

Middle East

21. The situation in the Middle East

In 2023, the Security Council held 38 meetings in relation to the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”. Consistent with prior practice, most meetings held under this item took the form of briefings.⁷⁰⁴ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the tables below. Under this item, Council members considered a variety of topics, principally, the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, the conflict in Yemen, the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and (iv) the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). During the period under review, the Council also held three private (closed) meetings with countries contributing troops and police to UNDOF and UNIFIL.⁷⁰⁵ In addition to the meetings, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss this item.⁷⁰⁶

With respect to decisions in 2023, the Council adopted a total of seven resolutions concerning the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen as well as the mandates of UNDOF and UNIFIL. With regards to the cross-border humanitarian aid mechanism in Syria, in January 2023, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#), which extended its previous authorization for the Bab al-Hawa crossing point only, for an additional period of six months until 10 July 2023, and requested the Secretary-General to provide a special report on the humanitarian needs no later than 10 June 2023.⁷⁰⁷ By the same resolution, the Council encouraged the convening of an Informal Interactive Dialogue every two months with participation of donors, interested regional parties and representatives of the international

⁷⁰⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁷⁰⁵ The private meetings were held on 6 June, 15 August, 6 December in connection with the item entitled “Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B”. For UNDOF, see [S/PV.9339](#) and [S/PV.9495](#); for UNIFIL, see [S/PV.9395](#). See also [A/78/2](#), part II, chap. 20.

⁷⁰⁶ See [A/78/2](#), part II, chap. 2.B.

⁷⁰⁷ Resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#), para. 2

humanitarian agencies operating in Syria in order to regularly review and follow-up on the implementation of the resolution, including progress in early-recovery projects.⁷⁰⁸

Regarding the sanctions measures concerning Yemen, in February 2023, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2675 \(2023\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter, renewing the sanctions measures in place until 15 November 2023 and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts for 10 months, until 15 December 2023.⁷⁰⁹ Similarly, in November 2023, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2707 \(2023\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter, further renewing the sanctions regime on Yemen until 15 November 2024 and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts for 13 months until 15 December 2024.⁷¹⁰ In July 2023, the Council also extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) for one year, until 14 July 2024, by unanimously adopting resolution [2691 \(2023\)](#). By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report on a monthly basis on the progress regarding the implementation of the resolution.⁷¹¹ The Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF twice by resolutions [2689 \(2023\)](#) and resolution [2718 \(2023\)](#) for periods of six months each, until 31 December 2023 and 30 June 2024, respectively.⁷¹² Both resolutions were adopted unanimously. Further, the Council adopted, by majority of votes, resolution [2695 \(2023\)](#), extending the mandate of UNIFIL for one year, until 31 August 2024.⁷¹³

With respect to meetings in 2023, in connection with the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Council continued to focus on three main aspects, namely, the implementation of the Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political process to end the conflict; the humanitarian situation in the country, including issues related to the protection of civilians, the economic crisis and humanitarian access; and the proliferation and use of chemical weapons. Briefings concerning the political process and the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic were often

⁷⁰⁸ Ibid., para. 6. In 2023, informal interactive dialogues were held pursuant to this resolution on 16 February, 26 April and 22 June. For more information, see [A/78/2](#).

⁷⁰⁹ Resolution [2675 \(2023\)](#), paras. 1 and 2. For more information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III and for more information on the Committee and the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.

⁷¹⁰ Resolution [2707 \(2023\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁷¹¹ Resolution [2691 \(2023\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁷¹² Resolutions [2689 \(2023\)](#) and [2718 \(2023\)](#), para. 15. For more information on the mandate of UNDOF, see part X, sect. I.

⁷¹³ Resolution [2695 \(2023\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the mandate of UNIFIL, see part X, sect. I.

addressed jointly during the same meeting, whereas the proliferation and use of chemical weapons was addressed separately in dedicated meetings.⁷¹⁴

Regarding the political process in the Syrian Arab Republic, Council members heard regular monthly briefings by the Special Envoy and the Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, with a focus on the progress of the Constitutional Committee in drafting a constitutional text and the implementation of resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). During the year, the Special Envoy continued to call for a nationwide ceasefire and a focus on supporting the political process,⁷¹⁵ and reported on the economic deterioration and on the developments on the issue of detainees, abductees and missing persons⁷¹⁶. The Special Envoy pointed out that there had been a “strategic stalemate” in the conflict since March 2020, warning that the status quo left the Syrian Arab Republic at the risk of prolonged fragmentation. He also sounded the alarm over the growing instability and violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, particularly due to the potential escalation linked to regional developments, including in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory following the 7 October crisis in Gaza.⁷¹⁷ At the end of the year, the Special Envoy regretted the lack of progress in resuming the Constitutional Committee's work due to disagreements on the venue for its meeting and called for the immediate reconvening of the Committee in Geneva to advance the implementation of resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). Highlighting the role of Syrian civil society and the Syrian Women’s Advisory Board in the political process, the Special Envoy stressed the need for a comprehensive approach in 2024 and called for renewed momentum in seeking a political path forward.⁷¹⁸

In relation to the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, Council members also heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA) and his deputies, providing regular updates on the humanitarian conditions and the implementation of relevant resolutions on the authorization of cross-border humanitarian operations.⁷¹⁹ In February 2023, in the wake of a 7.8 magnitude earthquake which

⁷¹⁴ For more information on the format of meetings in relation to this item, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2029*, part II, sect. I and *Supplements 2020, 2021 and 2022*, part II.

⁷¹⁵ See [S/PV.9248](#), [S/PV.9313](#), [S/PV.9333](#), [S/PV.9363](#), [S/PV.9426](#) and [S/PV.9517](#).

⁷¹⁶ See [S/PV.9248](#), [S/PV.9291](#), [S/PV.9333](#), [S/PV.9363](#), [S/PV.9383](#), [S/PV.9426](#), [S/PV.9459](#), and [S/PV.9517](#).

⁷¹⁷ See [S/PV.9459](#).

⁷¹⁸ See [S/PV.9517](#).

⁷¹⁹ See [S/PV.9559](#), [S/PV.9503](#), [S/PV.9618](#) and [S/PV.9640](#).

had hit Syria and Türkiye, the Council convened for a closed meeting to hear a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General who provided an update on the humanitarian consequences of the earthquake.⁷²⁰ The briefers also reported about the humanitarian situation across the country, particularly Idlib in northwestern Syria and the Rukban and Al-Hol refugee camps. Informing the Council about the status of the cross-border and crossline humanitarian deliveries in northwestern Syria, the briefers highlighted that cross-border assistance remained the central part of the humanitarian response. Further, the economic crisis affecting access to basic services such as water, sanitation, health and education and the need for funding for early recovery and resilience programs continued to be the focus of regular briefings. The Council also heard briefings by four civil society representatives who discussed the repercussions of the recent natural disasters, the challenges faced by displaced Syrians, the legal and cultural barriers for women, including the need for political transition with women's participation, and the deteriorating economic conditions alongside humanitarian funding cuts.⁷²¹

In July 2023, against the backdrop of the expiration of the authorization for the cross-border operations mechanism on 10 July in accordance with resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#), the Council held a meeting on 11 July to consider two competing draft resolutions submitted by Brazil and Switzerland on the one hand, and by the Russian Federation, on the other.⁷²² At the meeting, the Council failed to adopt both draft resolutions, with the draft resolution submitted by Brazil and Switzerland failing to be adopted due to the negative vote of a permanent member while the draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation failing to obtain the required number of votes. Ahead of the vote, the representative of Brazil, speaking also on behalf of Switzerland as co-penholders, emphasized that their draft resolution was the product of intensive negotiations aiming to reconcile the diverse perspectives within the Council and its primary objective was to ensure the continuity of the cross-border mechanism. Speaking on behalf of the 10 elected members, the representative of Japan stated that while they supported a 12-month renewal to

⁷²⁰ See [S/PV.9259](#) and [S/2023/763](#).

⁷²¹ The Response Director at Save the Children provided a briefing to the Council on 28 February 2023 ([S/PV.9272](#)). The Middle East Program Director of the Norwegian Refugee Council provided a briefing to the Council on 30 May 2023 ([S/PV.9333](#)). The Deputy Director of Women Now for Development provided a briefing to the Council on 23 August 2023 ([S/PV.9403](#)). The Middle East and North Africa Regional Vice-President at the International Rescue Committee provided a briefing to the Council on 27 September 2023 ([S/PV.9426](#)).

⁷²² See [S/PV.9371](#). For the draft resolutions, see [S/2023/506](#) and [S/2023/507](#).

provide more predictability for humanitarian planning, they would vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the co-penholders, recognizing the urgency of fulfilling the dire needs of the Syrian people.

After the Council failed to adopt both draft resolutions, several speakers expressed concern over the use of the veto which compromised the delivery of aid to Syrians in need.⁷²³ Highlighting the critical nature of the cross-border mechanism for humanitarian aid delivery, some Council members lamented the Council's failure to heed the calls of the Secretary-General and the humanitarian community for a 12-month renewal to enhance operational certainty, and advocated for a continued dialogue within the Council to renew the mechanism.⁷²⁴ The representative of the Russian Federation opined that Western countries disregarded the interests of the Syrian people, provoking the use of the veto. He emphasized the importance of sovereignty and the consent of the Syrian government in humanitarian aid delivery. The representative of China reiterated its stance that humanitarian aid to Syria should respect the sovereignty and ownership of the Syrian government, while defending the need to transition from cross-border to crossline assistance, ultimately phasing out the cross-border mechanism.

With respect to the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Council heard regular briefings by the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and her Deputies on the progress in the implementation of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) on the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons program. With the exception of April, June, October, and November, the Council received monthly briefings from the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs or her Deputy, signalling a decreasing number of briefings heard by the Council on the file in recent years.⁷²⁵ In their briefings, the High Representative and her Deputy reported on the activities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), including the efforts of the Declaration Assessment Team, the Fact-Finding Mission and the Investigation and Identification Team (IIT). The briefers emphasized the critical need to address the unresolved issues in the initial and subsequent chemical weapons declarations by the Syrian Arab Republic and the continued stalling of the process.⁷²⁶ During the last briefing to the Council for the year, the

⁷²³ See [S/PV.9371](#) (Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Albania and France).

⁷²⁴ *Ibid.*, (United Kingdom, United States, Switzerland and France).

⁷²⁵ For the practice in 2022, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2022*, part I, sect. 20.

⁷²⁶ See [S/PV.9235](#), [S/PV.9255](#), [S/PV.9275](#), [S/PV.9317](#), [S/PV.9372](#), [S/PV.9393](#), [S/PV.9411](#) and [S/PV.9519](#).

Deputy to the High Representative reported that the twenty-fifth round of consultations between the Declaration Assessment Team and the Syrian National Authority, after over two and a half years, was finally completed. In that connection, she urged the Syrian Arab Republic to continue its cooperation with the OPCW Technical Secretariat and to respond to all requests, including the complete declaration of activities at the Scientific Studies and Research Centre.⁷²⁷

The Council also heard briefings on the chemical weapons dossier from the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, from the Coordinator of the Investigation and Identification Team (IIT) and from a civil society representative. On 7 February, the Director-General of the OPCW and the Coordinator of the IIT briefed on the third report of the Team concerning the Douma chemical attack on 7 April 2018.⁷²⁸ At the outset of the meeting, after the briefers were invited under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the representative of the Russian Federation raised a point of order and stated his delegation's categorical disagreement about the presence of the Coordinator of the IIT given that the legitimacy of the body had not been recognized by a number of Council members. The representative of France, however, noted that there was clear interest in the Council in hearing from the Coordinator and called on Council members to accept his participation. In their briefings, the speakers clarified the role of the Team in establishing facts without assigning individual criminal responsibility, and detailed the conclusion that the Syrian Arab Air Force was found responsible for the chemical attack, based on comprehensive evidence. The Director-General and the Coordinator further emphasized the rigorous standards and methodologies employed in the investigation, stressing the importance of accountability for the use of chemical weapons and urging the international community to take further steps towards this end.

In connection with the conflict in Yemen, the Council continued to focus on three distinct areas namely, the effects of the nation-wide ceasefire, which had officially expired in October 2022, and progress on the political track; the humanitarian situation in the country; and the sanctions measures in place against designated individuals and entities endangering the peace, security and stability in Yemen.

⁷²⁷ See [S/PV.9519](#).

⁷²⁸ See [S/PV.9255](#).

Regarding the political process in Yemen, the Council heard regular briefings by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen.⁷²⁹ The briefings focused on updating the Council on the extensions of the truce, as well as the status of the Hudaydah Agreement towards an inclusive political settlement and the implementation of the Riyadh Agreement, including the outcomes of consultations between the parties. Throughout the year, the Special Envoy made clear that a ceasefire and a sustainable political settlement could be achieved only through a more comprehensive approach, rooted in Yemeni-owned and inclusive efforts. He further called on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and refrain from provocative actions and escalatory rhetoric. In January, the Special Envoy noted that there had been no major escalation of fighting, but they continued to see some limited military activity along front lines.⁷³⁰ In his briefing in March, the Special Envoy highlighted that the overall military situation in the country remained relatively stable, as elements of the truce continued to be implemented.⁷³¹ While commercial flights continued to operate between Sana'a International Airport and Amman, fuel ships, along with other commodities, kept entering the ports of Al-Hudaydah, the economic situation continued to be dire. In his statement in May, the Special Envoy noted that the truce continued to deliver after seven months since its official expiration.⁷³² Nonetheless, the Yemeni Government still could not export oil, straining the Government's capacity to meet its obligations to the Yemeni people. During his last briefing of the year, in August, the Special Envoy informed about the recent release of five United Nations workers who had been kidnapped in Abyan governorate in February 2022 and encouraged all parties to achieve the unconditional release of detainees.⁷³³

Regarding the humanitarian situation, the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA) and his deputies with a focus on the overall devastating consequences of the conflict for civilians and civilian infrastructure, food insecurity and the weakened economy.⁷³⁴ They stressed that humanitarian workers continued to face chronic access impediments, primarily in areas

⁷²⁹ See [S/PV.9244](#), [S/PV.9282](#), [S/PV.9304](#), [S/PV.9323](#), [S/PV.9370](#) and [S/PV.9396](#).

⁷³⁰ See [S/PV.9244](#).

⁷³¹ See [S/PV.9282](#).

⁷³² See [S/PV.9323](#).

⁷³³ See [S/PV.9396](#).

⁷³⁴ See [S/PV.9244](#), [S/PV.9282](#), [S/PV.9304](#), [S/PV.9323](#), [S/PV.9370](#) and [S/PV.9396](#).

controlled by the Houthi de facto authorities. While agencies were now increasingly present in places that had been previously extremely hard to reach due to fighting, Yemeni women aid workers were, in Houthi-controlled areas, still unable to travel without male guardians.⁷³⁵ With regards to the state of the economy, briefers pointed out serious challenges, particularly concerning the efforts to pay salaries and restoring basic services.⁷³⁶ Furthermore, ensuring a resumption of oil exports from Government-held areas was also critical, including for strengthening foreign-currency reserves. Throughout the year, the briefers called on the parties to facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief efforts, as well as for increased funding for the humanitarian response plan. In addition to the briefers from OCHA, the Council heard a briefing by the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Yemen concerning the progress report on the United Nations operation to prevent a catastrophic oil spill from the decaying *FSO SAFER* tanker.⁷³⁷ The Council also heard briefings by two civil society representatives who spoke on various aspects of the peace talks and the humanitarian situation, with a focus on issues such as ecological justice and climate adaptation, the situation on prisoners, detainees, abductees and forcibly displaced persons and the rollback of women's freedoms.⁷³⁸

In 2023, the Council also heard two briefings by the representative of Albania, speaking as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) concerning Yemen, in connection with the activities of the Committee and the Panel of Experts during the reporting period.⁷³⁹

Regarding the sanctions measures imposed in connection with the conflict in Yemen, on 14 November 2023, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2707 \(2023\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter.⁷⁴⁰ In the resolution, Council members renewed the sanctions regime until 15 November 2024, and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for 13 months, until 15

⁷³⁵ See [S/PV.9282](#) and [S/PV.9304](#).

⁷³⁶ See [S/PV.9244](#), [S/PV.9282](#), [S/PV.9304](#), [S/PV.9323](#), [S/PV.9370](#) and [S/PV.9396](#).

⁷³⁷ See [S/PV.9370](#).

⁷³⁸ The co-Executive Director for Knowledge Production at the Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies provided a briefing to the Council on 17 May 2023 ([S/PV.9323](#)). The Founder and President of the Abductees' Mothers Association provided a briefing to the Council on 16 August 2023 ([S/PV.9396](#)).

⁷³⁹ See [S/PV.9282](#) and [S/PV.9468](#). For further information on the Committee and the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.1, and for further information on the sanctions in Yemen, see part VII, sect. III.

⁷⁴⁰ See [S/PV.9473](#).

December 2024.⁷⁴¹ Speaking after the adoption, the representative of the Russian Federation, while welcoming the decision for a 12-month technical rollover, stated that his delegation could not continue to turn a blind eye to the fact that the Council's set of sanctions regarding Yemen increasingly contradicted the development of positive political processes.⁷⁴² Therefore, it was time for the Council to think seriously about updating the legal framework for a Yemeni settlement, to avoid losing the fruits of that lengthy work.

In connection with Lebanon, the Council adopted, by majority of votes, resolution [2695 \(2023\)](#), extending the mandate of UNIFIL for one year until 31 August 2024.⁷⁴³ In their explanations of votes, several Council Members expressed their support for the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, emphasizing the critical role it played in maintaining peace and stability in the region.⁷⁴⁴ Council members also highlighted the importance of UNIFIL's freedom of movement and its coordination with the Lebanese government and military to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel on the ground.⁷⁴⁵ Abstaining from the vote, the representatives of the Russian Federation and China expressed concern regarding amendments that, according to the representative of the Russian Federation, compromised a previously achieved fragile consensus among the Council members. The representative of China noted that the resolution failed to fully address the concerns of the Lebanese State and all Council Members. While expressing continued support for UNIFIL's stabilizing activities along the Blue Line, the representatives called for enhanced coordination between UNIFIL, the Lebanese government and its military.

For the purposes of facilitating the coverage of this item, information on meetings is set out below under four separate tables, namely: (a) Syrian Arab Republic, (b) Yemen, (c) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and (d) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Table 1
Meetings: The situation in the Middle East – Syrian Arab Republic, 2023

⁷⁴¹ Resolution [2707 \(2023\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁷⁴² See [S/PV.9473](#).

⁷⁴³ Resolution [2695 \(2023\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the mandate of UNIFIL, see part X, sect. I.

⁷⁴⁴ See [S/PV.9409](#) (United Kingdom, Brazil, Japan, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United States).

⁷⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, (United Kingdom, Japan, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United States).

<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.9235 5 January	Letter dated 29 December 2022 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/1016)		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Director and Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	
S/PV.9237 9 January		Draft resolution submitted by Brazil and Switzerland (S/2023/18)	Syrian Arab Republic		10 Council members ^b	Resolution 2672 (2023) 15-0-0
S/PV.9248 25 January			Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, Deputy Director of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^c all invitees	
S/PV.9255 7 February	Letter dated 27 January 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/69)		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Coordinator of the OPCW Investigation and Identification Team	13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^d	
S/PV.9259 13 February (closed)			Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9272 28 February	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) , 2165 (2014) , 2191 (2014) , 2258		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Response Director of Save the Children	13 Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	

<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>
	(2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020), 2585 (2021), 2642 (2022) and 2672 (2023) (S/2023/127)					
S/PV.9275 6 March	Letter dated 28 February 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/158)	Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	11 Council members, ^g all invitees	
S/PV.9291 23 March		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Acting Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	
S/PV.9313 27 April		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director of Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^j all invitees	
S/PV.9317 8 May	Letter dated 26 April 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/297)	Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	

<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.9333 30 May			Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Deputy Director of the Office for the Coordination on Humanitarian Affairs, Middle East Regional Program Director of the Norwegian Refugee Council	13 Council members, ^k all invitees ^l	
S/PV.9363 29 June	Report of the Secretary-General on the Humanitarian needs in the Syrian Arab Republic (S/2023/419) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020), 2585 (2021), 2642 (2022) and 2672 (2023) (S/2023/464)	Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, and Türkiye	Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^g all invitees ^m		
S/PV.9371 11 July		Draft resolution submitted by Brazil and Switzerland (S/2023/506) Draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation (S/2023/507)	Syrian Arab Republic		10 Council members ⁿ	Draft resolution (S/2023/506) not adopted 13-1-1 ^o Draft resolution (S/2023/507) not adopted 2-3-10 ^p

<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.9372 11 July	Letter dated 27 June 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/484)		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	13 Council members, ^g all invitees	
S/PV.9379 17 July (closed)			Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9383 24 July			Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director for Coordination of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^g all invitees ^q	
S/PV.9393 8 August	Letter dated 6 July 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/508) Letter dated 27 July 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/558)		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Project Manager of IMPACT — Civil Society Research and Development	11 Council members, ^r all invitees ^s	
S/PV.9401 21 August (closed)			Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9403 23 August			Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Deputy Director of Women Now for Development	13 Council members, ^j all invitees ^t	
S/PV.9411 7 September	Letter dated 28 August 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	11 Council members, ^t all invitees	

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	President of the Security Council (S/2023/637)					
S/PV.9426 27 September	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020), 2585 (2021), 2642 (2022), and 2672 (2023) (S/2023/621)	Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director for Operations and Advocacy at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Middle East and North Africa Regional Vice-President at the International Rescue Committee	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	
S/PV.9459 30 October		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director of Operations and Advocacy at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^u all invitees ^v	
S/PV.9487 28 November		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director of Operations and Advocacy at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^h all invitees ^m	
S/PV.9517 21 December		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye		Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director of the Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization Division of the	13 Council members, ^u all invitees ^l	

<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.9519 22 December	Letter dated 27 November 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/920)		Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Director and Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	
	Letter dated 27 October 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/926)					

^a Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Brazil (also on behalf of Switzerland, its co-penholder on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic), China, Ecuador (on behalf of the 10 elected members of the Security Council), France, Japan, Russian Federation, Switzerland (also on behalf of Brazil as co-penholder), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^c Albania, Brazil (also on behalf of Switzerland as co-penholder), China, Ecuador, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^d The Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Coordinator of the OPCW Investigation and Identification Team participated by videoconference.

^e Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland (also on behalf of Brazil, as co-penholder), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^f The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Response Director for Save the Children participated by videoconference.

^g Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Japan, Malta, Mozambique (also on behalf of Ghana and Gabon), Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^h Albania, Brazil (also on behalf of Switzerland, as co-penholder), China, Ecuador, France, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

ⁱ The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the Acting Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs participated by videoconference.

^j Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^k Albania, Brazil (also on behalf of Switzerland, as co-penholder), China, Ecuador, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^l The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria participated by videoconference.

^m The Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria participated by videoconference.

ⁿ Albania, Brazil (also on behalf of Switzerland, as co-penholder), China, France, Japan (on behalf of the 10 elected members of the Security Council), Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Russian Federation, Switzerland (also on behalf of Brazil, as co-penholder), United Kingdom and United States.

^o *For:* Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* Russian Federation; *abstaining:* China.

^p For: China, Russian Federation; *against*: France, United Kingdom, United States; *abstaining*: Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates.

^q The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the Director for Coordination of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs participated by videoconference.

^r Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), France, Japan, Malta, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^s The Project Manager for IMPACT — Civil Society Research and Development participated by videoconference.

^t Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^u Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland (also on behalf of Brazil as co-penholder), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^v The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the Director of Operations and Advocacy of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs participated by videoconference.

Table 2
Meetings: The situation in the Middle East – Yemen, 2023

<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.9244 16 January			Saudi Arabia, Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.9261 15 February		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2023/102)				Resolution 2675 (2023) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.9282 15 March	Letter dated 21 February 2023 from the Panel of Experts on Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/130)		Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	13 Council members ^b , all invitees	
S/PV.9304 17 April			Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Deputy Director for Operations and Advocacy Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^c all invitees	

<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.9323 17 May			Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director of Operations and Advocacy of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, co-Executive Director for Knowledge Production of the Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies	13 Council members, ^c all invitees	
S/PV.9369 10 July	Letter dated 12 June 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/432)	Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2023/505)				Resolution 2691 (2023) 15-0-0
S/PV.9370 10 July			Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations Resident Coordinator for Yemen	13 Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	
S/PV.9396 16 August			Saudi Arabia, Yemen	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Director of Operations and Advocacy of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Founder and President of the Abductees' Mothers Association	13 Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	
S/PV.9468 8 November					Albania ^g	
S/PV.9473 14 November		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2023/850)			Russian Federation and United Kingdom	Resolution 2707 (2023) 15-0-0

^a The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator participated by videoconference.

^b Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. The representative of Albania spoke twice, once in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) and once in his national capacity.

^c Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^d The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Resident Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator participated by videoconference.

^e Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^f The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the Founder and President of the Abductees' Mothers Association participated by videoconference.

^g The representative of Albania spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#).

Table 3
Meetings: The situation in the Middle East – United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, 2023

<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.9362 29 June	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2023/400)	Draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation and the United States (S/2023/478)				Resolution 2689 (2023) 15-0-0
S/PV.9516 21 December	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2023/935)	Draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation and the United States (S/2023/1001)				Resolution 2718 (2023) 15-0-0

Table 4
Meetings: The situation in the Middle East – United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, 2023

<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.9409 31 August	Letter dated 3 August 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/587)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2023/641)	Lebanon		9 Council members ^a , invitee	Resolution 2695 (2023) 13-0-2 ^b

^a Albania, Brazil, China, Ghana, Japan, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^b *For*: Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: China, Russian Federation.