

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.

On 27 January, further to the reports of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus and on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,⁵⁹¹ the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2618 \(2022\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a period of six months, until 31 July 2022.⁵⁹² Concerning the mission's mandate and within its limits and area of operations, the Council requested the Secretary-General to implement a series of activities and existing obligations in the planning and conduct of the mission's operations relating to, among other things, women and peace and security requirements under resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all resolutions addressing women and peace and security, peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#) and youth and peace and security requirements under resolutions [2250 \(2015\)](#), [2419 \(2018\)](#) and [2535 \(2020\)](#).⁵⁹³

In the resolution, recalling the status of Varosha as set out in its relevant decisions and expressing deep regret at the unilateral actions contrary to them, the Council called for the immediate reversal of this course of action, reiterated that no actions should be carried out in relation to Varosha that were not in accordance with its resolutions, and stressed the need to avoid any unilateral actions that could raise tensions on the island and undermine the prospects for a peaceful settlement.⁵⁹⁴ The Council also expressed concern at the continued tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean and called upon the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and all parties involved to refrain from any actions and rhetoric that could damage the settlement process.⁵⁹⁵

As in previous resolutions,⁵⁹⁶ the Council called upon the two leaders to reinvigorate their efforts to provide the necessary support and overall guidance to free the Technical Committees from political obstructions in their work, ensure effective coordination and cooperation on criminal matters, intensify efforts to promote peace education across the island, improve the atmosphere for negotiation to secure a settlement, and increase their support to civil society engagement in peace efforts.⁵⁹⁷ The Council urged the sides to engage actively and with an increased sense of urgency with the Secretary-General and his team to that end, including by reaching an agreement regarding the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations envoy.⁵⁹⁸ In addition, it requested the Secretary-General to report on his good offices, as well as on the implementation of the resolution by 5 July 2022.⁵⁹⁹ In that regard, the Council also requested that the report on his good offices include the contents of the written updates of the leaders of the two communities to the good offices mission. The Council further requested that the report on the implementation of the resolution provide integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, strategic assessments and frank advice to the Council, drawing on data collected and analysed through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, the mission's implementation of the integrated peacekeeping performance and accountability framework and other strategic planning and performance measurement tools to describe the mission's impact and overall performance.

On 28 July, further to the subsequent reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus and on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,⁶⁰⁰ the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2646 \(2022\)](#), by which it again extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a period of six months, until 31 January 2023.⁶⁰¹ As with resolution [2618 \(2022\)](#), in resolution [2646 \(2022\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit by 3 January 2023 a report on his good offices and on the implementation of the resolution.⁶⁰²

⁵⁹¹ [S/2021/1109](#) and [S/2021/1110](#).

⁵⁹² Resolution [2618 \(2022\)](#), para. 10.

⁵⁹³ *Ibid.*, para. 16.

⁵⁹⁴ *Ibid.* para. 3. See also resolutions [550 \(1984\)](#) and [789 \(1992\)](#), as well as [S/PRST/2021/13](#). For further information on the mandate of UNFICYP, see part X, sect. I.

⁵⁹⁵ Resolution [2618 \(2022\)](#), para. 4.

⁵⁹⁶ See, for example, resolution [2587 \(2021\)](#), para. 4.

⁵⁹⁷ Resolution [2618 \(2022\)](#), para. 5.

⁵⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁵⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 19. For background information on UNFICYP, see previous supplements covering the period 1963 to 2021.

⁶⁰⁰ [S/2022/533](#) and [S/2022/534](#).

⁶⁰¹ Resolution [2646 \(2022\)](#), para. 10.

⁶⁰² *Ibid.*, para. 20.

Meetings: the situation in Cyprus, 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.8956 27 January	Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2021/1109) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2021/1110)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2022/52)				Resolution 2618 (2022) 15-0-0
S/PV.9102 28 July	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2022/533) Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2022/534)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2022/578)				Resolution 2646 (2022) 15-0-0

18. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

During 2022, the members of the Council held two meetings and adopted one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in connection with the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two meetings took the format of a debate.⁶⁰³ More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is provided in the table below.⁶⁰⁴

At a meeting held on 11 May 2022,⁶⁰⁵ the Council heard a briefing by the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the outset of the meeting, prior to the briefing, the representatives of the Russian Federation and China asked to take the floor. The representative of the Russian Federation said that his delegation did not consider Christian Schmidt to be the legitimate High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the Council had not approved his appointment to that position. The argument that his appointment had allegedly taken place in accordance with the decision of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council did not stand up to criticism, and his delegation believed that the post of the High Representative remained vacant. In that connection, the Russian Federation saw no basis for inviting Mr. Schmidt to meetings of the Council as High Representative, and his presence in the Chamber in that capacity undermined the authority of the Council and of the United Nations in general. At the same time, the Council had a practice that allowed individuals to brief the Council in their personal capacity in order to determine whether their further participation was required, and that this was how his delegation viewed the presence of Mr. Schmidt at the meeting. The representative of China stated that, according to the Dayton Peace Agreement, the role of the Council in appointing a High Representative was indispensable and had been established practice. In the light of the fact that the appointment of Mr. Schmidt had not been endorsed by the Council, China believed that

⁶⁰³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁶⁰⁴ See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 7.A.

⁶⁰⁵ See [S/PV.9029](#).