actors, including through misinformation and the suppression of human rights. In that context, some Council members¹²⁹⁹ expressed concern about the increasing use of Internet shutdowns to prevent freedom of expression and political participation, while noting that such practice was a violation of human rights. Several Council members¹³⁰⁰ also specifically emphasized the need to combat misinformation and disinformation campaigns on social media platforms, including in the context of peace operations and humanitarian activities.

On 2 June, at the initiative of Albania which held the presidency for the month,¹³⁰¹ the Council held a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled "Strengthening accountability and justice for serious violations of international law".¹³⁰² Council members heard briefings by the President of the International Court of Justice, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and a professor of Public International Law at the University of Oxford.¹³⁰³

The President of the International Court of Justice highlighted the special role played by the Court in strengthening the accountability of States in the context of armed conflict and widespread abuses of human rights. She recalled that the Court's judgments and orders on the indication of provisional measures were legally binding on the parties to a case. She explained that, before addressing the merits of any contentious case brought before it, the Court had to satisfy itself that it had the jurisdiction to do so. She reminded Member States that the Court could promote accountability only to the extent that Member States accorded it the jurisdiction to do so. She added that the adoption of a convention on crimes against humanity would be one way to promote accountability for violations of some of the most

¹²⁹⁹ United States, Albania, France and Norway.

¹³⁰⁰ United States, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Norway and United Kingdom.

¹³⁰¹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 24 May (S/2022/418/Rev.1).

¹³⁰² See S/PV.9052 and S/PV.9052 (Resumption 1).

¹³⁰³ See S/PV.9052.

fundamental obligations found in international law and that the Court would be ready to decide any disputes over which it would have jurisdiction on the basis of such a convention.

Focusing her briefing on three key initiatives by her Office, the High Commissioner first underlined that the Human Rights Council had stepped up its response to serious human rights violations that might also amount to international crimes, including by creating mechanisms with mandates to establish the facts and circumstances of violations, by collecting, consolidating, preserving and analysing information and evidence, by identifying those responsible and by making recommendations towards establishing future accountability. Second, she stated that her Office was working with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the wider United Nations system to enhance the Organization's support for national transitional justice mechanisms, including truth commissions and reparations programmes. Third, she added that her Office had been strengthening its focus on gender sensitivity in all phases of justice and accountability processes. Addressing the issue of accountability, she asserted that the adoption of a convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity would fill a significant gap and would facilitate international cooperation in that area. She emphasized that Council support for efforts promoting independent and impartial investigations, justice and accountability was essential. Lastly, she underlined that placing victims at the centre of accountability strategies would contribute to the sustainability of accountability and justice efforts.

The professor of Public International Law at the University of Oxford stated that, in order to strengthen accountability and bring about justice for international crimes, progress needed to be made on two levels. He first underlined the importance of developing some of the rules that underpinned the prevention, investigation and punishment of such crimes. Although crimes against humanity were clearly prohibited under customary international law, there was no corresponding treaty that established obligations of prevention and punishment regarding that category of international crime; he urged States to begin negotiations to adopt such a treaty. Second, he emphasized the need to strengthen institutional mechanisms for delivering accountability for international crimes. He suggested that the Council had a special role to play in strengthening accountability, given its primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Beyond issuing referrals to the International Criminal Court, the Council could, *inter alia*, promote cooperation by States and consider imposing targeted sanctions on individuals wanted by the Court. In the case of situations that had not been referred to the Court, he emphasized the need to ensure that credible investigations of international crimes were conducted in a way that provided future opportunities for prosecution at either the international or the domestic levels, including through the creation of United Nations investigative support mechanisms.

During the discussion, Council members and other participants reaffirmed the need to strengthen and further develop accountability mechanisms for the most serious violations of international law at the national, regional and international levels, including by urging States to take collective measures in the maintenance of international peace and security and by enhancing efforts by the Council to ensure accountability and justice for serious violations of international law in conflict situations under its consideration.¹³⁰⁴ Several speakers welcomed and highlighted the importance of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 76/262 of 26 April 2022, which provided for the convening of the General Assembly following the exercise of the right of veto in the Security Council.¹³⁰⁵ In that context, the representatives of France and Mexico made reference to their joint initiative on the suspension of the veto in situations of mass atrocities.¹³⁰⁶ Some speakers also underlined the important role of the International Court of Justice in issuing advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.¹³⁰⁷

¹³⁰⁴ See S/PV.9052 and S/PV.9052 (Resumption 1).

¹³⁰⁵ See S/PV.9052 (Ireland, Kenya and Malaysia); and S/PV.9052 (Resumption 1) (Switzerland, Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Latvia, Bulgaria, European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine), Estonia and Türkiye).

¹³⁰⁶ See S/PV.9052.

¹³⁰⁷ See S/PV.9052 (India, Mexico and Luxembourg); and S/PV.9052 (Resumption 1) (Philippines). For discussions concerning the relationship between the Council and the International Court of Justice, see part IV, sect. III.

On 22 August, at the initiative of China, which held the presidency for the month,¹³⁰⁸ the Council held a meeting under the sub-item entitled “Promote common security through dialogue and cooperation”.¹³⁰⁹ Council members heard briefings by the Secretary-General and by the President of the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

During his briefing, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his trip to Ukraine, Türkiye and the Republic of Moldova, where he had witnessed the Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports in action. The Initiative, together with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to world markets, formed a comprehensive plan that represented a concrete example of how dialogue and cooperation could deliver hope, even in the midst of conflict. He added that the same commitment to dialogue and results must be applied to the critical situation at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant. He stressed the need to reforge a global consensus around the cooperation required to ensure collective security, including the work of the United Nations. He renewed his call upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to demonstrate flexibility and a willingness to compromise across all negotiations during the tenth Review Conference.

The President of the tenth Review Conference stated that, since its entry into force in 1970, the Treaty had proven to be a bulwark of international peace and security and a key facilitator of the benefits of nuclear energy and nuclear applications. Despite the challenges resulting from the geopolitical turmoil that had begun in February 2022, State parties had come together, resolved to strengthen the global regime that spanned the three pillars of the Treaty, namely, nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. He said that, for the States parties to be able to make progress and strengthen the implementation of all three pillars, they needed to reach agreement on several key areas, namely, action on nuclear disarmament, confidence-building and de-escalation; risk reduction and strengthened security assurances; and strengthening the non-proliferation regime against emerging challenges.

Following the briefings, Council members presented ideas on how the multilateral system should evolve to meet present and future challenges to international peace and security through dialogue and cooperation. In that regard, Council members discussed the tools at the Council’s disposal to exercise its mandate. In the context of the final week of the Review Conference, most Council members emphasized the importance of nuclear non-proliferation. Some Council members¹³¹⁰ also stressed the importance of comprehensive approaches that addressed the root causes of conflict. Collaboration with regional organizations in prevention of conflicts was also highlighted by several Council members.¹³¹¹

On 26 October, the Council held a meeting with the participation of the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the United Nations Legal Counsel, pursuant to a request for the Legal Counsel to give a briefing to the Council on Article 100 of the Charter, in connection with the work performed by the Secretary-General and the Secretariat with respect to Council resolution 2231 (2015).¹³¹² The Legal Counsel explained that the obligations of the Secretary-General and the staff of the Secretariat with regard to the conduct of their work and corresponding obligations on the part of Member States vis-à-vis the Secretariat were set out in Article 100. He added that paragraph 2 of the Article contained two corresponding obligations on the part of Member States, namely, to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities. He recalled the note dated 16 January 2016,¹³¹³ in which the President of the Security Council had set forth practical arrangements and procedures for the Council with regard to carrying out tasks relating to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) and in which the Secretary-General had been requested to appoint the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs as a point of contact and to support the work of the Council and of its facilitator and, as envisaged in annex B to resolution 2231 (2015), to report to the

¹³⁰⁸ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 12 August (S/2022/617).

¹³⁰⁹ See S/PV.9112.

¹³¹⁰ Brazil and Ireland.

¹³¹¹ United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Gabon, Kenya and Norway. For more information on discussions regarding the pacific settlement of disputes and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, see part VIII, sect. II.

¹³¹² See S/PV.9167.

¹³¹³ S/2016/44.

Council every six months on the implementation of the resolution. The Legal Counsel further informed Council members that, since the first report prepared pursuant to the resolution,¹³¹⁴ in which the Secretariat had reported on the implementation of the restrictive measures in annex B in force during the reporting period concerned, including on information voluntarily brought to its attention by Member States in writing and through meetings at United Nations Headquarters or in capitals, the Secretary-General had not received any request, pursuant to paragraph 6 (g) of the note by the President or otherwise, that supplemented or modified the nature and scope of the work done by the Division in the preparation of the his reports submitted to the Council every six months.¹³¹⁵ Therefore, absent further guidance by the Council, the Secretary-General would continue to prepare those reports in the same manner in which they had been prepared to date.

Following the briefing, Council members discussed the interpretation and application of Article 100 of the Charter. The discussion was focused specifically on the mandate of the Secretariat and the Secretary-General in relation to the implementation of Council resolution 2231 (2015) concerning the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on the Iranian nuclear issue, in the context of the reported transfer from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Russian Federation of unmanned aerial vehicles being used in the conflict in Ukraine. Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine also participated in the meeting and delivered statements.¹³¹⁶ In the lead-up to the meeting, the representatives of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, in letters dated 21 October,¹³¹⁷ had expressed concern with respect to the transfer of unmanned aerial vehicles from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Russian Federation, in violation of resolution 2231 (2015) and had requested an investigation of the issue by the Secretariat team responsible for monitoring the implementation of the resolution. In response, also in a letter dated 21 October,¹³¹⁸ the representative of the Russian Federation expressed concerns regarding attempts by certain Member States to give instructions to the Secretariat in violation of Article 100. In his view, the Secretariat had no authority to conduct an “investigation” with regard to claims of an alleged breach of resolution 2231 (2015) and requested the Secretariat to abstain from any engagement in any form in any “investigation” relating to the matter.

On 14 December, at the initiative of India which held the presidency for the month,¹³¹⁹ the Council held a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled “New orientation for reformed multilateralism”,¹³²⁰ at which Council members heard briefings by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly.¹³²¹

In his briefing, the Secretary-General informed the Council that his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”¹³²² had led to the initiation of a process aimed at reinvigorating multilateralism to deal with current interconnected threats.¹³²³ Notwithstanding the important progress achieved since the inception of the United Nations in maintaining collective security, the international community was still grappling with many of the same challenges, notably, inter-State wars, limits to peacekeeping abilities, terrorism, a divided collective security system and evolving conflicts, fuelled by the negative implications of digital technologies and the climate crisis. The Secretary-General stated that his New Agenda for Peace would serve to address the full range of new and old local, national, regional and international security challenges and would help in examining ways to update existing tools for mediation, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and counter-terrorism. Through the New Agenda for Peace, the United Nations would articulate a vision for its work in peace and security; set out a comprehensive approach to prevention, linking peace, sustainable development, climate action and food security; consider how the United Nations adapted its peace and security instruments to an era of cyberthreats, information warfare and other forms of conflict; and look to Member States for new frameworks to reinforce multilateral solutions and manage intense geopolitical competition. Emphasizing that many Member States were aware that the

¹³¹⁴ See S/2016/589.

¹³¹⁵ See S/PV.9167.

¹³¹⁶ For more information on the discussion, see part II, sect. V, and part VI, sect. II.

¹³¹⁷ S/2022/781 and S/2022/782.

¹³¹⁸ S/2022/783.

¹³¹⁹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 25 November (S/2022/880).

¹³²⁰ See S/PV.9220 and S/PV.9220 (Resumption 1).

¹³²¹ For discussions concerning the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.

¹³²² A/75/982.

¹³²³ See S/PV.9220.

Council should be reformed to reflect contemporary geopolitical realities, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that regional groups and Member States would work together to achieve greater consensus on the way forward and on the terms of the reform and noted that the Secretariat was ready to provide the necessary support. He also noted the calls of Member States for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly and the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council in the framework of a reformed multilateralism. To that end, he stated that the Secretariat was also ready to provide support in connection with any decision by Member States to streamline the practices of the Assembly.

The President of the General Assembly underlined that the international rules, norms, instruments and institutions that had guided inter-State relations for over 75 years were facing deep and existential questions of relevance at a time when the world needed them most. Stating that global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, protracted debt and food and energy emergencies were far too great for any one nation to handle alone, he expressed the hope that the international community would find a multilateral solution, designed in line with the Charter and international law to address those issues. He added that, just as the actions taken in the United Nations had profound effects across the globe, so did inaction in the Assembly or the Council. He recalled that the 193 States Members of the Assembly had placed their trust in the 15 Council members and emphasized that each Council member was expected to act for the good of all and to uphold the Charter. He maintained that, although Council members had done so on countless occasions, there had also been examples of failed collective action, citing specifically the lack of consensus that had led to Council's inability to adopt any resolutions concerning the war in Ukraine to mitigate the exact type of crisis that the United Nations had been created to prevent. He underlined that the so-called veto initiative had opened an important door for a new form of collaboration and accountability between the two bodies. He added that Member States were participating in 15 negotiating processes on a range of issues, including the ongoing intergovernmental negotiations on Council reform, and noted that, despite having been a mandated duty of the Assembly for many years, the outcome was still less than what had been expected. Lastly, he urged the Council to prioritize dialogue and diplomacy and to trade political differences for genuine political will.

During the discussion, speakers focused on the need to strengthen the multilateral system and on the need for Council reform, in order to effectively address evolving threats to international peace and security.¹³²⁴ In that connection, many participants expressed support for Council reform, while highlighting the important role of the intergovernmental negotiations in the General Assembly on such reform. Participants also exchanged views on the Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and on the impact of the use of the veto on the Council's ability to discharge its functions.¹³²⁵ Numerous participants addressed the question of limiting the use of the veto and enhancing accountability and transparency regarding its use.¹³²⁶ In that context, some Member States welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 76/262.¹³²⁷ While many speakers welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda", including his proposal for the New Agenda for Peace, the representatives of Brazil and Kenya expressed the view that the New Agenda for Peace had to include Security Council reform if it were to truly offer a new chapter for multilateralism.¹³²⁸ Some Council members also stressed the importance of strengthening partnerships between the Council and regional organizations and of leveraging the key role of regional organizations in preventing conflict and addressing crises.¹³²⁹

In 2022, the Council adopted one resolution in connection with the item. On 29 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2652 (2022), in which it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (S/2022/655), including his observations on the plight of migrants and refugees in Libya, and

¹³²⁴ See S/PV.9220 and S/PV.9220 (Resumption 1).

¹³²⁵ For more information on this aspect of the discussion, see part V, sect. I.

¹³²⁶ For more information on this aspect of the discussion, see part II, sect. VIII.

¹³²⁷ See S/PV.9220 (Ireland, Japan and Poland); and S/PV.9220 (Resumption 1) (Switzerland, Singapore, Estonia, Bulgaria, Malta, Liechtenstein, Lebanon and Romania).

¹³²⁸ See S/PV.9220.

¹³²⁹ See S/PV.9220 (China and Albania); and S/PV.9220 (Resumption 1) (Philippines, Egypt, South Africa, European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the Republic of Moldova), Indonesia, Spain, Thailand, Chile, Viet Nam (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Kazakhstan and Portugal). For more information on discussions regarding cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, see part VIII, sect. I.

condemned all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya.¹³³⁰ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council renewed the authorizations regarding acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking in the territorial sea of Libya, as set out in paragraphs 7 to 10 of resolution 2240 (2015), for a further 12-month period. The Council also renewed the reporting requests set out in paragraph 17 of its resolution 2240 (2015) and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 11 months after the adoption of resolution 2652 (2022) on its implementation, in particular with regard to the implementation of paragraphs 7 to 10 of its resolution 2240 (2015).¹³³¹

Meetings: maintenance of 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.9014 11 April	Implementation of resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021)			Global Lead Coordinator for COVID-19 Vaccine Country Readiness and Delivery, Senior Adviser to the Office of the Director-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Health and Nutrition Coordinator at CARE South Sudan	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.9036 and S/PV.9036 (Resumption 1) 19 May	Conflict and food security Letter dated 12 May 2022 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/391)		56 Member States ^c	Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, representative of the Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations, founder and Chief Executive Officer of Gro Intelligence	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^d all invitees ^e	

¹³³⁰ Resolution 2652 (2022), third preambular paragraph and para. 1.

¹³³¹ Ibid., paras. 2 and 3.

**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>
S/PV.9039 23 May	Technology and security			Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Director of Advox – the digital rights project of Global Voices, adjunct professor at the McGill University Centre for International Peace and Security Studies and non-resident Fellow at the International Peace Institute	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9052 and S/PV.9052 (Resumption 1) 2 June	Strengthening accountability and justice for serious violations of international law Letter dated 24 May 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/418/Rev.1)		48 Member States ^f	President of the International Court of Justice, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, professor of Public International Law at the University of Oxford, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations	All Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	
S/PV.9112 22 August	Promote common security through dialogue and cooperation Letter dated 12 August 2022 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/617)			President of the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Secretary-General, all Council members, invitee	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2022

Meeting record and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)
S/PV.9140 29 September	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2598 (2021) (S/2022/655)	Draft resolution submitted by 29 Member States ⁱ (S/2022/718)	25 Member States ^j			Resolution 2652 (2022) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.9167 26 October			Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the United Nations Legal Counsel	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9220 and S/PV.9220 (Resumption 1) 14 December	New orientation for reformed multilateralism Letter dated 25 November 2022 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/880)		48 Member States ^k	President of the General Assembly, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^l 47 invitees under rule 37, ^m all other invitees ⁿ	

^a The United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of State for Advanced Technology; the United Kingdom (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, 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 Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^b All invitees participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^d Albania was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Gabon was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ghana was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; India was represented by its Minister of State for External Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Minister of State for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora; Kenya was represented by its Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mexico was represented by its Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; Norway was represented by its Minister of International Development; 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 (President of the Council) was represented by its Secretary of State.

^e Bangladesh and Japan were represented by their respective State Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Canada, Guatemala, Pakistan and Romania were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Croatia was represented by its State Secretary for Political Affairs; Hungary was presented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade; Lithuania, Panama and Uruguay were represented by their respective Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Luxembourg was represented by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs; and Sweden was represented by its State Secretary for International Development Cooperation. The representative of the Dominican Republic spoke also on behalf of the Group of Friends of Action on Conflict and Hunger; the representative of Fiji spoke also on behalf of the members of the Pacific Islands Forum; the representative of Lithuania spoke on behalf of the Baltic countries; and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

^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*.