

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

	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Country- and region-specific	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	35 (a) (iv), 35 (b) (iii), 43, 49
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2618 (2022)	16 (a), 18
		Resolution 2646 (2022)	17 (a), 19
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2666 (2022)	29
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	44
		Resolution 2659 (2022)	2
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2639 (2022)	13, 21
		Resolution 2650 (2022)	28
		Resolution 2671 (2022)	13
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2628 (2022)	35
	Reports of the Secretary General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2625 (2022)	20 (k), 25
	The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution 2654 (2022)	12
Thematic	United Nations peacekeeping operations	S/PRST/2022/5	Eighth
Participation of women in the security sector and in security sector reform			
Country- and region-specific	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	12, 36 (d) (iv)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2659 (2022)	12, 35 (b) (iii), 36 (d) (iv), 36 (e) (i)
		Resolution 2666 (2022)	13, 24 (iii) (l), 29
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	48
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2650 (2022)	27
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2628 (2022)	24 (i), 35
		Resolution 2657 (2022)	8 (c)

30. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”. Three of the meetings held in 2022 took the form of briefings, and the remaining meeting was convened for the adoption of a decision.¹⁰⁹⁵ Indeed, the Council adopted one resolution, under Chapter VII of the Charter, and one presidential statement.¹⁰⁹⁶ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below.¹⁰⁹⁷

¹⁰⁹⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Resolution [2665 \(2022\)](#) and [S/PRST/2022/7](#).

¹⁰⁹⁷ See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 22.

In 2022, Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. In addition, Council members heard briefings by two civil society representatives; a senior researcher at the European Union Institute for Security Studies and a survivor of the Mumbai terror attacks of 26 November 2008. Briefings during the reporting period were focused on the expansion of affiliates of Da'esh and Al-Qaida throughout the African continent, the increase in terrorist attacks based on xenophobia, racism and intolerance, the humanitarian and security situation of thousands of individuals suspected of having links with Da'esh held in detention facilities, and the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in support of the counter-terrorism efforts of Member States. Briefers and Council members also discussed the manner in which developments in Afghanistan continued to affect counter-terrorism efforts in the region,¹⁰⁹⁸ and the importance of countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes.

On 9 February, Council members heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the fourteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by Da'esh to international peace and security.¹⁰⁹⁹ The Under-Secretary-General reported that Al-Qaida, Da'esh and their various affiliates remained serious threats and that terrorist attacks based on xenophobia, racism and intolerance were increasing.¹¹⁰⁰ He urged the Council and all Member States to use every available tool at their disposal to sustain important gains against the threat posed by Da'esh in order to prevent its regional expansion and curtail its capabilities to launch attacks and recruit new members. He emphasized the need to focus on restoring human dignity, trust and social cohesion, starting by addressing the desperate situation in displacement camps and detention facilities across the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, where tens of thousands of people, including children, remained stranded at growing risk of further radicalization and recruitment. It was essential to ensure humanitarian access to those locations to alleviate suffering and reduce security concerns. In Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, Da'esh continued to operate as an entrenched rural insurgency, while its regional affiliates beyond those two countries continued to expand at an unsettling scale and pace, in particular in Central, East and West Africa. In connection with the security landscape in Afghanistan following the Taliban takeover, the Under-Secretary-General reiterated the repeated calls by the Secretary-General for collective work to prevent Afghanistan from once again becoming a safe haven for terrorist activity. In Europe, online terrorist radicalization and recruitment remained a foremost concern during the reporting period. He urged the Council to sustain its consensus in counter-terrorism cooperation.

At the same meeting, the Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate stated that the global terrorist landscape continued to present a range of complex challenges for Member States. The threat of Da'esh persisted, with a resurgence of violence in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and supporters notably emerging and expanding their operations in the battlefields of West, East, Southern and Central Africa while also seeking to exploit recent developments in Afghanistan. Da'esh and other terrorist groups had sought to exploit fault lines arising from social restrictions, political tensions and economic downturns exacerbated by the pandemic. Against that backdrop, the Directorate continued to coordinate closely with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other key partners to ensure that the recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism Committee served as the basis for relevant capacity-building activities. The Directorate had recently issued its updated global survey of the implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001) and other resolutions, as well as its updated global survey of the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) and a number of other reports and studies on the challenges faced by Member States. The Directorate had continued to work closely with the Office on a series of activities aimed at enhancing the capacities of Member States on, inter alia, countering terrorist travel; the creation of fusion cells; countering the trafficking of small arms and light weapons; the protection of vulnerable targets; countering the financing of terrorism; and prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration.

On 19 August, Council members heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the fifteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by Da'esh to

¹⁰⁹⁸ For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see sect. 14 above.

¹⁰⁹⁹ See [S/PV.8963](#). See also [S/2022/63](#).

¹¹⁰⁰ See [S/PV.8963](#).

international peace and security.¹¹⁰¹ The Under-Secretary General reported that Da'esh had continued to pose a threat to international peace and security that had been rising since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with Da'esh and its affiliates continuing to exploit pandemic-related restrictions and misuse digital spaces to intensify their efforts to recruit sympathizers and attract resources.¹¹⁰² Da'esh had significantly increased the use of unmanned aerial systems and had managed to do so in part by resorting to a largely decentralized internal structure centred around a so-called general directorate of provinces and associated offices. The offices operated not only in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic but also outside the core conflict zone, with those most active being reported in Afghanistan, Somalia and the Lake Chad basin, and he underscored the importance of understanding better and continuously monitoring that structure in order to counter and prevent the threat posed by Da'esh and its affiliates. That threat remained higher in societies affected by conflict, such as the border between Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan, and Da'esh had expanded in Central, South and West Africa. He expressed concern about the potential impact of climate-related challenges and global food insecurity in West Africa and the Sahel. With regard to Europe, Da'esh had called upon sympathizers to carry out attacks by exploiting the easing of pandemic-related restrictions and the conflict in Ukraine. Despite the persistent threat, joint efforts by Member States had continued to yield positive results, and the diversity of resources used by Da'esh to finance terrorist activities and exert control over affiliated groups and fighters underlined the importance of sustained efforts to counter the financing of terrorism. He expressed deep concern about the limited progress achieved in repatriating foreign terrorist fighters and their family members from camps in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic. The persistent threat posed by Da'esh, as well as the magnitude of the challenges that it presented, underlined the importance of non-military measures to counter terrorism and address its consequences. He emphasized the importance of addressing the vulnerabilities, societal grievances and inequality that were exploited by the group. In that regard, he also emphasized the importance of promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law.

During his briefing, the Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate asserted that the threat posed by Da'esh and its affiliates remained both global and evolving. Despite its recent leadership losses, Da'esh continued to take advantage of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism to recruit as well as to organize and execute complex attacks. The situation in Africa, in particular in West and Central Africa and in Mozambique, had become more concerning. During 2022, the Directorate had been able to resume its on-site assessment visits on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Directorate had issued several analytical and research products, such as a report on key trends and developments in relation to Da'esh in Africa, a study on the interrelationship between counter-terrorism frameworks and international humanitarian law, and a joint report with the International Peace Institute on the relationship between masculinities and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. He informed the Council about the forthcoming special meeting of the Committee on the use of emerging technologies for counter-terrorism purposes, to be held from 28 to 30 October in New Delhi and Mumbai, India.

At the same meeting, a senior researcher at the European Union Institute for Security Studies, a think tank on human security in Africa, provided his reflection on and analysis of why the threat posed by Da'esh to Africa was growing day by day and why the continent could be the future of the caliphate. He noted with concern that at least 20 countries in Africa had directly experienced Da'esh activity, with more than 20 others being used for logistics and to mobilize funds and other resources. There were regional hubs that had become corridors for instability in Africa. The Lake Chad basin continued to serve as the group's biggest area of operations, the Sahel had become ungovernable, and Somalia remained the hotspot for the Horn of Africa. Factors that had made Da'esh successful in Africa included the presence of natural resources in connection with the battle over the continent's resources, the lingering grievances about global injustices and the lack of political will to deal with the Palestinian problem as a main source of the radicalization of young people in Africa, the ability of Da'esh to work with other terror and criminal groups on the continent, the inconsistency in State responses to terrorism, the ailing war on terrorism in Africa, and the divorce between the fight against transnational organized crime and counter-terrorism in Africa. The Council could mobilize support for counter-terrorism in Africa, be closer and more involved and find a way to ensure that the resolutions that it adopted were communicated to those concerned on

¹¹⁰¹ See [S/PV.9108](#). See also [S/2022/576](#).

¹¹⁰² See [S/PV.9108](#).

the ground, in particular at the community level. He called upon the Council to work closely with the African Union and regional economic communities in the fight against terrorism in Africa.

On 15 December, at the initiative of India, which held the presidency for the month,¹¹⁰³ the Council held a high-level meeting¹¹⁰⁴ under the sub-item entitled “Global counter-terrorism approach – principles and the way forward”. At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and a civil society representative.

The Under-Secretary-General asserted that, despite continuing leadership losses by Al-Qaida and Da’esh, terrorism in general had become more prevalent and more geographically widespread. He emphasized the urgency of the situation in West Africa and the Sahel, where terrorist groups strove to expand their areas of operation, and added that the activities of such groups had also contributed to the deteriorating security situation in Central and Southern Africa. Regarding the situation in Afghanistan, the sustained presence of terrorist groups in the country continued to pose serious threats to the region and beyond, as some groups had ambitions to conduct external operations. The de facto authorities had failed to sever long-standing ties with terrorist groups sheltering in the country, despite the Council’s demands to do so. He expressed concern about the manner in which terrorist groups misused and abused developments in technological innovation, including online video games, to advance their agendas. In that regard, he welcomed the adoption of the Delhi declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes at the special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee held in India in October 2022. He also expressed concern about the increase in terrorist attacks based on xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief. He enumerated four principles for guiding collective action in countering terrorism going forward, namely, ensuring prevention; applying community-based and conflict- and gender-sensitive whole-of-society approaches; keeping human rights at the centre of effective counter-terrorism responses; and leveraging regional arrangements.

During his briefing to the Council at the same meeting, the Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate stated that the threat of terrorism had become diffuse and diverse in nature, with battlefields emerging in the Sahel, in West, East, Southern and Central Africa and in parts of Asia. Da’esh was also persisting in regrouping in its traditional geographical centre, and threats from terrorism based on xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance had been increasing. Terrorists continued to exploit online platforms to recruit and radicalize, raise funds, plan and coordinate operations and disseminate propaganda. In that connection, the Counter-Terrorism Committee had held a special meeting in India on 28 and 29 October, with the support of the Directorate, on the topic of countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes. At that meeting, the Committee had adopted the Delhi declaration to reaffirm its commitment to working with Member States in achieving the full implementation of all relevant Council resolutions to address the threats posed by terrorism. The Directorate would support the Committee in developing a set of non-binding guiding principles consistent with international human rights law and humanitarian law, with a view to assisting Member States in countering the threat posed by the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes. At the present meeting, the Council also heard a briefing by a civil society representative, a staff nurse at the Cama and Albles Hospital in Mumbai who had survived the terrorist attack on the hospital on 26 November 2008. She gave a briefing to the Council on her experience of terrorism, asserting that the victims and survivors of such attacks lived the rest of their lives in trauma and urging the international community, through the Council, to bring to justice the sponsors of the Mumbai attacks and give closure to the families of the victims.

At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement by which it reaffirmed that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and condemned in the strongest terms terrorism and all terrorist acts, including those on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, further

¹¹⁰³ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 5 December (S/2022/906).

¹¹⁰⁴ See S/PV.9221.

reaffirming that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or group.¹¹⁰⁵ The Council also stressed the need to promote and protect rights of victims of terrorism, including women and children, and reaffirmed that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism complied with all their obligations under international law, emphasizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law were complementary and mutually reinforcing and an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort.¹¹⁰⁶ The Council further underscored the importance of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in increasing awareness about the threats of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and effectively tackling them and urged Member States to continue efforts to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women and the inclusion of youth in approaches and strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism.¹¹⁰⁷ The Council reiterated its call upon Member States to, *inter alia*, take actions to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters and prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups through effective border controls and other measures.¹¹⁰⁸ The Council also urged Member States, when designating and applying measures to counter the financing of terrorism, to take into account the potential effect of those measures on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law.¹¹⁰⁹ The Council expressed deep concern that the threat of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations had increased and become more diffuse in various regions of the world, aided by the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, while recognizing that innovations in technology could also offer significant opportunities for countering terrorism and, in that regard, welcomed the adoption of the Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes.¹¹¹⁰

On 16 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2665 \(2022\)](#), under Chapter VII, by which it decided that all States should continue to take the measures required under paragraph 1 of resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) in the sanctions list established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#).¹¹¹¹ The Council also decided to extend for a period of 12 months, until December 2023, the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#).¹¹¹²

In 2022, the discussions at the Council were focused on many of the topics covered by the briefers and the decisions adopted during the meetings featured above. Council members expressed concern about the continued activity of Da'esh and its expansion in other regions, in particular throughout Africa.¹¹¹³ Several Council members also expressed concern regarding the situation of foreign nationals, including many women and children, stranded in displaced persons camps and detention facilities¹¹¹⁴ and emphasized the importance of the repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of women and children¹¹¹⁵ and the

¹¹⁰⁵ See [S/PRST/2022/7](#), first and second paragraphs.

¹¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, fifth and seventh paragraphs.

¹¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, eighth paragraph.

¹¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth paragraphs.

¹¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, seventeenth paragraph.

¹¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, twenty-third paragraph.

¹¹¹¹ Resolution [2665 \(2022\)](#), para. 1.

¹¹¹² *Ibid.*, para. 2. For more information on the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#), see part IX, sect. I.B.

¹¹¹³ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Albania, China, Norway, France, Gabon, Ireland, Ghana, India, Brazil, Kenya and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9108](#) (United States, Norway, France, Ghana, Gabon, Brazil, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Kenya, Russian Federation, Ireland, Albania, India, Mexico and China); and [S/PV.9221](#) (Ireland, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Norway, France, China and Gabon).

¹¹¹⁴ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States and Albania); [S/PV.9108](#) (United States, Brazil, United Arab Emirates, Albania and China); and [S/PV.9221](#) (United States).

¹¹¹⁵ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Mexico, Ireland and Brazil); [S/PV.9108](#) (United States, Brazil, United Arab Emirates and China); and [S/PV.9221](#) (United States).

prosecution of foreign terrorist fighters.¹¹¹⁶ Furthermore, Council members discussed the importance of tackling terrorism financing,¹¹¹⁷ and the misuse of new technologies by terrorists.¹¹¹⁸ Some Council members continued to emphasize the need for the international community to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorism.¹¹¹⁹ Council members also discussed the importance of holistic approaches to countering terrorism, including addressing its root causes,¹¹²⁰ and the need for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in counter-terrorism efforts.¹¹²¹

Developments concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts were also considered under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.¹¹²²

Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, 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.8963 9 February	Fourteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat (S/2022/63)			Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9108 9 August	Fifteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the			Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive	All Council members, all invitees ^a	

¹¹¹⁶ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States, Norway and Ireland); [S/PV.9108](#) (United States); and [S/PV.9221](#) (United States).

¹¹¹⁷ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States, France, Gabon, Ireland, Ghana, India and Kenya); [S/PV.9108](#) (France, Ghana, Gabon, Kenya, Albania, India and China); and [S/PV.9221](#) (India, United Arab Emirates, United States, United Kingdom, Ghana and France).

¹¹¹⁸ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, France and India); [S/PV.9108](#) (Ghana, United Arab Emirates, Albania, India and China); and [S/PV.9221](#) (India, Ireland, United Arab Emirates, United States, United Kingdom, Kenya, Norway, France, Albania, China and Brazil).

¹¹¹⁹ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, China, France, India and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9108](#) (United States, Norway, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Albania, India, Mexico and China); and [S/PV.9221](#) (Ireland, United Kingdom and France).

¹¹²⁰ See [S/PV.8963](#) (Albania, Norway, Mexico, Ireland, Ghana and Brazil); [S/PV.9108](#) (Norway, France, Ghana, Gabon, Brazil, Ireland, Albania, China and Mexico); and [S/PV.9221](#) (Ireland, United Arab Emirates, United States, United Kingdom, Kenya, Norway, France, Albania, China, Mexico, Brazil and Gabon).

¹¹²¹ See [S/PV.8963](#) (United States, United Arab Emirates, Norway and Ireland); [S/PV.9108](#) (Ireland); and [S/PV.9221](#) (Ireland, United Arab Emirates, United States, United Kingdom, Norway and Brazil).

¹¹²² See sect. 31 below.

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