

21. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

During the period under review, the Security Council held 13 meetings in connection with the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. No decisions were adopted by the Council during the period under review. In 2022, during the meetings under this item, the Council continued the practice of holding monthly briefings and quarterly open debates to consider this item.⁸⁴² In addition to the regular meetings under this item, the Council held an unscheduled meeting on 8 August 2022 further to the ceasefire agreed to between Israel and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad on 7 August.⁸⁴³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. In addition to the meetings, Council members held informal consultations of the whole.⁸⁴⁴ No videoconferences were held by the Council during the period under review. Under this item, the Council also considered developments in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and the overall situation in the Middle East region.⁸⁴⁵

During the period under review, Council members heard regular briefings by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and once by the Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian territory.⁸⁴⁶ In addition to the Special Coordinator, the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) delivered a briefing once.⁸⁴⁷ Council members also heard briefings by five civil society representatives, namely the Palestine Director of EcoPeace Middle East,⁸⁴⁸ the co-founder and

⁸⁴² For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁸⁴³ See [S/PV.9107](#).

⁸⁴⁴ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 2.A.

⁸⁴⁵ See also part I, section 20.

⁸⁴⁶ See [S/PV.9099](#).

⁸⁴⁷ See [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁴⁸ See [S/PV.8950](#).

Israel Director of EcoPeace Middle East,⁸⁴⁹ the Executive Director of Musalaha,⁸⁵⁰ the Spokesperson of the Parents Circle,⁸⁵¹ and the President of the U.S./Middle East Project.⁸⁵²

In his monthly briefings, in February, May, August and November, the Special Coordinator focused on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the situation in Gaza, the situation in the West Bank, specifically the violence by the Israeli security forces, the attacks by Israeli settlers and other civilians against Palestinians and by Palestinians against Israeli civilians as well as the settlement expansion and the demolition, seizure or forced eviction of Palestinian-owned structures. The Special Coordinator also updated Council members on the engagement between Israeli and Palestinian officials as well as the fiscal and financial situation of the Palestinian Authority.⁸⁵³ In addition, he raised concerns over the funding for UNRWA reiterating the Secretary-General's call to provide UNRWA with predictable, sustainable, and sufficient funding to provide essential assistance to Palestinian refugees in the region.⁸⁵⁴ Beyond the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Special Coordinator also addressed other topics in the region, including developments in the occupied Golan and Lebanon.⁸⁵⁵

At the meeting in May, the Special Coordinator also focused on the killing of the Palestinian-American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh.⁸⁵⁶ In his remarks, he stressed the Secretary-General's condemnation of all attacks on journalists and called on the relevant authorities to carry out an independent and transparent investigation. In August, in addition to the regular meeting on 25 August, the Council held an emergency, previously unscheduled, meeting on 8 August 2022, during which it heard a briefing by the Special Coordinator on the escalation of violence in the Gaza Strip between 5 and 7 August 2022.⁸⁵⁷ At that meeting, the Special Coordinator reported on the hundreds of air strikes carried out by the Israeli Defense Forces against targets in Gaza, including against a senior commander of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad,

⁸⁴⁹ See [S/PV.8950](#).

⁸⁵⁰ See [S/PV.9046](#).

⁸⁵¹ See [S/PV.9046](#).

⁸⁵² See [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁵³ See [S/PV.8973](#) and [S/PV.9046](#).

⁸⁵⁴ See [S/PV.8973](#).

⁸⁵⁵ See [S/PV.8973](#), [S/PV/9046](#), and [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁵⁶ See [S/PV/9046](#).

⁸⁵⁷ See [S/PV.9107](#).

who was killed in the attack. He also reported on the launching by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and other militant factions of thousands of rockets and mortars into Israel. He informed that the escalation of violence from 5 to 7 August, had resulted in 46 Palestinians killed and 360 injured, and hundreds of residential housing units damaged or destroyed, along with other civilian infrastructures as well as 70 Israelis injured, with damage to residential and other civilian structures. He welcomed the ceasefire but cautioned that it was fragile and that any resumption of hostilities would have devastating consequences for both sides. At the regular monthly meeting less than three weeks later, on 25 August, the Special Coordinator added that the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza had been partly mitigated by the ceasefire along with the economic relief delivered to the people of Gaza, reinstating a “fragile calm” in the region.⁸⁵⁸ He reminded Council members that the humanitarian response across the occupied Palestinian territory continued to face chronic funding gaps and that maintenance of the status quo via short-term fixes was not a viable substitute for real political progress. Following the Special Coordinator, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA reported that more than 80 per cent of Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Syria and Gaza lived below the poverty line and alerted the Council about the decrease in funding allocated to UNRWA. He maintained that adequate funding was crucial for the agency to provide much-needed relief to Palestinian refugees and to protect their right to a dignified life. The President of the U.S/Middle East Project subsequently addressed the Council proposing to rethink and reappraise some assumptions and beliefs that might inadvertently contribute to the intractability of the conflict. He cautioned that in the absence of unprecedentedly far-reaching action to make good on partition as the political paradigm established 75 years before, Council members will be coming to debate the challenge of achieving equality under a reality of non-partition. At the 28 November meeting, the Special Coordinator affirmed that freezing the conflict or managing it permanently were not viable options. He cautioned that as the violence mounted, settlement expansion and restrictions continued to squeeze the economic and physical space for developing a viable Palestinian State. He said that political leadership was required to reset a trajectory towards a two-State solution, which still garnered support among Israelis and Palestinians.⁸⁵⁹

⁸⁵⁸ See [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁵⁹ See [S/PV.9203](#).

During the monthly meetings that took place in February, May, August and November, in addition to reiterating the calls for dialogue and the support for a two-State solution, Council members expressed concern at the disproportionate use of force against civilians by the Israeli authorities.⁸⁶⁰ In this regard, some Council members requested investigations into those incidents.⁸⁶¹ At the meeting in May, a number of Council members also condemned the killing of the Palestinian-American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh,⁸⁶² and expressed concern at the excessive and disproportionate use of force at her funeral by the Israeli police.⁸⁶³ Some Council members made reference to the press statement issued by the Council on 16 May 2022, condemning the killing of the journalist.⁸⁶⁴ In addition, most Council members called for an immediate, thorough, transparent and impartial investigation into the killing, expecting full accountability for those found responsible.⁸⁶⁵ Some Council members also made reference to resolutions [2222 \(2015\)](#) and [1738 \(2006\)](#) relating to the protection of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.⁸⁶⁶ At the emergency meeting in August, most Council members welcomed the ceasefire reached between the parties, calling on them to fully respect the agreement and to exercise restraint, as well as emphasizing efforts to prevent further escalation.⁸⁶⁷

On a quarterly basis, the monthly briefings in March, June, September and December were used to report on the implementation of resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#). Consistent with prior practice, in 2022, the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) were submitted in writing twice in the year, the twenty first report in June and the twenty second report in December.⁸⁶⁸ During the briefings, the Special Coordinator continued to report on the limited progress on the implementation of the main provisions of the resolution, namely,

⁸⁶⁰ See [S/PV.8973](#), France, Ireland, Gabon and Russian Federation; [S/PV/9046](#), Russian Federation, Ireland, United Kingdom and Brazil, [S/PV.9116](#), Mexico, Ireland and China; and [S/PV.9203](#), China, Russian Federation and Ireland.

⁸⁶¹ See [S/PV.8973](#), France, Ireland and United Kingdom; [S/PV/9046](#), United Kingdom, Ireland and China; and [S/PV.9203](#), United Kingdom, China and Albania.

⁸⁶² [S/PV/9046](#), United States, Ireland, Norway and Mexico.

⁸⁶³ *Ibid.*, Ireland, United Kingdom, France, Gabon, Mexico, Ghana and Brazil.

⁸⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, China, Kenya and United Arab Emirates. See also [SC/14891](#).

⁸⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, United States, China, Russian Federation, Ireland, Norway, Kenya, United Kingdom, Albania, France, United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Mexico and Brazil.

⁸⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Ireland, Mexico and Brazil.

⁸⁶⁷ See [S/PV.9107](#).

⁸⁶⁸ See [S/2022/504](#) and [S/2022/945](#).

those relating to: Israel's settlement activities; the violence against civilians, including acts of terror, incitement, provocation and inflammatory rhetoric; steps and efforts to advance the peace process; and actions by all States to distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967. At these meetings, the Special Coordinator expressed continued concern about the deterioration of the security situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, the continued loss of life and injuries as well as the settler-related violence and the continued settlement advancement by Israel in the West Bank, including in and around East Jerusalem.⁸⁶⁹ He reaffirmed that settlement expansion continued to fuel violence in the occupied Palestinian territory, further entrenching the occupation and undermining the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independent statehood, as well as eroding the possibility of establishing a continuous and viable Palestinian state.⁸⁷⁰

In addition, at the meeting held in March, the Special Coordinator asserted that the possible excessive use of force by Israeli security forces, particularly the use of live ammunition, continued to raise serious concerns and resulted in the continued injury and killing of children.⁸⁷¹ In this regard, he urged Israeli authorities to conduct effective and transparent investigations into those killings and injuries and added that the absence of a meaningful peace process to end the Israeli occupation was fueling a dangerous deterioration that was destabilizing the situation across the occupied Palestinian territory. At the same meeting, most Council members urged Israel to uphold its responsibilities in accordance with international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions. In their remarks, a majority of Council members underlined the importance of implementing resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) and expressed their support for the two-State solution, with the state of Palestine living side by side with Israel, in peace and security, based on the 1967 borders and with Jerusalem as the capital of both states.⁸⁷²

During the meeting that took place in June, the Special Coordinator maintained that the Israeli settlement expansion in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem remained deeply troubling as settlements constituted a flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions

⁸⁶⁹ See [S/PV.9000](#), [S/PV.9077](#), [S/PV.9139](#) and [S/PV.9224](#).

⁸⁷⁰ See [S/PV.9000](#), [S/PV.9139](#) and [S/PV.9224](#).

⁸⁷¹ See [S/PV.9000](#).

⁸⁷² *Ibid.*, Ireland, France, India, Mexico, Kenya, Ghana, Albania, China and the United Arab Emirates.

and international law.⁸⁷³ Appalled by the killing of the journalist Shireen Abu Akleh and disturbed by the behaviour of some members of the Israeli security services in the context of her funeral, the Special Coordinator pointed to the Secretary-General's call for an independent and transparent investigation into her killing and the need to ensure that those responsible were held accountable. During the discussion that ensued, several Council members called for an effective investigation into the killing.⁸⁷⁴ Most Council members criticized the continued violations and limited progress on the implementation of the resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) while urging for further compliance. In that connection, some members also recalled that the Council had to do more to address the issue and that the Council had an obligation to ensure the implementation of the resolution.⁸⁷⁵ At the same meeting, the full lifting of the blockade of Gaza was further urged, with explicit mention to resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#), so that humanitarian aid could be distributed.⁸⁷⁶

During the meeting held in September, the Special Coordinator reiterated that settlement expansion in the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as violence against civilians, had escalated, effectively violating paragraph 2 of resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) calling for the immediate cessation of all Israeli settlement activity.⁸⁷⁷ In that regard, he expressed concern at the advancement of construction plans for housing units in East Jerusalem and the emergence of new illegal outposts across the West Bank, as well as at the high rate of demolitions, evictions, and seizures of Palestinian-owned structures. He also expressed concern at the civilian deaths and injuries, including of children, caused by the latest escalation in Gaza, the deteriorating security situation in the occupied West Bank and the high levels of settler-related violence against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank. This notwithstanding, the Special Coordinator commended the statements made by Prime Minister Yair Lapid and President Mahmoud Abbas during the high-level week of the General Assembly's seventy-seventh session in which they reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful resolution. Regarding the lack of progress toward the implementation of resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), he maintained that negotiations could no longer be put off indefinitely and meaningful initiatives were needed to turn the trajectory around under the

⁸⁷³ See [S/PV.9077](#).

⁸⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, France, China, Ireland, Mexico and Albania.

⁸⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, Ireland and Kenya.

⁸⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, Gabon, Ireland and Kenya.

⁸⁷⁷ See [S/PV.9139](#).

collective objective of ending the occupation and realizing the two-state solution. Following the Special Coordinator, speakers reiterated their support for a two-State solution, encouraging meaningful peace negotiations between the two parties and urging the Security Council to fulfill its responsibility by ensuring compliance. Some Council members underscored the importance of mitigating the impact of the conflict not only on civilian lives, but also on the economy.⁸⁷⁸

During the period under review, the Council fully resumed its practice of holding quarterly open debates in the Security Council Chamber.⁸⁷⁹ All open debates held in 2022 involved the participation of large numbers of Member States, effectively restoring the practice existing prior to the COVID-19 outbreak.⁸⁸⁰ In his briefings during the quarterly open debates, in January, April, July and October, the Special Coordinator updated the Council on the latest developments of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the fiscal situation of the Palestinian Authority, the settlement expansion by Israeli security forces, demolitions and seizures of Palestinian-owned structures as well as the overall situation in Gaza. During these briefings, he also addressed developments in the region, including Lebanon and Syria. At the open debate that took place in January, the Special Coordinator cautioned that without a realistic prospect of an end to the occupation and the realization of a two-State solution based on United Nations resolutions, international law and previous agreements, it was only a matter of time before facing an irreversible, dangerous collapse and widespread instability.⁸⁸¹ In April, the Special Coordinator informed that, following the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, rising prices and market disruptions threatened food-security levels of vulnerable families in the occupied Palestinian territory.⁸⁸² In July, instead of the Special Coordinator, the Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process delivered a briefing. She reaffirmed that while the specific developments of the conflict fluctuated, the structural reality had not changed as her office continued to witness concerning levels of violence against civilians, which exacerbated

⁸⁷⁸ Ibid., Ireland, Russian Federation, Kenya, Brazil and United Kingdom.

⁸⁷⁹ In light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the official record of the January open debate ([S/PV.8950](#) and [S/PV.8950 \(Resumption 1\)](#)) was supplemented by a compilation of annexes ([S/2022/39](#)) containing the statements submitted by interested non-members of the Council. For further details on the working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II as well as *Repertoire, Supplements 2020-2021*, part II).

⁸⁸⁰ For further information on the practice of open debates under this item, see *Repertoire, Supplements 2004-2007*.

⁸⁸¹ See [S/PV.8950](#).

⁸⁸² See [S/PV.9021](#). For further details on items relating to Ukraine, see part I, sect. 19.

mistrust and undermined a peaceful resolution of the conflict. She added that despite the worrisome backdrop, the visit by President Biden of the United States to the region had signaled renewed consensus for a two-State solution based on the 1967 lines and informed that, on 30 June, the Israeli Knesset had voted to dissolve itself and called for new parliamentary elections, scheduled for 1 November.⁸⁸³ In October, the Special Coordinator informed that 2022 was on course to be the deadliest year for Palestinians in the West Bank since 2005.⁸⁸⁴ He encouraged action from both parties toward peaceful resolution with the support of the international community and stressed the importance of empowering the Palestinian Authority to build toward a return to a political process. He also reported on the signing on 13 October of the Algiers declaration by 14 Palestinian factions, including Fatah and Hamas. In the declaration, the factions agreed, *inter alia*, to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to hold elections for the presidency of the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian Legislative Council and the Palestinian National Council. Finally, in December, the Special Coordinator expressed deep concern over the high levels of violence as well as at the Israeli settlement expansion in the occupied West Bank.⁸⁸⁵ While during the reporting period there were no advancements of housing units in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, he said that the total number of settlement housing units advanced in 2022 remained high. Expressing concern about the fragility of the political and security dynamics, he noted that the increase in violence and absence of political horizon had empowered extremists. Concerning Gaza, he emphasized the need for political solutions calling for a return of the legitimate Palestinian Government to the Strip, a full lifting of Israeli closures, in line with resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#), and an end to the militant build-up.

In addition to the briefings by the Special Coordinator, in January, the Palestine and Israel Directors of EcoPeace Middle East reported on the Green Blue deal for the Middle East as a practical and attainable path towards achieving climate security and water diplomacy as an integral part of the Middle East peace process, in order to advance the two-State solution within the 1967 borders.⁸⁸⁶ The Israel Director of EcoPeace Middle East called further on the Council to

⁸⁸³ See [S/PV.9099](#).

⁸⁸⁴ See [S/PV.9174](#).

⁸⁸⁵ See [S/PV.9224](#).

⁸⁸⁶ See [S/PV.8950](#).

recognize globally that climate change was a threat to peace, within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.⁸⁸⁷

At the quarterly open debates that took place in January, April, July, and October, Council members and invitees under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure expressed concern at the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Gaza, the advancement of the settlement activities in the West Bank as well as the security situation in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory. Council members expressed concern about the continued tensions and violence between the two sides and called on both parties to protect civilians, including children. In their remarks, several members of the Council emphasized the need to an end to the settlement expansion, urging Israel to stop the building of new settlements and the demolition of Palestinian-owned structures.⁸⁸⁸

Most Council members also expressed support for the peace process, including through the Middle East quartet. In this regard, the mediation efforts of Egypt, Jordan and Qatar to de-escalate the situation in the region were recognized by a number of Council members in the discussions during open debates.⁸⁸⁹ In April, the representative of the United Arab Emirates urged for more decisions to be taken to create a stable and sustainable situation that would allow for Palestinians and Israelis to sit together at the negotiating table and revive the Middle East peace process.⁸⁹⁰ At that same meeting, the representative of China called on the international community to make greater efforts based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and international consensus, such as the principle of land for peace, to advance the Middle East peace process. In October, Algeria's mediation efforts were also acknowledged and most Council members welcomed the internal reconciliation agreement reached by the Palestinian political factions in Algiers, pointing to intra-Palestinian reconciliation as essential to finding a durable solution to the conflict.⁸⁹¹ At open debates, Council members reiterated the calls also made during monthly meetings urging the international community to provide more assistance for

⁸⁸⁷ For further information on the practice of the Council on Article 39 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. I.

⁸⁸⁸ See [S/PV.8950](#), Norway, China and France; and [S/PV.9021](#), Russian Federation, Ireland, France, Mexico and China.

⁸⁸⁹ See [S/PV.8950](#), United Arab Emirates and China; [S/PV.9021](#), Mexico, Gabon and Albania; [S/PV.9099](#), Russian Federation; and [S/PV.9174](#), Ireland, United Arab Emirates and Kenya.

⁸⁹⁰ See [S/PV.9021](#).

⁸⁹¹ See [S/PV.9174](#), Ireland, Russian Federation, Albania, China, Norway, Kenya, Mexico, Brazil and Gabon.

Palestine, in particular through financial contributions to UNRWA. Regarding the tensions between the two sides during the holy month of Ramadan in April, most Council members raised concerns over the violent acts in and around the holy sites, notably the Al-Aqsa and Al-Ibrahimi Mosques and the Holy Esplanade and called on both parties to protect the historic and legal status quo.⁸⁹² This was reiterated again in October by some Council members.⁸⁹³

Meetings: The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

<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.8950 and S/PV.8950 (Resumption 1) 19 January 2022		Letter from the President of the Security Council dated 26 January 2022 (S/2022/39) ^a	18 Member States ^b	Seven invitees ^c	All Council members ^d , all invitees ^e	
S/PV.8973 23 February 2022			Israel	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9000 22 March 2022				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee	
S/PV.9021 and S/PV.9021 (Resumption 1) 25 April 2022			26 Member States ^f	Five invitees ^{g,h}	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9046 26 May 2022			Israel	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, Executive Director of Musala,	All Council members, all invitees	

⁸⁹² See [S/PV.9021](#).

⁸⁹³ See [S/PV.9174](#), Ireland, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Brazil and Gabon.

		Spokesperson of Parents Circle	
S/PV.9077 27 June 2022		Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee
S/PV.9099 and S/PV.9099 (Resumption 1) 26 July 2022	24 Member States ⁱ	Seven invitees ^j	All Council members, all invitees ^k
S/PV.9107 8 August 2022	Egypt, Israel, Jordan	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees
S/PV.9116 25 August 2022		Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Commissioner- General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, President of the U.S./Middle East Project	All Council members, all invitees
S/PV.9139 28 September 2022		Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee
S/PV.9174 and S/PV.9174 (Resumption 1) 28 October 2022	28 Member States ^l	Five invitees ^m	All Council members, all invitees ⁿ
S/PV.9203 28 November 2022		Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee
S/PV.9224 19 December 2022		Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee

^a The following delegations submitted written statements: Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Costa Rica, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Qatar and Republic of Korea.

^b Argentina, Bahrain, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic and Türkiye.

^c Special Coordinator of the Middle East Peace Process, Palestine Director of EcoPeace Middle East, Co-Founder and Israel Director of EcoPeace Middle East, Observer State of Palestine, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

^d Norway was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ghana was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration.

^e The Observer State of Palestine was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates; and the representative of Egypt spoke on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

^f Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye and Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of).

^g Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations and Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

^h The Special Coordinator participated in the meeting via videoconference.

ⁱ Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye and Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of).

^j Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian territory, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations.

^k The representative of Azerbaijan made a statement on behalf of the 120 States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAM).

^l Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^m Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

ⁿ The representative of Pakistan spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.