

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

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.9169 27 October	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2022/715)	Draft resolution submitted by Mexico, United Kingdom (S/2022/804)			Five Council members (Brazil, Kenya, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States)	Resolution 2655 (2022) 15-0-0

^a Colombia was represented by its Presidential Adviser for Stabilization and Consolidation.

^b Albania, Brazil, China, France, India, Ireland, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^c The United Kingdom (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict.

^d Colombia was represented by its President.

^e Colombia was represented by its Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Nasa Indigenous community leader and human rights defender participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^f Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. Gabon (President of the Council) and Norway were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

^g Colombia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The legal representative of the Community General Council of San Juan participated in the meeting by videoconference.

Asia

14. The situation in Afghanistan

During the period under review, the Council held seven meetings under the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan". One meeting was convened for the adoption of a decision, and six took the form of briefings.⁵²³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below. In addition, in 2022, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss this item.⁵²⁴

During 2022, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Deputy Special Representatives provided quarterly briefings in meetings further to the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan.⁵²⁵ The Council also heard remarks by the Secretary-General,⁵²⁶ as well as briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.⁵²⁷ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) provided briefings twice in 2022.⁵²⁸ In addition, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) gave a briefing to Council members once in 2022.⁵²⁹ In 2022, Council members also heard briefings by seven civil society representatives.⁵³⁰ The representative of Afghanistan delivered statements at six of the seven meetings held.⁵³¹

⁵²³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁵²⁴ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 8.

⁵²⁵ [S/2022/64](#), [S/2022/485](#), [S/2022/692](#) and [S/2022/916](#).

⁵²⁶ See [S/PV.8954](#).

⁵²⁷ See [S/PV.9075](#), [S/PV.9118](#) and [S/PV.9227](#).

⁵²⁸ See [S/PV.8954](#) and [S/PV.9227](#).

⁵²⁹ See [S/PV.9137](#).

⁵³⁰ See [S/PV.8954](#), [S/PV.8984](#), [S/PV.9075](#), [S/PV.9118](#), [S/PV.9137](#) and [S/PV.9227](#).

⁵³¹ *Ibid.*

At the outset of 2022, on 26 January, the Council held a high-level meeting.⁵³² In addition to the Special Representative, Council members heard remarks by the Secretary-General as well as briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and by the Afghan women human rights defender and Executive Director of the Afghan Women Skills Development Centre.

During his remarks, the Secretary-General stated that over half of all Afghans were facing extreme levels of hunger, that the country was facing its worst drought in two decades and that the economy was also in dire straits.⁵³³ Human rights were also losing ground, with women and girls being shut out of offices and classrooms, and reports of arbitrary arrests and abductions of women activists. In that context, the Secretary-General urged the Taliban to work closely with the global community and the Council to suppress the global terrorist threat in Afghanistan, to build institutions that promoted security and to recognize and protect the fundamental human rights that every person shared. He reiterated his appeal for an increase in humanitarian operations, the suspension of rules and conditions that constricted not only the economy of Afghanistan but also life-saving operations, and international funding to pay the salaries of public sector workers.

Following the Secretary-General, the Special Representative emphasized that it was past time for the Taliban to initiate a wider dialogue on a process for national reconciliation. While welcoming the recent statements by the de facto authorities' leaders that girls of all ages would be educated nationwide, she added that future incentives from some international donors would likely be determined by whether the de facto authorities delivered on their stated commitments. The United Nations had provided life-saving assistance to almost 18 million people by the end of 2021, but the humanitarian needs continued to be pressing, and more assistance funds were needed for 2022. In that context, the adoption of resolution 2615 (2021), on a humanitarian exemption to the United Nations sanctions regime for Afghanistan, and the issuing of new general licences by the United States in December 2021 had provided some welcome assurances that had facilitated the humanitarian activities of the Mission. In addition, the Special Representative announced the launch of a comprehensive and system-wide strategy called the United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework for Afghanistan, aimed at preventing a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation and generating sufficient economic stability to reverse the increase in poverty. However, donors were reluctant to show more flexibility until they had a better idea of what kind of government the de facto Administration intended to create.

The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) provided a briefing during which he reiterated that the main goal of the sanctions regime had been to facilitate conditions that promoted dialogue between the Taliban and the Government of Afghanistan intended to result in a peaceful and stable country. The Committee had once again extended the three-month travel ban exemption, on 22 December 2021, for 14 listed Taliban members so that they could continue to attend talks in the interest of promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan. He urged Member States to respect the annexes to resolutions including resolution 2611 (2021), to consult in confidence with the monitoring team with a view to facilitating the sharing of information and to strengthen implementation of sanctions measures.

In her briefing, the Afghan women human rights defender and Executive Director of the Afghan Women Skills Development Centre stated that the hasty exit of the international community from Afghanistan in August 2021 had undermined the achievements of the people of Afghanistan, especially women and girls, and had dashed their hopes for a democratic nation. While urging the Council, the international community and the United Nations to do everything in their power to provide life-saving assistance in order to avert further suffering, she noted that it was in the collective interest of ordinary Afghans to ensure a robust international presence through UNAMA, monitoring developments in the country and ascertaining whether the Taliban were following through on their commitments, which was especially important at a time when civil society, the media and international non-governmental organizations were unable to do so.

⁵³² See S/PV.8954. For more information on high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II.

⁵³³ See S/PV.8954.

On 2 March, the Council held a meeting⁵³⁴ at which it heard briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies. In her briefing, the Special Representative stated that the worst fears of famine and widespread starvation had perhaps been avoided. However, providing short-term relief was not the same as giving hope or preparing a strong foundation for Afghan self-reliance. Explaining that UNAMA could not truly assist the Afghan people without working with the de facto authorities, she also acknowledged that there remained an enduring distrust between the Taliban and much of the international community and that the Taliban complained that the Mission's reports did not reflect the reality as they saw it. In that regard, UNAMA had addressed issues through constructive engagement and cooperation with the de facto authorities, both on humanitarian delivery as well as on some of the sensitive issues.

The Executive Director of the Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies focused on priorities for the new mandate of UNAMA, the humanitarian crisis and the political path forward for Afghanistan. Stressing that the Mission must have the resources and capacity to extend its reach and support local organizations to carry out their human rights work, she urged the Council to ensure that UNAMA prioritized gender equality and the rights of women in terms of both their protection and their participation. The participation of women was essential in delivering humanitarian assistance, and the humanitarian response must be carried out in partnership with Afghan civil society, which was ready to provide support if given the resources. The Taliban wanted an Islamic emirate, a form of Government in which power is consolidated in a leader selected by a council, whereas in the past 20 years, Afghans had experienced life under a democracy, in which citizens choose their leaders through elections. The international community could play an important role in facilitating discussions between Afghans and the Taliban, as well as in monitoring progress towards that goal. To do so effectively, it must unite and set clear benchmarks on fundamental issues such as women's rights, freedom of the press, inclusive governance and the equal representation of men, women, young people, civil society, victims and LGBTQI+ individuals from all ethnic and religious communities, which could then be supported and monitored through UNAMA.

On 17 March, the Council adopted (with one abstention) resolution [2626 \(2022\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNAMA for one year.⁵³⁵ The Council further decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to carry out their mandate in close consultation with all relevant Afghan political actors and stakeholders, including relevant authorities as needed, in support of the people of Afghanistan in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership.⁵³⁶ Following the adoption of the resolution, nine Council members provided explanations of their vote.⁵³⁷ While welcoming the adoption of the resolution and affirming that it provided a clear and unambiguous foundation upon which UNAMA could engage with all relevant Afghan stakeholders in support of a better future for Afghanistan and its people, the representative of Ireland expressed regret that the Council could not agree to include a reference to climate insecurity. The representative of the Russian Federation stated that his country was compelled to abstain in the voting on the resolution because the reference to the importance of achieving the agreement of the host country on the presence of the United Nations had been met with opposition during the discussions on the draft. He also expressed regret regarding the ignorance of the new realities in the country and the promotion of irrelevant approaches, as well as the omission of more substantive cooperation between the special political mission and the Taliban authorities, which could jeopardize the effectiveness of the Mission in achieving its mandate and, on the whole, undermine international efforts to stabilize the situation.

On 23 June, the Council held a meeting,⁵³⁸ at which members heard briefings by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, an international correspondent and news presenter for BBC News and a consultant for VOICE Amplified. In his briefing,

⁵³⁴ See [PV.8984](#).

⁵³⁵ Resolution [2626 \(2022\)](#), para. 4.

⁵³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 5. For more information on the mandate of UNAMA, see part X, sect. II.

⁵³⁷ See [S/PV.8997](#) (Norway, United Kingdom, United States, Ireland, Albania, Brazil, Russian Federation, China and the United Arab Emirates).

⁵³⁸ See [S/PV.9075](#).

the Deputy Special Representative focused on the recent deadly earthquake in Afghanistan, with search-and-rescue operations ongoing, and on other emergencies that the population in Afghanistan faced. The de facto authorities had increasingly restricted the exercise of basic human rights, including the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, limiting the rights and freedoms of Afghan women and girls in particular, most prominently through the ban on secondary schooling for girls and the decision to impose a face covering on women. He also reported on the economic crisis and the ongoing humanitarian emergency and underscored the need for continued engagement with the de facto authorities.

Reporting on his visits to Afghanistan, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs stated that poverty was the most common reason for which people were leaving their homes in the country and that a lack of money was the main barrier to accessing basic services such as health care and electricity. The humanitarian exception approved by the Council through its adoption of resolution 2615 (2021) had been critical to ensuring that humanitarian partners continued to receive funds and do their work.

In her briefing, the international correspondent and news presenter for BBC News shared observations drawn from her years of reporting on Afghanistan. The Taliban takeover of Afghanistan on 15 August 2021 had had a transformative impact on the position of women and girls in Afghan society. Afghanistan was now the only country in the world where girls were prevented from receiving an education, and millions of Afghan girls across Afghanistan had been forced to contemplate a life without formal education. In that regard, what was happening in Afghanistan was unique. It was the most sudden and significant change in the position of women to take place anywhere in the world in modern history.

The consultant of VOICE Amplified noted that UNAMA had the potential to meaningfully serve the Afghan people going forward. In that context, she called upon UNAMA to prioritize the participation of diverse Afghan women's organizations and politicians in exile, to resume regular public reporting immediately and to ensure that its reports provided accurate and unvarnished information reflecting the realities on the ground. She urged the Council to end all exemptions for the sanctioned Taliban leaders if there was no progress on women's rights in 60 days and to call upon UNAMA to prioritize facilitating an inclusive intra-Afghan dialogue as soon as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General had been appointed.

On 29 August, the Council held a meeting,⁵³⁹ at which it heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Afghanistan and an independent researcher and author. The Under-Secretary-General reported that close to 19 million people were facing acute levels of food insecurity and that more than half of the population needed humanitarian assistance. The malnutrition crisis had been fuelled by recurrent droughts, and some 25 million people were living in poverty. Large-scale development assistance had been halted for a year. In that context, it was imperative that the international community, as reflected in the Council, stay and deliver for the people of Afghanistan and that the de facto authorities of Afghanistan also do their part. Female humanitarian aid workers – national and international – must be allowed to work unhindered and in safety, and girls must be allowed to continue their education.

In his briefing, the Deputy Special Representative stated that the current regime in Afghanistan had not been recognized by any member of the international community. With regard to the economic situation, there was no question that the sanctions on the Taliban had affected the Afghan economy since the Taliban had taken control. The de facto authorities were faced with a growing number of governance challenges, including the practice of governing by decree and through policy decisions, which had further curtailed fundamental human rights and freedoms. The previous three weeks had seen the highest number of civilian casualties in a one-month period since 15 August 2021, in a series of improvised explosive device attacks in Kabul, most of them claimed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant-Khorasan (ISIL-K). It was important for the Taliban to understand that their neighbours, regional partners and the wider Islamic world wanted them to be part of the international community.

The independent researcher and author said that the rapid disintegration of Afghanistan following the departure of the international community in 2021 was no surprise and that, to know why that

⁵³⁹ See S/PV.9118.

catastrophic failure had occurred, it was necessary to understand what the main characteristics of what she termed the post-2001 Western intervention of Afghanistan had encompassed. In her briefing, she addressed a series of factors that indicated the extreme deception about what had been at the heart of the 20-year Western occupation of Afghanistan and what had prompted the sudden withdrawal.

On 27 September, the Council held a meeting⁵⁴⁰ further to the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.⁵⁴¹ In addition to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Afghanistan, the Council heard briefings by the Executive Director of UNODC and the former Deputy Speaker of the Afghan Parliament.⁵⁴² The Deputy Special Representative reported that the ongoing ban on secondary education for girls and growing restrictions on women's rights were signals that the Taliban were indifferent to more than 50 per cent of the population and were willing to risk international isolation. The economic situation in Afghanistan remained tenuous, with part of the enduring economic downturn due to liquidity problems related to the isolation of Afghanistan from the international banking system. In that context, humanitarian assistance alone could not replace essential service delivery systems, such as health and water, nor prevent an economic collapse, and there was a continued lack of political inclusiveness and transparency in decision-making. In addition to the significant curtailment of the rights of women and girls, as well as potential violations of international human rights, UNAMA continued to record violations of the amnesty declaration that the Taliban had laudably declared but inconsistently enforced.

The Executive Director of UNODC explained that, with an alarming increase in methamphetamine production, the Taliban de facto authorities had announced a complete ban on the cultivation and production of all narcotics while granting a grace period that had practically exempted the most recent major opium-poppy harvest, which had ended in July 2022. Severe droughts had destroyed food harvests at a time when the Afghan economy was collapsing, and it remained unclear to what extent the ban could or would be enforced by the de facto authorities, considering the economic and political realities in Afghanistan and the presence of at least a dozen armed groups challenging the authorities' rule across 18 provinces. UNODC was conducting its opium cultivation surveys remotely and would publish estimates of how much heroin had been produced from the most recent harvest.

In her briefing, the former Deputy Speaker of the Afghan Parliament noted that Afghanistan had yet again become a safe haven for international military extremist groups in the region. A wave of violence had taken on a new form, including through targeted extrajudicial and mass killings of different segments of the population, amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity. She emphasized that the only solution to the question of Afghanistan was political dialogue and requested that the Council initiate and facilitate a stronger mechanism and collectively use all leverage over the Taliban towards a meaningful and genuine commitment to dialogue and a peace process.

On 20 December, further to the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security,⁵⁴³ the Council held the final meeting of the year in relation to that item.⁵⁴⁴ In addition to the new Special Representative, who gave her first briefing since her appointment in September,⁵⁴⁵ the Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and an Afghan women's rights activist. In her briefing, the Special Representative assessed that the Taliban remained essentially in control of the country but unable to satisfactorily address the problem of terrorist groups operating inside Afghanistan. She expressed concern about the recent activity of ISIL-K, as well as the attacks on the embassies of the Russian Federation and Pakistan and a hotel hosting many Chinese nationals resulting in significant civilian casualties. Moreover, the media and civil society, which were already suffering from serious financial constraints, continued to be stifled through intimidation by the de facto security institutions and at times through repressive actions. The social space of women was being restricted as much as their political space, and the banning of secondary education would mean that no girls would be entering university in two years. On the economic front, the Special Representative

⁵⁴⁰ See S/PV.9137.

⁵⁴¹ S/2022/692.

⁵⁴² See S/PV.9137.

⁵⁴³ S/2022/916.

⁵⁴⁴ See S/PV.9227.

⁵⁴⁵ See S/2022/671 and S/2022/672.

reported some positive developments, including that corruption had significantly decreased compared to the days of the Republic. Nonetheless, there had been worrying signs of an uptick in the previous six months. UNAMA was undertaking an internal review to assess effectiveness in the implementation of its mandate, which would yield recommendations for its future mandate. Engagement with the de facto authorities must continue in some form.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs reported that 97 per cent of Afghans lived in poverty and that two thirds of the population needed humanitarian assistance to survive. The humanitarian community in Afghanistan was fully mobilized to address the most urgent needs. In that regard, he discussed the challenges, including the routine interference and restrictions with the de facto authorities, the continued bank de-risking, the daunting financial challenge to fund humanitarian assistance, and the paucity of progress on restarting urgently needed development initiatives, without which the humanitarian situation was likely to further deteriorate, resulting in more people requiring emergency assistance.

In his briefing, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) reported that the number of United Nations-sanctioned individuals occupying Cabinet and senior positions in the Taliban Administration had risen from 41 to more than 60, conveying concerns that the Taliban had reversed policies and gone back on commitments. ISIL-K remained a primary threat in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries. He concluded by reiterating the goal of the Committee's sanctions measures to promote a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan by deterring support to terrorist entities and by supporting peace and stability discussions. In that context, he emphasized the need for Member States to further support and assist the work of the Committee and the monitoring team, as outlined in paragraph 1 of resolution 2255 (2015) and the annex to resolution 2611 (2021).

In her briefing, the Afghan women's rights activist provided reflections in comparison to those in her briefing to the Council in January. The situation had only worsened since then, as Afghanistan was the only country in the world where girls were banned from going to school, and minorities had vanished and been banished from public and social life in Afghanistan. International terrorist groups had also been wreaking havoc with impunity. She requested that the Council continue to provide life-saving aid to the Afghan people, provide support to reinvigorate the economy and make sure to keep the interests of the people of Afghanistan in mind when engaging with the Taliban.

Throughout 2022, many Council members and participants continued to call for formation of inclusive governance and for inclusive dialogue with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women as well as ethnic and religious minorities.⁵⁴⁶ Given the lack of progress, several Council members and participants reiterated their call for an inclusive intra-Afghan dialogue and affirmed that a broad-based, inclusive and representative government in Afghanistan was necessary for both domestic and international engagement;⁵⁴⁷ in that context, the representative of China stated that constructive engagement must be strengthened to support Afghanistan in realizing autonomous and effective State governance. Participants at Council meetings also argued that continued engagement with the de facto authorities was necessary to advance peace in Afghanistan.⁵⁴⁸

Concerning security in the country, Council members and participants at one meeting called upon the Taliban to put an end to reprisal killings and forced disappearances and to respect freedom of expression, including for members of the media, and freedom of peaceful assembly,⁵⁴⁹ while the representative of Kenya urged the Taliban to also engage with other regional countries to address and resolve any tensions and security incidents along border areas with a view to enhancing a collective security approach. In that connection, at another meeting, some speakers highlighted the role of regional countries and Islamic countries including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which they believed played a special part in

⁵⁴⁶ See S/PV.8954 (Norway, Ireland, Mexico, France, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Albania, Brazil, Afghanistan and Pakistan).

⁵⁴⁷ See S/PV.9075 (India, Ghana, Mexico, United Kingdom, Brazil, Albania, Islamic Republic of Iran and Uzbekistan).

⁵⁴⁸ See S/PV.9227 (Norway, China, United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Mexico, Russian Federation, Islamic Republic of Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Pakistan).

⁵⁴⁹ See S/PV.8984 (United States, Ghana and Afghanistan).

relation to engagement with the Taliban.⁵⁵⁰ In Council meetings throughout the period, speakers condemned the terrorist attacks in the country, emphasizing the need to prevent terrorism from taking hold in Afghanistan and prevent attacks from being planned or financed from the country. Specifically, some Council members noted their concerns about the security situation, in particular the intensification of terrorist attacks, including those by ISIL-K.⁵⁵¹ The discussions in the Council were also focused on the need for the Taliban to intensify efforts aimed at combating terrorism and protecting the population, deemed their responsibility, as well as to meet their commitments to ensuring principled, unhindered humanitarian access across the country and upholding basic human rights, most pressingly for women and girls.⁵⁵²

The question of the gravity of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country was addressed by Council members throughout 2022 with a particular focus on the situation of women and girls. Council members highlighted the expectation for the Taliban to follow through on their promise regarding the rights of women and girls, including to receive an education and access employment.⁵⁵³ Many Council members also deplored the continued denial of the access of girls to education by the Taliban, as well as the restrictions on women's participation in public life. Some participants condemned the announcement at the end of the year by the Taliban to ban women from public and private universities.⁵⁵⁴

Regarding the mandate of UNAMA, speakers reiterated their support for the efforts and mandate of UNAMA with regard to good offices, human rights monitoring reporting functions, its humanitarian coordination role, child and civilian protection activities and its work to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of public life.⁵⁵⁵ Highlighting the importance of engagement, the representative of Norway stated that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and her team needed a strong mandate to promote political dialogue and engage with the Taliban, monitor and report on human rights and facilitate the provision of humanitarian and basic human needs. The representative of India underscored that his country was working constructively with other members of the Council to ensure that UNAMA's new mandate focused on the welfare, well-being and expectations of the Afghan people.

Regarding sanctions, Council members welcomed the unanimous adoption of resolution 2615 (2021) to facilitate conditions for continuing the humanitarian assistance without violating the United Nations sanctions regime.⁵⁵⁶ Speakers recalled that Afghan financial institutions must have access to the country's assets which were subject to unilateral sanctions and that the unfreezing of the assets was of importance if Afghanistan was to have a chance at preventing a severe economic downturn and a dreadful rise in poverty and hunger.⁵⁵⁷ In addition, a few speakers expressed regret that the Council could not reach a consensus on renewing exceptions to the travel ban for some of the individuals listed by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011);⁵⁵⁸ in that context, the representative of the Russian Federation called upon the countries concerned to take a constructive stance by supporting the extension of the existing exemption. A number of participants recalled the issue of the management and distribution of Afghan frozen assets to the benefit of the Afghan people.⁵⁵⁹

Developments in Afghanistan were also considered elsewhere under the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts".⁵⁶⁰

⁵⁵⁰ See S/PV.9118 (Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates and Pakistan).

⁵⁵¹ Ibid. (Ghana, Kenya, Gabon, Russian Federation and France).

⁵⁵² Ibid. (Norway, Gabon, United Kingdom, Albania, France, Kenya and Afghanistan).

⁵⁵³ Ibid. (Norway, Ghana, Ireland, China, United Kingdom, Mexico, Kenya, Gabon, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United States and France).

⁵⁵⁴ See S/PV.9227 (United States, United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and United Arab Emirates).

⁵⁵⁵ See S/PV.8984 (France, United Kingdom, United States, Albania, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Gabon and United Arab Emirates).

⁵⁵⁶ See S/PV.8954 (Norway, United States, Mexico, France, Russian Federation, China, Ghana, United Arab Emirates, Brazil and India).

⁵⁵⁷ Ibid. (Russian Federation, China, Brazil, Uzbekistan and Pakistan). For further information on the sanctions measures concerning the Taliban, see part VII, sect. III.

⁵⁵⁸ See S/PV.9118 (Brazil and Pakistan).

⁵⁵⁹ See S/PV.9227 (Gabon, China, Kenya, Ghana, Russian Federation, Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan).

⁵⁶⁰ For more information, see sect. 30 below.

Meetings: the situation in Afghanistan, 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.8954 26 January			Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Uzbekistan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, Afghan women human rights defender and Executive Director of the Afghan Women Skills Development Centre	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8984 2 March	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2022/64)		Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Executive Director of the Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8997 17 March	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2022/64)	Draft resolution submitted by Norway (S/2022/237)			Nine Council members ^c	Resolution 2626 (2022) 14-0-1 ^d
S/PV.9075 23 June	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2022/485)		Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Uzbekistan	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Afghanistan, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, Under-Secretary-General for	All Council members, all invitees ^e	

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				Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, international correspondent and news presenter for BBC News, consultant for VOICE Amplified		
S/PV.9118 29 August			Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan	Under-Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary- General, independent researcher and author	All Council members, all invitees ^f	
S/PV.9137 27 September	Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for peace and security (S/2022/692)		Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), former Deputy Speaker of the Afghan Parliament	All Council members, all invitees ^g	
S/PV.9227 20 December	Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for peace and security (S/2022/916)		Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan	Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Under- Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs, Afghan women's rights activist	All Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	

^a Norway (President of the Council) was represented by its Prime Minister. Gabon was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of India spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#).

^b The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c Norway, United Kingdom, United States, Ireland, Albania, Brazil, Russian Federation, China and United Arab Emirates.

^d *For*: Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

^e The Deputy Special Representative and the Under-Secretary-General participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^f The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the Deputy Special Representative and the independent researcher and author participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g The Executive Director of UNODC participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^h The representative of India spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011).

ⁱ The Under-Secretary-General participated in the meeting by videoconference.

15. The situation in Myanmar

During the period under review, the Council held one public meeting and two private (closed) meetings under the item entitled “The situation in Myanmar”.⁵⁶¹ At the only public meeting in 2022, the Council also adopted a resolution, which was the first resolution adopted under this item. More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is provided in the table below. In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole in connection with this item.⁵⁶²

On 28 January and 27 May, the Council held private meetings during which it heard briefings by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar and the Acting Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator. In addition, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cambodia provided briefings to the Council in his capacity as Special Envoy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chair on Myanmar.⁵⁶³

On 21 December, the Council held a meeting at which it adopted resolution 2669 (2022), with three abstentions.⁵⁶⁴ By resolution 2669 (2022), the Council demanded an immediate end to all forms of violence throughout Myanmar and urged restraint and de-escalation of tensions and for all parties to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, while also urging the Myanmar military to immediately release all arbitrarily detained prisoners, including the President, Win Myint, and State Counsellor, Aung San Suu Kyi.⁵⁶⁵ The Council further acknowledged the central role of ASEAN in helping to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Myanmar in the interests of the people of Myanmar and encouraged the international community to support the ASEAN-led mechanism and process in that regard, including efforts to implement the five-point consensus agreed on 24 April 2021.⁵⁶⁶ The Council also called for concrete and immediate actions to effectively and fully implement the consensus. In addition, it requested the Secretary-General, or through his Special Envoy, to report orally to the Council by 15 March 2023 on United Nations support on the implementation of the consensus.⁵⁶⁷ The Council further underscored the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State and to create conditions necessary for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons.⁵⁶⁸

After the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom, the penholder of the resolution, affirmed that, with the adoption of resolution 2669 (2022), the Council had responded to the calls of ASEAN leaders for United Nations support for their efforts.⁵⁶⁹ The briefing of the Secretary-General in March 2023, mandated under the resolution, would be an important opportunity to assess developments on the ground. The representative of France welcomed the adoption of the resolution and underlined that, faced with the continuous deterioration of the situation, it was essential that the Council express its concerns and its demands to the junta, in support of the Burmese people. The representative of Norway, while emphasizing the importance of the adoption of the resolution, expressed regret that it was not possible to agree on a more substantial text that would send an even stronger signal to the actors in Myanmar to abstain from violence and engage constructively towards building a peaceful, reform-oriented and

⁵⁶¹ For further information on past proceedings and decisions adopted in connection with this item, see *Repertoire, Supplements 2004–2007 to 2021*.

⁵⁶² See A/77/2, part II, chap. 32.

⁵⁶³ For more information on participation in meetings of the Council, see part II.

⁵⁶⁴ See S/PV.9231.

⁵⁶⁵ Resolution 2669 (2022), paras. 1, 2 and 4.

⁵⁶⁶ Ibid., para. 5.

⁵⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 6.

⁵⁶⁸ Ibid., para. 10.

⁵⁶⁹ See S/PV.9231.