

regarding the text that other delegations had raised had been ignored, in particular the proposal to include a point about the counterproductiveness of unilateral restrictive measures that had a negative effect on the socioeconomic situation in the country. He also warned against the Council playing into the hands of those who would benefit from a destabilization of the situation on the ground, undermining the mediation efforts of ASEAN and creating divisions in the Council. The effect of the non-consensual resolution was going to be rather limited, thus the Russian Federation had decided not to veto it, notwithstanding its clearly provocative nature. The situation in Rakhine State was the only aspect of the situation in Myanmar that should be addressed by the Council. The representative of India, which had also abstained from the vote, praised the delegation of the United Kingdom for having negotiated the text of resolution 2669 (2022) in a transparent and consultative manner by taking into account the views of neighbouring countries, and in particular those of ASEAN. However, under the current circumstances, a Council resolution might entrench the parties in their inflexible positions rather than encourage them to pursue an inclusive political dialogue.

Meetings: the situation in Myanmar, 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 (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8959 (closed) 28 January			Cambodia	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar, Acting Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.9049 (closed) 27 May			Cambodia	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.9231 21 December		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2022/980)			14 Council members ^b	Resolution 2669 (2022) 12-0-3 ^c

^a Cambodia was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke in his capacity as Special Envoy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Chair on Myanmar.

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

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

16. Letter dated 13 September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2022/688](#))

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings under the item entitled “Letter dated 13 September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2022/688](#))”. Both meetings took the form of briefings.⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁷⁰ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is provided in the table below. In addition, in 2022, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss this item.⁵⁷¹

During 2022, the Council heard two briefings from the Assistant Secretary-General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas in the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations. The representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan also participated in both meetings and delivered statements.

During his briefing, on 15 September, the Assistant Secretary-General referred to the reports of the authorities in Armenia and Azerbaijan about heavy fighting on their international border.⁵⁷² According to reports, heavy artillery, drones and large-calibre weapons were used on 13 and 14 September, and a ceasefire starting on 14 September, at 8 p.m. local time, had been agreed. Both countries had written to the Secretary-General and the Council, alleging violations of the ceasefire agreement brokered by the Russian Federation in 2020 and of their territorial integrity.⁵⁷³ Ongoing mediation efforts in the region, in particular those of the Russian Federation and the European Union, could lay the groundwork for enabling the parties to resume a dialogue aimed at a long-term peace.⁵⁷⁴ The escalation underscored the urgent need for the parties to advance the process of delimitation and demarcation within the framework of their mutual recognition of their respective territorial integrity and sovereignty and was a reminder of the potential that the tensions had to destabilize the region. In the immediate term, the parties must abide by their obligations to fully implement the trilateral statement on the ceasefire of 9 November 2020, and the Assistant Secretary-General urged them to return to the negotiating table and take steps towards the signing of a lasting peace treaty. It was important for the Council to send a similar united message in order to enable the parties to focus on a diplomatic solution.

Following the briefing, discussions were focused on the opportunities for negotiation between the parties. Council members welcomed the ceasefire agreement on 14 September and called for a lasting peace settlement between Armenia and Azerbaijan. They expressed concern regarding the clashes at the border and strongly condemned the attacks on civilians and the destruction of critical infrastructure in the region. In addition, they welcomed international efforts in helping to advance negotiations between the two countries. Most Council members called in particular for the preservation of and compliance with the trilateral statements brokered by the Russian Federation in 2020. Some members⁵⁷⁵ also expressed support for the mediation efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, especially the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group, as well as the mediation efforts of the European Union. Several countries⁵⁷⁶ highlighted and supported the progress made during the high-level meetings held on 31 August, in Brussels, mediated by the President of the European Council.

The representative of the Russian Federation described his country's involvement with both parties to reduce tensions and to achieve a sustainable ceasefire and the return of Azerbaijani and Armenian soldiers to their previous positions. The Collective Security Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) had met on 13 September, resulting in an agreement by the CSTO secretariat and the joint staff to send a mission to Armenia in order to study the situation in various areas on the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan and make appropriate recommendations and proposals to be reviewed by the CSTO Heads of State. While noting the difficult path to reconciliation, the representative said that his country was making every effort to normalize relations between the two countries on the basis of the three trilateral statements of the leaders of the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Armenia dated 11 January 2021, 26 November 2021 and 31 October 2022. The first statement had ended the hostilities and defined the parameters for the deployment of a Russian peacekeeping contingent along the Lachin corridor and the line of contact in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict area, the second had concerned the unblocking of all economic and transportation links in the region, and the third had been focused on establishing mechanisms for border demarcation and delimitation.⁵⁷⁷

⁵⁷¹ See A/77/2, part II, chap. 41.

⁵⁷² See S/PV.9132.

⁵⁷³ See S/2020/996 and S/2022/688.

⁵⁷⁴ See S/PV.9132.

⁵⁷⁵ Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Ghana, Albania, Norway and France.

⁵⁷⁶ Ireland, Albania and United Kingdom.

⁵⁷⁷ For more information on the discussion, see part VI, sect. IV.

The representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan spoke after all Council members had spoken. With regard to the heavy fighting at the international border, the representative of Armenia stated that, on 13 September, Azerbaijan had initiated an attack on the eastern and south-eastern regions of Armenia. He highlighted the destruction of civilian settlements and infrastructure, emphasizing that civilian homes had been affected by the violence, and noted that densely populated towns had come under heavy fire. He called upon the Council to uphold its responsibility in maintaining international peace and security and to condemn the attack against the sovereign territory of Armenia, as well as to demand the withdrawal of the military forces of Azerbaijan. He also urged the Council to demand that Azerbaijan refrain from future acts of aggression, comply with international commitments, engage in peaceful negotiations, including in relation to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and release and repatriate all Armenian prisoners of war.

By contrast, the representative of Azerbaijan said that, on the night of 12 to 13 September, the armed forces of Armenia had committed a large-scale act of military provocation in the direction of the Azerbaijani districts of the State border, resulting in the deaths of servicemen and damage to military infrastructure. Armenia had continued attacks in border areas after the ceasefire agreement had come into effect on the morning of 13 September, and the military escalation had been provoked by Armenia with the goal of destabilizing the normalization process. The countermeasures taken in response to the actions of Armenia had been limited and targeted at legitimate military objects. He called upon the international community to persuade Armenia to reciprocate the offer of Azerbaijan, cease its political and military provocations, abandon its aggressive rhetoric and actions and engage in good faith in direct negotiations to find peaceful diplomatic solutions to all issues pertaining to inter-State relations between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

On 20 December, the Council held a meeting⁵⁷⁸ further to the letters received from Armenia and Azerbaijan.⁵⁷⁹ At the meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas, who reported that, regrettably, despite the promising diplomatic engagements over the previous months, the tensions both on the Armenia-Azerbaijan border and around areas under the control of the Russian peacekeeping forces had not abated.⁵⁸⁰ In the latest sign of escalating tensions, protests had emerged near a Russian peacekeeping post on the Lachin road, a vital artery for the people living in the area. It had been reported that the protests had been against what was claimed to be the illegal exploitation of mineral resources and its environmental impact on the surrounding area. In the letters submitted by Armenia and Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General and the Council, both sides alleged violations of the trilateral statement of 9 November 2020. The potential human toll of a resumption of the conflict could be considerable, and any renewed conflict would impact not only the people of Armenia and Azerbaijan but also likely those in the wider South Caucasus region and beyond. The parties must abide by their obligation to fully implement the trilateral statement on the ceasefire of 9 November 2020 and the subsequent agreed statements and commitments, as well as to redouble their diplomatic efforts to achieve a negotiated, lasting and peaceful settlement.

Following the briefing, the discussions were focused on the opportunities for mediation as a pacific means of resolving the ongoing conflict. Council members expressed concern regarding the interference with the Lachin corridor and heightened tensions between the neighbouring countries and called for the immediate reopening of the corridor to allow for the natural flow of traffic and the delivery of goods, supplies and services. Most Council members⁵⁸¹ encouraged Armenia and Azerbaijan to resolve all disputes through diplomacy and dialogue and build upon the progress made. Many Council members⁵⁸² also encouraged Armenia and Azerbaijan to fully abide by and implement the trilateral statement of 9 November 2020. Some members⁵⁸³ stressed the importance of adhering to all previously reached agreements, including the trilateral statements, as they laid the groundwork for achieving peace and

⁵⁷⁸ See [S/PV.9228](#).

⁵⁷⁹ [S/2022/979](#) and [S/2022/988](#).

⁵⁸⁰ See [S/PV.9228](#).

⁵⁸¹ France, Albania, China, United States, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, Brazil, Norway, Ghana, Ireland, Gabon and India.

⁵⁸² France, United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation, Mexico, Norway, Ghana and Ireland.

⁵⁸³ Albania, United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation, Kenya and India.

stability in the region. A number of Council members⁵⁸⁴ acknowledged and supported ongoing mediation efforts in the region, whether of the Russian Federation, the European Union or other Member States. Many members⁵⁸⁵ further encouraged the international community's role in facilitating dialogue and normalizing relations between the two countries. In that regard, several Council members⁵⁸⁶ supported the delineation and delimitation of the border between the two countries.⁵⁸⁷

The representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan spoke after all Council members had spoken. While the representative of Armenia stated that the humanitarian crisis had been created by Azerbaijan as a result of its imposition of an illegal blockade on the population of Nagorno-Karabakh in direct breach of its existing commitments, the representative of Azerbaijan accused Armenia of engaging in illegal military activities, including the planting of mines, in violation of the trilateral statement of 9 November 2020. Notwithstanding their disagreements, Azerbaijan underscored the commitment to achieving regional peace and stability and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The representative of Armenia called for the deployment of a fact-finding mission to Nagorno-Karabakh and the Lachin corridor to assess the humanitarian situation on the ground and ensure humanitarian access for United Nations agencies to Nagorno-Karabakh.

Meetings: letter dated 13 September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2022/688](#)), 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.9132 23 September			Armenia, Azerbaijan	Assistant Secretary- General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9228 20 December			Armenia, Azerbaijan	Assistant Secretary- General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas	All Council members, all invitees	

Europe

17. The situation in Cyprus

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings, at which it adopted two resolutions concerning the situation in Cyprus.⁵⁸⁸ More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is given in the table below. Council members also held two private (closed) meetings with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#).⁵⁸⁹ In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss the item.⁵⁹⁰

⁵⁸⁴ France, United Arab Emirates, United States, Russian Federation, Brazil, Norway, Ghana and India.

⁵⁸⁵ United Arab Emirates, China, United States, Ghana, Norway, Ghana and Gabon.

⁵⁸⁶ France, Russian Federation, Ghana and Gabon.

⁵⁸⁷ For more information on the discussion, see part VI, sect. IV.

⁵⁸⁸ For further information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁵⁸⁹ The private meetings were held on 12 January and 13 July 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"; see [S/PV.8947](#) and [S/PV.9093](#). See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 21.

⁵⁹⁰ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 1.