

While representatives of Albania, the United Kingdom and the United States advocated a thorough review of UNMIK given the change of circumstances in Kosovo and its institutions, other Council members⁶³⁵ supported the continuity of the Mission and its mandate. The representative of the United States expressed disappointment that the Council had not moved towards sunseting UNMIK, including by developing a plan to close the Mission. Briefings were no longer needed on a six-month basis and should be reduced to annual meetings, as the Council had far more pressing priorities to address, and its resources were limited. The representative of Albania also expressed the view that it was time to reduce Council meetings to only one a year in recognition of the progress made and as encouragement for the parties to pursue dialogue with more determination. By contrast, the representative of the Russian Federation expressed full support for UNMIK, as the most important guarantor of security in the province. While understanding the difficult circumstances in which the Mission must operate, his delegation expected UNMIK to make realistic rather than neutral rosy assessments of the situation in the province. The representative of China affirmed that the Special Representative and UNMIK should continue to work actively in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), effectively carrying out its mandates and playing a constructive role in maintaining regional stability, promoting national reconciliation and facilitating dialogue between the two sides. Following the statements by Council members, the representatives of Serbia and Kosovo took the floor to make further statements.

Meetings: Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999), 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.9019 20 April	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) (S/2022/313)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of UNMIK, Donika Gërvalla-Schwarz	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.9155 18 October	Report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2022/739)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Donika Gërvalla-Schwarz	All Council members, all invitees ^a	

^a Serbia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

19. Items relating to Ukraine

A. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))

During the period under review, the Council held eight meetings under the item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/136](#))” and adopted one resolution.⁶³⁶ Resolution 2623 (2022) was the first resolution of the Council in 40 years in which the Council decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly.⁶³⁷ In addition, the Council failed to adopt one draft

⁶³⁵ Mexico, Russian Federation, Ghana and China.

⁶³⁶ Resolution 2623 (2022).

⁶³⁷ For more information regarding the relations between the Council and the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.C. For more details on the discussion, see part V, sect. I.

resolution owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.⁶³⁸ All the meetings that were not devoted to the adoption of decisions of the Council took the form of briefings.⁶³⁹ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below. Council members also held informal consultations of the whole under the item to discuss the situation in Ukraine.⁶⁴⁰

In 2022, the Council heard four briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs⁶⁴¹ and two briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.⁶⁴² The briefings were focused on the ongoing political and security developments and the humanitarian situation in Ukraine. Briefings were also given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who addressed the Council on the challenges faced by the civilian population and humanitarian actors and on the growing number of displaced people and refugees;⁶⁴³ the Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who provided updates on the military developments in the vicinity of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant;⁶⁴⁴ the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, who reported on the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and the global impact of the war;⁶⁴⁵ and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), who spoke about the decimating consequences of the war in Ukraine and the worsening food crisis around the world.⁶⁴⁶ While most invitations under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure were limited to Germany and Ukraine, on 25 February, 75 Member States were invited to participate in the meeting of the Council.⁶⁴⁷ The Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations was invited once under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.⁶⁴⁸

On 21 February, the Council convened an emergency meeting⁶⁴⁹ during which it heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs following the decree of the Russian Federation to recognize certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk as independent regions. During her briefing, the Under-Secretary-General expressed concern about the possible implications of the latest developments for the existing negotiation frameworks and emphasized the importance of pursuing dialogue. She noted the decision to order a mass evacuation of civilians of Donetsk and Luhansk into the Russian Federation and expressed regret about the deployment of Russian troops into eastern Ukraine, reportedly on a peacekeeping mission. She also expressed concern about the escalating shelling across the contact line and the targeting of critical civilian infrastructure and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities. Underlining that the risk of major conflict was real and needed to be prevented at all costs, the Under-Secretary-General reiterated the full commitment of the United Nations to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

During the meeting, while only some participants⁶⁵⁰ condemned the decision of the Russian Federation to recognize non-government-controlled areas as independent entities, others spoke of the political and security developments as an attack on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine⁶⁵¹ and a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Minsk agreements.⁶⁵² The representative of the Russian Federation recalled that the Luhansk People's Republic and the Donetsk People's Republic had declared their independence from Ukraine in 2014, and affirmed the high level of support for recognizing that independence, both in the Republics themselves and in Russian society. He also

⁶³⁸ See [S/PV.8980](#). See also [S/2022/155](#).

⁶³⁹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁶⁴⁰ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 39.B.

⁶⁴¹ See [S/PV.8970](#), [S/PV.8974](#), [S/PV.8986](#) and [S/PV.9011](#).

⁶⁴² See [S/PV.8983](#) and [S/PV.9011](#).

⁶⁴³ See [S/PV.8983](#).

⁶⁴⁴ See [S/PV.8986](#).

⁶⁴⁵ See [S/PV.9008](#).

⁶⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁷ See [S/PV.8979](#).

⁶⁴⁸ See [S/PV.9011](#).

⁶⁴⁹ See [S/PV.8970](#).

⁶⁵⁰ Albania, France, Kenya, Norway and Germany.

⁶⁵¹ United States, Albania, France, United Kingdom, Mexico, Ireland, Kenya, Ghana, Gabon, Norway and Ukraine.

⁶⁵² Albania, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Ghana, Norway and Ukraine.

reminded Council members that, at the time when the Minsk agreements were signed, the Republics had already declared their independence, and underlined that the Russian decision to recognize them on 21 February in no way changed the make-up of parties to the Minsk agreements, as Russia had not been a party to them. In his statement, the representative of Ukraine emphasized the responsibility of the Council to maintain international peace and security, in accordance with the Article 24 of the Charter,⁶⁵³ and called on the members to make recommendations or decide what measures should be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security.⁶⁵⁴

On 23 February, the Council held a meeting⁶⁵⁵ to hear a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. At the outset of the meeting, the Secretary-General delivered opening remarks, followed by the briefing by the Under-Secretary-General. In his statement, the Secretary-General called on the President of the Russian Federation to stop his troops from attacking Ukraine. The Under-Secretary-General informed the Council that the Ukrainian authorities had declared a nationwide state of emergency and announced other related defence and security measures, including the mobilization of reservists. She added that the Ukrainian authorities had reported a new large-scale cyberattack targeting several State and financial institutions. In that regard, she encouraged the efforts of the President of Ukraine and the President of the Russian Federation to continue dialogue and diplomacy and gave assurance that United Nations staff remained on the ground to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Ukraine.

Following the briefing, several participants⁶⁵⁶ condemned the decision by the President to send Russian troops into the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and the announcement of a military operation. Some Council members⁶⁵⁷ called on the Russian Federation to de-escalate and withdraw its troops from the territory of Ukraine, others⁶⁵⁸ urged it to refrain from any action that might further increase tensions on the ground and others⁶⁵⁹ emphasized the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes. Council members⁶⁶⁰ were concerned about the high-intensity ceasefire violations and urged all parties to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure and to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law. Some members⁶⁶¹ continued to emphasize the responsibility of the Council to maintain international peace and security. The representative of the Russian Federation announced that, during the course of the meeting, the President of the Russian Federation had made an address announcing his decision to launch a special military operation in Donbas. He noted that the occupation of Ukraine was not part of his country's plans. Rather, the purpose of the special operation was to protect people who had been subjected to abuse and genocide by the Kyiv regime for eight years. He added that the decision had been made in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,⁶⁶² with the approval of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation and pursuant to the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance signed with the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic.⁶⁶³ In her second statement at the meeting, further to the statement by the representative of the Russian Federation about the launching of the special military operation, the representative of the United States announced that her delegation would be putting a draft resolution on the table the following day. Condemning the start of the military operation, the representatives of the United Kingdom and France both expressed support for the preparation of a Council resolution. The representative of Ukraine called on the representative of the Russian Federation to relinquish his responsibilities as President of the Council. Underscoring the responsibility of the Council, he called on members to convene an emergency meeting to consider all necessary draft decisions and do everything possible to stop the war.

⁶⁵³ For further details on the discussion, see part V, sect. I.B.

⁶⁵⁴ See [S/PV.8970](#).

⁶⁵⁵ See [S/PV.8974](#).

⁶⁵⁶ France, Norway, Germany, Albania and Ireland.

⁶⁵⁷ Albania, United Kingdom, France, India, United Arab Emirates, Norway, Gabon and Germany.

⁶⁵⁸ Ireland, India, China, Brazil, United Arab Emirates, and Ghana.

⁶⁵⁹ India, United Arab Emirates, Norway, China, Brazil, Ghana and Gabon.

⁶⁶⁰ United Arab Emirates, Norway, Ghana and Gabon.

⁶⁶¹ Ireland, Brazil, Mexico, Ukraine and United States.

⁶⁶² For more information on Article 51, see part VII, sect. X.

⁶⁶³ See [S/PV.8974](#).

On 25 February, the Council voted on a draft resolution⁶⁶⁴ submitted by Albania and the United States and sponsored by a further 80 Member States. Before the vote, the representatives of the United States and Albania explained the text of the draft resolution.⁶⁶⁵ In addition, four other Council members made statements before the vote. The draft resolution was not adopted owing to the negative vote of one permanent member, namely, the Russian Federation. According to the draft resolution, the Council would have condemned the declaration by the Russian Federation on 23 February of a “special military operation” in Ukraine and deplored in the strongest terms its aggression against Ukraine in violation of Article 2 (4), of the Charter, as well as the decision of 21 February related to the status of certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine as a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine and inconsistent with the principles of the Charter.⁶⁶⁶ In addition, according to the draft resolution, the Council would have decided that the Russian Federation should immediately cease its use of force against Ukraine; refrain from any further unlawful threat or use of force against any Member State; immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders; and immediately and unconditionally reverse the decision related to the status of certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine.⁶⁶⁷

Following the vote, most Council members who voted in favour expressed regret about the decision of the Russian Federation to veto the draft resolution.⁶⁶⁸ The representative of France welcomed the mobilization of all members of the Council who, by voting in favour of the draft resolution, had expressed their commitment to international law and their support for Ukraine. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that a large majority of Council members had voted in favour of the draft resolution aimed at stopping the war, yet it had not been adopted only because of the single veto of the permanent member of the Council who was perpetrating that conflict. The representative of Norway stated that a veto cast by the aggressor undermined the purpose of the Council, adding that it was a violation of the very foundation of the Charter and that in the spirit of the Charter, as a party to a dispute, the Russian Federation should have abstained from voting on the draft resolution.⁶⁶⁹ Some members⁶⁷⁰ condemned what they termed an aggression by the Russian Federation, while others⁶⁷¹ called on the parties to immediately cease hostilities. The representative of Gabon called on the parties to resume dialogue, while the representative of Ghana called on the Russian Federation to immediately withdraw its forces from Ukraine and to recommit to dialogue and diplomacy.

In explaining his country’s abstention, the representative of China noted that, faced with the highly complex and sensitive situation, the Council should make the necessary response, while cautioning that actions should be truly conducive to defusing the crisis rather than adding fuel to the fire. He added that the legitimate security aspirations of the Russian Federation should receive attention and be addressed properly, and Ukraine should become a bridge between the East and the West, not an outpost for confrontation between major powers. While affirming that Member States needed to honour the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the representative of India affirmed, in explaining his vote, that dialogue was the only answer to settling differences and disputes, however daunting it appeared at that moment. The representative of the United Arab Emirates expressed support for the draft resolution’s emphasis on the need to adhere to the principles of international law and the Charter, which she said must be the basis for the resumption of dialogue and the pathway forward.

Explaining his country’s negative vote, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that the draft resolution was anti-Russian and anti-Ukrainian and ran counter to the fundamental interests of the Ukrainian people. He concluded his statement by emphasizing that the Russian Federation was not waging a war against Ukraine or the Ukrainian people but was carrying out a special operation against nationalists to protect the residents of Donbas and for the purposes of denazification and demilitarization.

⁶⁶⁴ S/2022/155.

⁶⁶⁵ See S/PV.8979.

⁶⁶⁶ See S/2022/155, sixth preambular para. and paras. 2 and 5.

⁶⁶⁷ Ibid., paras. 3, 4 and 6.

⁶⁶⁸ See S/PV.8979 (Albania, Norway and Ireland).

⁶⁶⁹ For more information, see part II, sect. VIII.C.

⁶⁷⁰ United Kingdom, Mexico, Albania, Norway and Ireland.

⁶⁷¹ Gabon, Mexico, Brazil and United Arab Emirates.

Speaking after Council members, the representative of Ukraine stressed that the Russian Federation had violated the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, namely rule 20 in relation to the President of the Security Council, by presiding over the Council during the consideration of a question with which it was directly connected.⁶⁷²

On 27 February, the Council held a meeting at which, despite the negative vote of the Russian Federation, it adopted resolution [2623 \(2022\)](#), calling an emergency special session of the General Assembly, having taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 8979th meeting had prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.⁶⁷³ Following the adoption, the representatives of Albania, Ireland and Mexico explained their votes in favour of convening an emergency special session as a means for the Assembly to condemn the aggression.

The representative of Albania underlined the historic significance of resolution [2623 \(2022\)](#), which had opened the doors to the General Assembly for the world to speak out and condemn an unprovoked and unjustified pure act of aggression. The representative of the United States noted that the Council had called for an emergency special session of the Assembly for the first time in decades as an extraordinary action. Welcoming the results of the vote on the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom urged all Member States to use their voice to call for the immediate withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukraine and end the war. Other members⁶⁷⁴ elaborated on the use of the veto by the Russian Federation, by which a permanent member prevented the Security Council from fulfilling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The representative of France asserted that his country would remain poised within the Council to ensure that it assumed its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. He added that, together with Mexico, France would submit a draft resolution to guarantee unhindered humanitarian access to meet the urgent needs of the people remaining in Ukraine. The representative of Mexico reiterated that the exercise of the veto by the permanent members of the Security Council should not be a privilege and that, in every situation, it constituted an enormous and highly sensible responsibility. The representative of Ireland underlined that the Council had failed to exercise the responsibility to act in the face of conflict and called on the Assembly to step up where the Council had failed. In contrast, the representative of Brazil asserted that the Council had not yet exhausted its instruments and mechanisms to contribute to a negotiated and diplomatic solution towards peace and that the Council and the Assembly must work together.

Expressing regret about the worsening of the situation in Ukraine, the representatives of India and the United Arab Emirates, whose delegations had abstained together with China, reiterated their call to cease hostilities and return to the path of diplomacy and dialogue. In that regard, they also welcomed the latest announcement by both sides about the commencement of talks on the Ukraine-Belarus border. The representative of China expressed support for discussions on an equal footing between the European Union and the Russian Federation on security issues to establish a balanced, effective and sustainable European security mechanism. He added that the Council should play a constructive role in resolving the Ukraine issue and that the United Nations should help to calm the situation and facilitate diplomatic solutions to avoid an escalation of tensions.

Elaborating on his vote, the permanent representative of the Russian Federation stated that he had voted against resolution [2623 \(2022\)](#) because it placed on record that the Council was unable to uphold its primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. He underlined that the right of veto was granted to the permanent members of the Council as a tool for ensuring the balance of interests that ensured global stability, and any attempt to circumvent or disregard the position of the Russian Federation undermined the bedrock of the Charter.

On 28 February, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who reported on the latest civilian casualties, damage to critical civilian infrastructure and

⁶⁷² For more information on the role of the presidency, see part II, sect. IV.

⁶⁷³ See [S/PV.8980](#). For more information on the emergency special session and the relations between the Council and the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.C. For more information on the discussion, see part II, sect. VIII.C, and part V, sect. I.

⁶⁷⁴ France, Ireland, Mexico, Norway and Ghana.

growing humanitarian needs in the hardest hit areas of the conflict in Ukraine.⁶⁷⁵ He underscored that the ongoing fighting had constrained the humanitarian movement of the United Nations and the work of humanitarian workers on the ground, stressing the need for the parties to the conflict to provide assurances that humanitarian workers would be protected and that the rapid and unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian relief would be ensured.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that, in addition to the grave situation inside Ukraine, hundreds of thousands were seeking refuge in the neighbouring countries of Poland, Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia and the Russian Federation. Commending the Governments of the receiving countries, he encouraged them to maintain access for all who were fleeing and underlined that there could be no discrimination against any person or any group. While noting that the challenges to admit, register and ensure the protection of those fleeing so far had been met, he expressed concern about the likelihood of a further escalation in the number of arrivals. In that regard, he spoke of the bilateral support to the receiving countries offered by the European Union and its member states and other Governments. He elaborated on the scaled-up efforts by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with its United Nations partner agencies and national and international non-government organizations. He explained that the Office was planning for up to 4 million refugees in the following days and weeks and that such a rapid increase would be a huge burden for receiving States and would no doubt stress reception systems and related resources. He added that, like any country hosting refugees around the world, such countries could not be left alone to shoulder that responsibility, and welcomed the support expressed by many European States at the European Union Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting to activate the temporary protection directive for people fleeing Ukraine, which would enable the provision of immediate temporary refuge in the European Union and facilitate the sharing of responsibility among States members of the European Union for people fleeing Ukraine.

During the discussion, in their remarks on the humanitarian situation and the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure, Council members⁶⁷⁶ welcomed the growing humanitarian efforts of the United Nations in Ukraine. Members called on both parties to immediately and unconditionally cease hostilities,⁶⁷⁷ respect international humanitarian law at all times,⁶⁷⁸ exercise self-restraint,⁶⁷⁹ refrain from attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure⁶⁸⁰ and ensure safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian actors and their movements.⁶⁸¹ While the representatives of Ireland and the United Kingdom spoke about the indiscriminate attacks and use of explosives weapons by the Russian Federation in populated areas, the representatives of the United States, Albania and Ukraine stressed the need to document and address all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law. Against the backdrop of a humanitarian situation that was worsening with each passing hour, the representative of Mexico explained that, together with France, his country would present a draft resolution aimed at achieving a general cessation of hostilities, the protection of civilians and guaranteed access to humanitarian aid. In response, the representative of the Russian Federation underlined that the Russian special operation did not have an impact on civilian infrastructure and that civilians in the areas under the control of the Russian armed forces were not encountering acute humanitarian issues. With regard to the draft resolution, he said that his delegation needed to study the text closely before making any assessments and that, in any case, the Russian military would provide any necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Ukraine in the territories that had been freed from what he referred to as “the radicals”.

In connection with the refugee and displacement crisis, Council members commended the neighbouring countries for receiving refugees⁶⁸² and called for borders to be kept open.⁶⁸³ While some

⁶⁷⁵ See [S/PV.8983](#).

⁶⁷⁶ Albania, India and China.

⁶⁷⁷ France, Ireland, India, Ghana, Gabon and United Arab Emirates.

⁶⁷⁸ France, Mexico, United Arab Emirates and Brazil.

⁶⁷⁹ United Arab Emirates and China.

⁶⁸⁰ Ireland, Ghana, Gabon and United Arab Emirates.

⁶⁸¹ France, Mexico, Norway, Ghana, Gabon and Brazil.

⁶⁸² Kenya, United States, Ireland, Norway, Albania and Gabon.

⁶⁸³ Mexico, Ireland and Norway.

members⁶⁸⁴ commented on the reported accounts of discrimination experienced by Africans and people of African descent as they were fleeing the war, several⁶⁸⁵ echoed the High Commissioner for Refugees in urging the international community to provide support to all, without discrimination based on race or nationality. Members also expressed differing views on the economic sanctions adopted against the Russian Federation and Belarus. In that connection, the representative of France assured the Council that the sanctions would be implemented with full regard for international humanitarian law and with no impact on the humanitarian response. The representative of Kenya cautioned that sanctions might lead to an escalation of the conflict rather than opening the path to peace. The representative of Brazil also warned that the severe economic sanctions being imposed might have ripple effects on the world's economy.

On 4 March, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Director General of IAEA, who focused on the latest developments in the area of the Zaporizhzhia and Chernobyl nuclear power plants and the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Ukraine.⁶⁸⁶ During her briefing, the Under-Secretary-General underscored that attacks on nuclear power facilities were contrary to international humanitarian law. Welcoming the statements and actions of IAEA in connection with the establishment of an appropriate framework that would ensure the safe, secure and reliable operation of Ukrainian nuclear power plants, she emphasized the need for safe and urgent passage for IAEA personnel. She added that the United Nations was significantly increasing its humanitarian assistance in response to the escalating crisis and welcomed the agreements between Ukrainian and Russian negotiators on the establishment of humanitarian corridors to allow safe passage for civilians and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The Director General of IAEA reported that the Russian forces had taken charge of the Chernobyl nuclear site. Their advance towards the perimeter of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, however, had been met by opposition and groups of civilians who had blocked access to the facility. He confirmed that, although a projectile had impacted a building adjacent to the Zaporizhzhia nuclear plant facility, no security or safety systems had been compromised and the operations at both plants had continued normally. On the establishment of a framework to ensure the observance of the basic principles of safety and security, he underlined that the basic elements of the proposal had already been shared with the Ukrainian counterpart and the Russian authorities. He clarified that the mission of IAEA would be restricted and circumscribed to the safety and security of the nuclear installations in Ukraine.

During the discussion, Council members expressed concern about the situation at both the Chernobyl and Zaporizhzhia nuclear sites. Members continued to call on the Russian Federation to abide by its international obligations,⁶⁸⁷ to halt the use of force near any power plant⁶⁸⁸ and to end violence and withdraw its troops from the territory of Ukraine.⁶⁸⁹ The representative of Kenya urged the need to observe international conventions regulating the conduct of armed conflict and called on the leadership of Ukraine and the Russian Federation to reduce the targeting of and threat to critical infrastructure. Referring to Chapter VI of the Charter and to the first resolution adopted by the General Assembly in the context of the eleventh emergency special session,⁶⁹⁰ the representative of Brazil urged all members of the Council to engage truly and actively to promote dialogue and rebuild trust.⁶⁹¹ The representatives of India, Ghana, China and the United Arab Emirates welcomed the second round of talks on the establishment of a safe humanitarian corridor.⁶⁹² Participants also expressed support for the work of IAEA in Ukraine and called for the urgent and unhindered access of its personnel to monitor the conditions and ensure nuclear safety. The representative of the Russian Federation denounced the statements about Russian troops attacking the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant that were part of an unprecedented campaign of lies and disinformation against his country and were untrue. According to the representative,

⁶⁸⁴ Kenya and Gabon.

⁶⁸⁵ Norway, United States, Ghana and Gabon.

⁶⁸⁶ See [S/PV.8986](#).

⁶⁸⁷ United States, Ireland, Norway and Mexico.

⁶⁸⁸ Albania, United States, France, Ireland and Ghana.

⁶⁸⁹ United Kingdom, Albania, United States, Ireland and Norway.

⁶⁹⁰ Resolution [ES-11/1](#).

⁶⁹¹ For more details on Chapter VI, see part VI.

⁶⁹² See [S/PV.8986](#).

an agreement to place the power plant under the protection of the Russian military had been reached with the management of the plant to ensure its security and prevent interruptions in power supply to the population of Ukraine and European consumers. He asserted that the current situation was similar to that in the area of the Chernobyl power plant and that the security of those facilities was being ensured jointly by the Russian armed forces and the Ukrainian operators of the nuclear installations. Stating that Russia had deliberately undertaken an armed attack against a nuclear power site, an action that had violated all international agreements with IAEA, the representative of Ukraine demanded that Russian forces withdraw from the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant. He called on the international community to respond adequately to the actions of the Russian Federation by closing the skies over Ukraine, supporting Ukraine in terms of security and humanitarian assistance and expelling Russians from international institutions.

On 29 March, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator,⁶⁹³ who informed the Council about the scaling up of the humanitarian system. Highlighting the risk of human trafficking, as well as sexual violence, exploitation and abuse in Ukraine and the region, in particular for children fleeing the war, she announced the scaling up of protection services at the border and within the country in order to offer information on safe options and routes and access to helplines and safe shelters. In that connection, she reported that humanitarian partners were coordinating to provide swift and specialized services to survivors. She also stressed the need for detailed, realistic agreements on humanitarian ceasefires and pauses to ensure the safe and unhindered passage of aid and indicated that, following the request from the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator had been engaging with both parties on possible arrangements for a humanitarian ceasefire.

The Executive Director of WFP gave a briefing on the impact of the war on global food insecurity. He stressed the need not to neglect other regions such as the Sahel, North Africa, the rest of Africa and the Middle East to prevent massive migration from all sides of Europe. He explained the risk of a pricing problem due to the increase in fuel, food and shipping costs and an availability problem due to the lack of fertilizer-based products from Belarus and the Russian Federation, calling it a crisis on top of a crisis. In closing, he appealed to everyone involved to deconflict, provide the access necessary for the safe delivery of aid and minimize the impact globally and in Ukraine.

Council members discussed the humanitarian impact of the conflict in Ukraine. While some members⁶⁹⁴ attributed the responsibility for the humanitarian crisis inside and outside Ukraine to the Russian Federation, others⁶⁹⁵ commended the neighbouring countries for receiving refugees. Council members and other participants discussed the massive displacement and refugee crisis created by the conflict, the threats of human trafficking and gender-based violence as well as the challenges faced by civilians and humanitarian organizations. In this regard, most Council members called for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian aid and safe passages for civilians in besieged cities. The representatives of Norway and the United Arab Emirates welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to request the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to work directly with the parties on a possible agreement for a humanitarian ceasefire. Council members and other participants discussed the negotiations taking place between the parties in Istanbul, Türkiye, at the time. While the representative of China underlined that the international community should encourage and support continued direct negotiations between the Russian Federation and Ukraine until a positive outcome was achieved and peace was restored, the representative of the United Arab Emirates stressed the important role of women in conflict resolution and peace negotiations, including to ensure their sustainability and durability. Council members also discussed the impact of the economic sanctions adopted in response to the conflict in Ukraine. While some Council members⁶⁹⁶ denied an impact of the sanctions on the global food supply chains, others⁶⁹⁷ argued that sanctions exacerbated food shortages and price distortions, having a detrimental impact on developing countries.

⁶⁹³ See [S/PV.9008](#).

⁶⁹⁴ United States, United Kingdom and France.

⁶⁹⁵ United States, Kenya, Norway and Gabon.

⁶⁹⁶ France and United States.

⁶⁹⁷ Kenya, Russian Federation, Brazil and China.

On 5 April, the Council held a meeting during which it heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.⁶⁹⁸ In his remarks, the Secretary-General said that Ukraine was one of the greatest challenges ever to the international order and the global peace architecture, founded on the Charter, because of its nature, intensity and consequences. He added that the world was dealing with the full-fledged invasion, on several fronts, of one Member State, Ukraine, by another, the Russian Federation – a permanent member of the Security Council – in violation of the Charter and with several aims, including redrawing the internationally recognized borders between the two countries. He also focused on the humanitarian consequences of the conflict, including the massive devastation in urban centres and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, rapes and sexual violence, as well as the displacement of more than 10 million people in just one month. In addition, he spoke about the massive increases in the prices of food, energy and fertilizers, disrupting supply chains and increasing cost of transportation, putting even more pressure on the developing world. Regretting the divisions that had prevented the Council from acting not only on Ukraine, but on other threats to peace and security around the world, he urged the Council to do everything in its power to end the war and mitigate its impact, both on the suffering people of Ukraine and on vulnerable people and developing countries around the world.

In her briefing, the Under-Secretary-General focused on the ongoing military operations, noting that cities continued to be pounded, the number of civilians killed had more than doubled and hundreds of thousands of people remained trapped in encircled cities. She expressed grave concern about the persistent use of explosive weapons with a wide impact in or near populated areas and underlined that such indiscriminate attacks were prohibited under international humanitarian law. She also expressed concern about reports of cases of arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, as well as emerging allegations of conflict-related sexual violence. Against that backdrop, she reported that, according to the International Organization for Migration, suspected and verified cases of human trafficking were surfacing in the surrounding countries, and expressed grave concern about the heightened risk for displaced persons and refugees. She reported that, away from the fighting, diplomatic efforts to end the war, including direct talks between Ukrainian and Russian representatives, had continued, and commended, in that regard, the Government of Türkiye. The Under-Secretary-General noted the reported withdrawal of Russian forces from around the Chernobyl nuclear site and reemphasized that all nuclear sites in Ukraine must be fully protected and secured. Noting the reported reduction of Russian troops and attacks around Kyiv and Chernihiv, she reiterated the call by the General Assembly for Russian forces to withdraw entirely from Ukrainian territory and cease all military operations. In closing, the Under-Secretary-General cautioned that the war had damaged the European security architecture, noting that the longer the war continued, the greater the risk that it would further weaken the global institutions and mechanisms dedicated to preserving peace and security.

In his statement, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator spoke about the humanitarian needs and what was being done to meet them. He also reported on his actions further to the Secretary-General's instruction to bring both sides together on humanitarian grounds to explore specific and sustained ways to reduce humanitarian suffering, including the pursuit of a humanitarian ceasefire. In this regard, he spoke about his meetings with the Russian authorities and his forthcoming meetings with Ukrainian authorities. While expressing gratitude for the generous contributions from donors, he stressed that funding to support the needs in Ukraine must not be diverted from other crises and called on all Council members and Member States to support all efforts in the pursuit of peace and the alleviation of human suffering.

During the deliberations, Council members exchanged views on the reported violence and attacks against civilian and humanitarian infrastructure. Council members and other participants emphasized the responsibility of the Council to end the war and to maintain international peace and security,⁶⁹⁹ urged the parties to the conflict to comply with international humanitarian law⁷⁰⁰ and condemned the atrocities and

⁶⁹⁸ See [S/PV.9011](#).

⁶⁹⁹ Ireland, Brazil, Mexico and Norway. For more information on functions and powers of the Council, see part V, sect. I.

⁷⁰⁰ Albania, Gabon, Ireland, Brazil, China, France, United Arab Emirates and European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and San Marino).

abuses committed on the territory of Ukraine.⁷⁰¹ Some Council members and participants expressed support for an investigation by the International Criminal Court⁷⁰² and by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine established by the Human Rights Council.⁷⁰³ In this connection, the representative of the United States announced that her country, in coordination with Ukraine and many other Member States, would seek the suspension of the Russian Federation from the Human Rights Council.

In addition to this item, during the period under review, the Council discussed developments in the situation in Ukraine under the following items: “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”,⁷⁰⁴ “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine”,⁷⁰⁵ and “Threats to international peace and security”.⁷⁰⁶

Meetings: letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136), 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.8970 21 February			Germany, Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8974 23 February			Germany, Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8979 25 February		Draft resolution submitted by 82 Member States ^a (S/2022/155)	75 Member States ^b		All Council members, one invitee (Ukraine)	Not adopted 11-1-3 ^c
S/PV.8980 27 February		Draft resolution submitted by Albania, United States (S/2022/160)	Ukraine		14 Council members, ^d invitee	Resolution 2623 (2022) 11-1-3 ^e
S/PV.8983 28 February			Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations High	All Council members, all invitees ^f	

⁷⁰¹ Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, India, France, Ghana and European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and San Marino).

⁷⁰² Ireland, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom and European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and San Marino).

⁷⁰³ Mexico, France, Norway and European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and San Marino).

⁷⁰⁴ For more information, see sect. 19.B below.

⁷⁰⁵ For more information, see sect. 19.C below.

⁷⁰⁶ For more information, see sect. 34 below.

**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>
				Commissioner for Refugees		
S/PV.8986 4 March			Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	14 Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	
S/PV.9008 29 March			Ukraine	Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	All Council members, ⁱ all invitees ^j	
S/PV.9011 5 April			Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Under- Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary- General, all Council members, all invitees ^k	

^a Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^b Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye and Ukraine.

^c *For*: Albania, Brazil, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: Russian Federation; *abstaining*: China, India, United Arab Emirates.

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

^e *For*: Albania, Brazil, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: Russian Federation; *abstaining*: China, India, United Arab Emirates.

^f The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the High Commissioner participated in the meeting by videoconference.

- ^g Albania, Brazil, China, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.
- ^h The Director General of IAEA participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ⁱ The United States was represented by its Deputy Secretary of State.
- ^j The Executive Director of WFP participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^k Ukraine was represented by its President, who participated in the meeting by videoconference. The representative of the European Union spoke also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and San Marino.

B. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)

During the period under review, the Security Council held two public meetings in connection with the item entitled “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)”, which took the form of a briefing and adoption, respectively.⁷⁰⁷ The Council failed to adopt a draft resolution in connection with this item, having failed to obtain the required number of votes. More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers is given in the table below.⁷⁰⁸

On 17 February, Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Special Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Chairperson-in-Office, the Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission and a Ukrainian civil society representative.⁷⁰⁹

Drawing attention to the fragile security situation, the Under-Secretary-General cautioned that tensions in and around Ukraine were running higher than at any point since 2014. She explained that the issues underpinning the crisis were complex and long-standing, tying together the eight-year conflict in eastern Ukraine with larger issues relating to the European security architecture, and she noted with regret that there had been little, if any, meaningful progress in the implementation of the Minsk agreements. She also said that both the talks in the Normandy Four format and the discussions led by the Trilateral Contact Group remained deadlocked. Against that backdrop, she noted with concern the reports of ceasefire violations across the contact line and called on all sides to refrain from any unilateral measures that could go against the letter and spirit of the Minsk agreements or undermine their implementation. She added that it was incumbent on all Member States to fully respect the key principles of the Charter, to settle disputes by peaceful means and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. She welcomed the efforts by France and Germany to host the recent Normandy Four discussions to break the current impasse and the recent diplomatic talks, including between Heads of State, and urged more tangible steps on the ground and an end to inflammatory rhetoric in order to defuse tensions. The Under-Secretary-General further reported that, owing to COVID-19-related restrictions, millions of people were unable to travel freely across the contact line and, as a consequence of increased isolation and the abrupt loss of access to basic services and livelihoods, the needs of the already vulnerable population had been exacerbated. She called for safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian actors and early and adequate funding to continue to meet the needs of vulnerable people in both government-controlled and non-government-controlled areas. The Under-Secretary-General pointed out that, despite the persistent tensions, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had, the previous year, document the lowest number of civilian casualties since the beginning of the conflict and underlined that the overall adherence to the ceasefire had been an important factor in that trend that had to continue. In concluding, she said that the world was looking to the collective security mechanisms in Europe, as well as to the Council, to help to ease tensions.

The Special Representative of the OSCE in Europe Chairperson-in-Office said that it was impossible to address the Donbas issue without paying attention to the bigger context, which was the tense security

⁷⁰⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁷⁰⁸ See also A/77/2, part II, chap. 39.C.

⁷⁰⁹ See S/PV.8968.

situation around Ukraine and in the region, as well as intensive, high-level diplomacy. He noted that, while the bigger context had a strong interlinkage with the work of the Trilateral Contact Group, the positions of the participants to the discussions were too far from each other, affirming that it was not possible to resolve the conflict related to eastern Ukraine within the Contact Group. He observed that none of the elements of the Minsk agreements had been implemented or, at least, fully implemented, while emphasizing that everyone involved in the discussions of the Contact Group needed to bear responsibility for carrying out what had been agreed. Highlighting that the security situation along the contact line in eastern Ukraine was one of the key focuses of the work of the Contact Group, he stressed that it was important to continue to stay calm along the contact line and avoid provocations. In this regard, the Special Representative informed the Council about recent political, military and humanitarian developments on the ground, emphasizing that all participants needed to remain committed to the goal of restoring Ukrainian sovereignty over the totality of its territory. He added that the unprecedented international focus on Ukraine and the region should be used as an opportunity to unblock the work of the Contact Group, which he noted had been meeting by videoconference for almost two years. He expressed resolve to return to the face-to-face meetings, bringing together Ukraine, the Russian Federation and OSCE, as well as representatives of certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

The Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine updated the Council on the impact of the eight-year conflict on the civilian population and the Mission's increasingly challenging operational environment. He reported that the situation remained fraught with tension and expressed deep concern that the Mission had been deprived of its operational freedom and independence. In this context, he explained that the Mission had been vilified in public rhetoric, that its technical monitoring tools had been subjected to intense interference and that it had suffered temporary blockades in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. He noted that, since the last briefing to the Council, the security situation in eastern Ukraine remained volatile, with an increase in the level of armed conflict and kinetic activity, including destructive weapons, and a high number of ceasefire violations on both sides of the contact line, resulting in civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure. The Chief Monitor emphasized that in such challenging circumstances it was imperative for the sides to strictly adhere to the ceasefire, reduce tensions and allow space for negotiations. Expressing hope that the recent resumption of the Normandy Four consultations and other confidence-building efforts under the auspices of OSCE would provide much-needed political impetus for the conflict-resolution process to move forward, he called for the signatories of the Minsk agreements to adhere to all their commitments and urged the restoration of the Mission's freedom of movement.

The Ukrainian civil society representative affirmed that the authorities in Kyiv had never had the intention of implementing the first package of the Minsk agreement and, to an even lesser degree, the subsequent Minsk package of measures agreement. She added that there was absolutely no explanation for the "Western hysteria" about the Russian Federation being about to invade and stated that "the West" wanted a war with the Russian Federation and that it wanted that war to take place on Ukrainian territory.

Following the briefing, Council members discussed the security situation in and around Ukraine and its connection with the European security architecture. Reaffirming support for the Minsk agreements, Council members expressed concerns at the military build-up by the Russian Federation at the border with Ukraine. Council members⁷¹⁰ also expressed diverging views on the likelihood of a military invasion while affirming their support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. In this regard, a majority of Council members⁷¹¹ called on both parties to de-escalate and engage instead in diplomacy and dialogue. Most Council members⁷¹² affirmed that the Minsk agreements remained the framework for achieving a negotiated solution through the Normandy format and the Trilateral Contact Group. The representative of the Russian Federation recalled, however, that the Normandy format, according to annex II to resolution [2202 \(2015\)](#), was a mechanism to oversee implementation and not a discussion forum on new decisions.

⁷¹⁰ United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Ireland, Kenya, Ghana, Albania and France.

⁷¹¹ United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Ireland, India, United Arab Emirates, Mexico, France and Gabon.

⁷¹² United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Brazil, Ireland, India, Kenya, United Arab Emirates, Ghana, France and Gabon.

Council members⁷¹³ also expressed concern at the resolution of the Russian State Duma calling on the President of the Russian Federation to recognize the self-declared Luhansk People's Republic and Donetsk People's Republic as independent States. In response, the representative of the Russian Federation encouraged Council members to concentrate on the implementation of the Minsk agreements instead of speculating about the initiative – an appeal from the members of the State Duma.

Council members also exchanged views about the dire humanitarian situation after eight years of conflict. The representative of Norway stressed that civilians were increasingly losing access to essential life-saving services and humanitarian assistance and that any escalation of the conflict would lead to devastating humanitarian consequences. Some delegations⁷¹⁴ called for the removal of obstacles to the flow of humanitarian aid and freedom of movement of civilians in conflict areas, and some⁷¹⁵ also expressed concern at the obstacles to the freedom of movement of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, which impeded the implementation of its mandate.

In addition to Council members, the representatives of Ukraine and Germany participated in the meeting and delivered statements. In his statement, the representative of Ukraine underscored that the recognition by the Russian Federation of the so-called Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic was tantamount to withdrawal from the Minsk agreements. He called on the Russian Federation to take a constructive stance towards achieving progress within the framework of the existing negotiation formats and warned that the Russian Federation would bear full responsibility for undermining the Minsk agreements and the process of peaceful settlement of the armed conflict. With reference to the Charter, the representative of Germany underscored that the Russian State Duma resolution ran counter to the Minsk agreement and constituted a further breach of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity. She said that the failure of the Russian Federation to provide any satisfactory explanation for the military build-up on the Ukrainian border was deplorable and called on the Russian Federation to immediately withdraw its troops in a substantial and verifiable manner.⁷¹⁶

On 23 March, the Council voted on a draft resolution⁷¹⁷ submitted by Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic. The draft resolution was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.⁷¹⁸ Among other aspects contained in the draft resolution, the Council would have demanded that civilians, including humanitarian personnel and persons in vulnerable situations, including women and children, were fully protected and that provisions of international humanitarian law in connection with objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and civilian infrastructure were fully respected by all parties.⁷¹⁹ It would have also called upon Member States to fund the flash appeal launched by the United Nations for the humanitarian response in Ukraine, as well as the regional refugee response plan for Ukraine.⁷²⁰ In addition, the Council would have called upon all parties concerned to allow safe and unhindered passage to destinations outside of Ukraine, including to foreign nationals without discrimination, and to facilitate safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in and around Ukraine.⁷²¹

Before the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation took the floor to reject the assertion that the Council could not adopt a resolution on the Ukrainian humanitarian dossier.⁷²² He affirmed that his delegation was submitting for a vote a draft resolution, based on the French-Mexican draft text, that was not politicized in any way, adding that it was analogous to other humanitarian draft resolutions adopted by the Council. The representative of the United States, also speaking before the vote, said that it was unconscionable that the Russian Federation would have the audacity to put forward a draft resolution asking the international community to solve a humanitarian crisis that it alone had created.

⁷¹³ Norway, Ireland and France.

⁷¹⁴ Brazil, United Arab Emirates, Ghana and Mexico.

⁷¹⁵ Ireland, Mexico, Ukraine and Germany.

⁷¹⁶ For more information on the discussion, see part III, sect. II.

⁷¹⁷ S/2022/231.

⁷¹⁸ See S/PV.9002.

⁷¹⁹ S/2022/231, paras. 1 and 3.

⁷²⁰ Ibid., para. 6.

⁷²¹ Ibid., para. 4.

⁷²² See S/PV.9002.

She explained that the United States intended to abstain in the voting on the text because, to state the obvious, the Russian Federation did not care about the deteriorating humanitarian conditions.

After the vote, some delegations⁷²³ explained their abstentions by pointing out the lack of reference to the immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities in the draft resolution. The representative of France explained that France and Mexico had negotiated, in good faith, a draft resolution in the Council with the objective of obtaining an immediate cessation of hostilities and providing a concrete response to the humanitarian catastrophe unfolding in Ukraine. He added that, given the reality of Russian obstruction, together they had decided to take that initiative to the General Assembly, where a transregional group had developed a draft resolution.⁷²⁴ In this regard, the representative of the United Kingdom added that the Assembly would soon vote on a draft resolution that made clear that the only way to end the humanitarian crisis was for the Russian Federation to end the war. The representative of Ghana explained the abstention, affirming that his delegation did not believe that the draft resolution reflected the position of the international community on the course of the humanitarian catastrophe or address the requirement for an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities. Explaining his delegation's vote, the representative of Mexico clarified that, following the announcement that Mexico and France had made on 14 March that they were going to take the initiative to the Assembly, which had the item under consideration on its agenda pursuant to its resolution 377 (V), the Russian Federation had decided, without prior warning, to submit an alternative draft text to be voted upon the following day. He argued that such conduct stood in contradiction with the willingness to engage in a dialogue with which Mexico and France had led the process from the start.⁷²⁵ The representative of Ireland explained that his country could not vote in favour of a draft resolution that purported to address the humanitarian situation, but which did not recognize the cause of the humanitarian crisis that was engulfing Ukraine. In this connection, the representative of Norway said that a party to a conflict could not expect to be perceived as neutral. She added that, in the spirit of the Charter, a party to a conflict should not be the author of Council draft resolutions and should not take part in voting on the conflict to which it was a party. The representative of Gabon explained the abstention, indicating that his delegation would abstain every time it believed that humanitarian issues were being instrumentalized for hidden purposes, adding that humanitarian issues should be the permanent consensus of the social compact of humankind. The representative of the United Arab Emirates explained that, while agreement was not possible, the Council could not abrogate its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The representative of the United States took the floor again after the vote to underline that it was not necessary to veto the draft resolution; 13 members of the Council had abstained, which was all that was required to defeat the draft resolution.

The representative of China explained that his country's vote in favour was based on its call for the international community to attach high importance to the humanitarian issue in Ukraine and for the parties concerned to strengthen coordination on humanitarian issues so as to effectively protect the safety of civilians. The representative of the Russian Federation said that the vote had exposed all those for whom politicizing the humanitarian file was more important than helping the United Nations to provide humanitarian aid to Ukrainians in need.

⁷²³ France, Ghana, Mexico, Ireland, Brazil and United Arab Emirates.

⁷²⁴ For more information on the relations between the Council and the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.

⁷²⁵ For more information on the discussion, see part II, sect. VII.

Meetings: letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264), 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.8968 17 February			Germany, Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Special Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Chairperson-in-Office in Ukraine and in the Trilateral Contact Group, Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, Ukrainian civil society representative.	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.9002 23 March	Draft resolution submitted by Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic	(S/2022/231)	Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic		13 Council members, ^c all invitees	Not adopted 2-0-13 ^d

^a The Russian Federation (President of the Council) was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for Europe and North America; and the United States was represented by its Secretary of State.

^b The Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office in Ukraine and in the Trilateral Contact Group, the Chief Monitor of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine and the civil society representative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

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

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

C. Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine

During the period under review, on 11 April, the Council introduced a new item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine".⁷²⁶ In connection with this item, the Council held 18 public meetings in 2022, most of which took the form of briefings. In addition, the Council issued one presidential statement⁷²⁷ and failed to adopt a draft resolution,⁷²⁸ owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes,

⁷²⁶ For more information, see part II, sect. II.A.

⁷²⁷ See [S/PV.9028](#) and [S/PRST/2022/3](#).

⁷²⁸ See [S/PV.9143](#).

is provided in the table below. Council members also held informal consultations of the whole in connection with this item.⁷²⁹

At the first meeting under this item, held on 11 April,⁷³⁰ Council members discussed the scope of the item. The representative of the Russian Federation said that his delegation was not against adding the item to the agenda of the Council's meeting, having concluded that it covered all kinds of aspects of the situation in Ukraine and was, therefore, in essence universal in character. In this regard, he proposed deleting the two other items pertaining to Ukraine from the matters of which the Council is seized, namely the letters from the Russian Federation and Ukraine dating from 2014 (S/2014/264 and S/2014/136, respectively), which reflected common sense, as well as the current situation. Bearing in mind the foregoing, he called on the presidency of the Council to take the procedural steps necessary to formalize adding the new item and deleting the two older ones. By contrast, the representative of the United States clarified that the meeting had been proposed without prejudice to the items in relation to the letters of 2014. She added that, while the scope of the situation in Ukraine had grown far beyond the circumstances in 2014, it was important to recognize its history, and it was possible that Member States would wish to focus on Crimea during future meetings. Against that backdrop, she said that the earlier items must remain in place. In response, she noted that the process for removing items was normally governed by the Council's latest note by the President (S/2017/507) on its working methods and usually took three years. Given the split views heard, she proposed that the issue be discussed separately and that agreement be sought on a way forward in the coming days.⁷³¹

Briefings and deliberations under this item were focused on a broad range of topics, principally the political, security and humanitarian aspects of the conflict in Ukraine, including the political process to end the conflict; the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country; the reports of attacks on nuclear facilities; and the implementation and extension of the Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports and the impact of the war on global food insecurity. Briefings and discussions also covered the mass displacement of population and the refugee crisis, allegations of war crimes, human rights violations and atrocity crimes. In addition to Council members, Ukraine participated in most of the meetings under this item under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure. Also invited under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure were the following Member States: Belarus, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden and Türkiye.

In 2022, the Council heard three briefings by the Secretary-General,⁷³² eight briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs⁷³³ and two briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.⁷³⁴ The Council also heard briefings by the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Deputy Executive Director for Programmes at UNICEF, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine. During the period under review, the Council also heard briefings from six civil society representatives during five of its meetings.⁷³⁵

⁷²⁹ See A/77/2, part II, chap. 39.A.

⁷³⁰ See S/PV.9013.

⁷³¹ In 2022, all three items remained on the list of matters of which the Council was seized. For more information, see part II, sect. II.

⁷³² See S/PV.9027, S/PV.9115 and S/PV.9135.

⁷³³ See S/PV.9080, S/PV.9104, S/PV.9115, S/PV.9126, S/PV.9138, S/PV.9161, S/PV.9195 and S/PV.9202.

⁷³⁴ See S/PV.9027 and S/PV.9208.

⁷³⁵ See S/PV.9013, S/PV.9027, S/PV.9056, S/PV.9069 and S/PV.9126.

At the meeting held on 11 April,⁷³⁶ the Executive Director of UN-Women reported on her recent visit to the Republic of Moldova and on the impact of the war on civilians, women and children specifically. She also described the efforts of neighbouring countries and civil society partners in receiving Ukrainian refugees to ensure that basic needs were met and services provided. The Executive Director highlighted that women continued to serve and lead their communities and support internally displaced persons and stressed that it was vital that they be consulted and engaged in all decisions related to the crisis and to peace. At the same meeting, the Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of UNICEF said with reference to his recent mission to Ukraine that he had rarely seen so much damage caused in so little time, adding that the attack on Kramatorsk train station had been particularly horrifying. The station had been a critical route for thousands of families fleeing Donetsk oblast, an area that had seen some of the worst violence and destruction of the war. When the station was attacked, it was filled with families desperate to escape, which he denounced as a blatant disregard for civilian lives and international humanitarian law. He said that children, families and communities were under attack, adding that of the 3.2 million children estimated to have remained in their homes nearly half could be at risk of not having enough food. Attacks on the water system infrastructure and power outages had left an estimated 1.4 million people without access to water in Ukraine, and another 4.6 million people had only limited access. He reported that hundreds of schools and educational facilities had been attacked or used for military purposes and expressed concern about the widespread presence of explosive remnants of war, which exposed children to the risk of death and horrendous injury.

In her briefing at the meeting held on 19 April,⁷³⁷ the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees provided an update on the situation of Ukrainian refugees in receiving countries and displaced persons within Ukraine. The Deputy High Commissioner reported that in Ukraine the vast majority of people on the move were women and children and the risk of gender-based violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse was high. At the same meeting, the Director General of IOM expressed concern about the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine and appealed to the parties to the conflict to honour all their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians and their homes and civilian infrastructure. He highlighted specific risks for internally displaced persons, refugees and third-country nationals, including a negative psychological impact and mental health problems, and the concerning situation of women and children vulnerable to trafficking, violence, including sexual violence, exploitation and abuse.

At the meeting held on 5 May,⁷³⁸ the Secretary-General addressed the Council on his recent visit to the Russian Federation and Ukraine, during which he met with the President of the Russian Federation on 26 April and the President of Ukraine on 28 April. He explained that, as part of his visit, he had also held discussions with the President of Türkiye in Ankara and the President of Poland in Rzeszów, stating that he had said the same thing in Moscow, Kyiv and New York, namely that the Russian invasion of Ukraine was a violation of its territorial integrity and of the Charter. He emphasized the importance of humanitarian access and evacuations and the establishment of safe corridors and discussed the global impact of the war on energy markets and financial systems, leading to the establishment of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance to address those challenges. Following the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator focused on the increased threat of gender-based violence and allegations of sexual violence. He also highlighted the efforts of the United Nations and its partners in responding to humanitarian needs, including assisting displaced persons, restoring basic services and negotiating aid delivery and safe evacuations for civilians in active conflict areas. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights gave a briefing to the Council on the allegations of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in the context of the Russian armed attack on Ukraine. She also reported to the Council on the arbitrary detention and possible forced disappearances of civilians and the ill-treatment and summary execution of prisoners of war committed

⁷³⁶ See [S/PV.9013](#).

⁷³⁷ See [S/PV.9018](#).

⁷³⁸ See [S/PV.9027](#).

by both parties, and urged the parties to the conflict to investigate all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law allegedly committed by their armed forces.

At the meeting held on 12 May,⁷³⁹ the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator provided an update on joint efforts by the United Nations to negotiate humanitarian pauses to allow safe passage for civilians trapped in the fighting. She stressed that, under international humanitarian law, the parties must respect all civilians and essential infrastructure, and she urged them to remove any barriers to the movement of humanitarian staff to ensure the continued delivery of life-saving assistance across Ukraine. At the same meeting, the Deputy Executive Director for Programmes at UNICEF said that, like all wars, the war in Ukraine was a child protection and child rights crisis. In that regard, he informed the Council about the verified cases of child death, injuries, displacement and grave child rights violations and attacks on schools and critical infrastructure, including hospitals and water and sanitation systems.

In her briefing at the meeting held on 6 June,⁷⁴⁰ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict described the mounting allegations of conflict-related sexual violence, occurring against women, girls, men and boys. In that regard, she acknowledged and commended the leadership of the Ukrainian authorities in their agreement on a framework of cooperation with the United Nations on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence. The framework would serve as the basis for a comprehensive and multifaceted preventive and service response and more effective coordination of all stakeholders, including the United Nations agencies in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. It was aimed at strengthening the rule of law, accountability and the capacity of the security and defence sector to prevent sexual violence. It was also focused on ensuring that survivors of sexual violence and their children had access to comprehensive services, that sexual violence was addressed in the framework of a ceasefire agreement and that such crimes were ultimately reflected in the specific provisions of any peace agreement. She also stressed the equal and meaningful participation of women in all political processes, including negotiations for peace. In connection with other aspects of the framework, she emphasized the action required to address conflict-related trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation and prostitution. She drew attention to the human trafficking dimensions of women and children fleeing the conflict, who were targeted for trafficking and exploitation, and protection challenges to address the pace and volume of displacement. Underlining that the framework of cooperation made women and girls in conflict settings an explicit priority, she called for the solidarity of the Council and the international donor community to support the Ukrainian authorities and relevant United Nations entities to implement the framework.

At the meeting held on 21 June,⁷⁴¹ the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide provided a briefing on the topic of incitement to violence, leading to atrocity crimes. In that regard, she informed Council members about serious allegations, including indications of the possible commission of genocide and war crimes, in Ukraine. She reminded the Council that the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes was a legal obligation for States under international law.

The Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs did not address the Council until June. During her eight briefings, she focused on the ongoing political, security and humanitarian challenges facing Ukraine and the multidimensional threats beyond its borders. She also provided updates in connection with the attacks on civilians and critical civilian infrastructure and the mass displacement of the population.

During her briefing at the meeting held on 28 June,⁷⁴² the Under-Secretary-General emphasized that the work of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine established by the Human Rights Council, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and other fact-finding efforts were essential to establishing accountability for the crimes and atrocities committed during the war and to prevent such violations in the future. On 29 July, the Under-Secretary-General focused on, among other topics, developments relating to the Black Sea Initiative, noting that it was a sign of possible

⁷³⁹ See [S/PV.9032](#).

⁷⁴⁰ See [S/PV.9056](#).

⁷⁴¹ See [S/PV.9069](#).

⁷⁴² See [S/PV.9080](#).

dialogue between the parties.⁷⁴³ She also underlined that despite the encouraging developments on grain and fertilizer, the lack of prospects for a shift towards a meaningful resumption of diplomatic efforts to end the war remained concerning and the escalatory rhetoric from any side was not consistent with the constructive spirit demonstrated at the signing of the agreement in Istanbul.

At the meeting held on 24 August,⁷⁴⁴ the Secretary-General provided an update on the progress of the Black Sea Initiative, commending Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Türkiye for their constructive approach and efforts and calling for a significant increase in support for developing countries to capitalize on the opportunities of the Initiative. He expressed concern about the ongoing fighting in Ukraine and the situation surrounding the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and highlighted allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and violations of abuses of human rights related to armed conflict. Following the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs said that the war was weakening the foundations of the international system and voiced concern at the reports of human rights violations and the arbitrary detention and forced disappearances of civilians, including local authorities, journalists and civil society activists.

At the meeting held on 7 September,⁷⁴⁵ the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs focused during her briefing on the large-scale displacement of the population, highlighting that Ukrainian women, who constituted half the refugees, continued to face significantly increased security risks, including sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, exploitation and abuse. At the same meeting, she expressed concern at the reports of attacks in the vicinity of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and urged all concerned to provide maximum cooperation with IAEA. Following the Under-Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights reported that armed attacks by the Russian Federation in Ukraine, along with human rights violations in territories occupied by Russian or controlled by affiliated armed forces groups, had led to people fleeing to various regions, including territories under Russian control and to the Russian Federation itself. Her briefing highlighted credible allegations of forced transfers of unaccompanied children to Russian occupied areas and concerns about granting Russian citizenship to such children without parental consent, in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Civilians were subjected to so-called filtration, a system of security checks and personal data collection, resulting in numerous human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance. She urged the Russian Federation to provide unimpeded access to international monitors for all places of detention under their control and to allow representatives of human rights and humanitarian organizations to safely access conflict-affected individuals in the Russian Federation and occupied areas in Ukraine.

At a meeting held on 22 September,⁷⁴⁶ the Secretary-General expressed concern at the reports of plans to organize so-called referendums in areas of Ukraine that were not under government control at that time. He underlined that any annexation of a State's territory by another State resulting from the threat or use of force was a violation of the Charter and international law. Following the Secretary-General, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court briefed the Council on the ongoing investigations in Ukraine. He underlined the fact that 43 States parties to the Rome Statute, one third of the Assembly of States Parties, referred the matter to the Court signifying not only the nature of the crisis and the concern expressed but also an understanding that the law had an important role to play.

During her briefing at the meeting held on 27 September,⁷⁴⁷ the Under-Secretary-General reported on the so-called referendums conducted by de facto authorities in the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions, underlining that given that those exercises had been held during active armed conflict they could not be called a genuine expression of the popular will and could not be regarded as legal under international law. She noted the alarming rhetoric regarding the use of nuclear weapons, which she deemed inconsistent with the joint statement of the leaders of the five nuclear weapon States on preventing nuclear war and avoiding an arms race.

⁷⁴³ See [S/PV.9104](#).

⁷⁴⁴ See [S/PV.9115](#).

⁷⁴⁵ See [S/PV.9126](#).

⁷⁴⁶ See [S/PV.9135](#).

⁷⁴⁷ See [S/PV.9138](#).

At the meeting held on 21 October,⁷⁴⁸ the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs informed the Council that the Russian Federation had launched a series of attacks on cities and towns across the country and expressed grave concern about the destruction of critical energy infrastructure. She reported that, based on the report to the General Assembly submitted by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, there were grounds to conclude that war crimes and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law had been committed in Ukraine since 24 February. She also expressed concern about the announcements of the Russian Federation to introduce martial law in the regions of Ukraine under its temporary military control and about the evacuation in Kherson amid intensified fighting on the ground. On the Black Sea Initiative, she noted that the agreement had helped to lower and stabilize global food prices and to move grain from one of the world's breadbaskets to those in need, and emphasized the critical nature of its extension for the maintenance of food security worldwide. Following the Under-Secretary-General, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine provided a briefing about the human toll of the war, the new dimensions of the humanitarian crisis and the challenge of access to non-government-controlled areas. With particular emphasis on the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and greater access to deliver aid, he underlined that, despite the challenges, humanitarian efforts had been made to provide assistance, but more support was needed to alleviate the suffering of the affected population.

At the meeting held on 16 November,⁷⁴⁹ the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs said that Ukrainians had suffered some of the most intense bombardments of the war, noting that Russian missiles and drones had rained down on Kyiv, Mykolayiv, Chernihiv, Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, Sumy, Kharkiv, Lviv, Poltava and elsewhere, destroying or damaging homes and severely disrupting critical services. She added that the military dynamics on the ground continued to evolve, with no end to the war in sight. She also said that allegations of atrocities and human rights violations in Ukraine during the war were extensive and highlighted grave concerns about the rights, safety and security of the youngest Ukrainians, including reports of forced transfers of children, including of some under institutionalized care, to Russian-occupied territory or to the Russian Federation. She also expressed concern at the conditions of prisoners of war and affirmed that the extension of the Black Sea Initiative remained critical in order to avoid a food crisis for millions of people. She added that the risk of a nuclear incident in the context of the open hostilities in Ukraine remained an unacceptable danger, and echoed the serious concerns expressed by numerous Member States in that regard.

During her briefing at the meeting held on 23 November,⁷⁵⁰ the Under-Secretary-General reported on a new wave of missile and drone strikes in Ukraine. She said that attacks targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure were prohibited under international humanitarian law, as well as attacks on military objectives that might be expected to cause harm to civilians that would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. In that regard, she said that the United Nations strongly condemned the attacks and demanded that the Russian Federation immediately ceased such actions. She also expressed the deep remaining concern about the situation at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and said that the reported shelling at the plant the previous weekend had been reckless and deplorable. Amid the dark news, she mentioned a positive development, namely that the parties had reported yet another prisoner exchange. At the last meeting under this item in 2022, held on 6 December,⁷⁵¹ the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator focused on the widespread death, destruction, displacement and suffering caused by the war, the ongoing humanitarian operations and the challenges that the humanitarian community continued to face amid winter temperatures. Gender-based violence targeting women and girls continued to be pervasive and underreported. While there had been an improvement in humanitarian access in eastern and southern oblasts, the biggest challenge remained the impediments to reaching areas in Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia.

In 2022, the deliberations in the Council under this item were focused principally on the political, security and humanitarian developments in the context of the armed conflict in Ukraine as well as on the

⁷⁴⁸ See [S/PV.9161](#).

⁷⁴⁹ See [S/PV.9195](#).

⁷⁵⁰ See [S/PV.9202](#).

⁷⁵¹ See [S/PV.9208](#).

possible accountability concerning the alleged war crimes and violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Ukraine.

Insofar as it concerns the political situation, Council members called for de-escalation and peaceful resolution of the conflict by returning to diplomacy and political dialogue. On 6 May, the Council held a meeting to issue a presidential statement,⁷⁵² in which it expressed deep concern regarding the maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine, recalled that all Member States had undertaken, under the Charter, the obligation to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and expressed strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a peaceful solution. In addition, Council members addressed the so-called referendums conducted by the Russian Federation in eastern and southern Ukraine. In this connection, on 30 September, the Council voted on a draft resolution⁷⁵³ submitted by Albania and the United States. In the text of the draft resolution, the Council would have condemned the illegal referendums, called upon all States not to recognize any alteration of the status of the Ukrainian regions of Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson or Zaporizhzhia and decided that the Russian Federation should immediately withdraw its troops from Ukraine. The draft resolution was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.⁷⁵⁴ Speaking prior to the vote as co-penholder of the draft resolution, together with Albania, the representative of the United States underlined that that was exactly what the Council was made to do – defend sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote peace and security – and urged all members to vote in favour.⁷⁵⁵ The representative of the United Kingdom also spoke before the vote, urging condemnation of Russian actions and a vote in favour of the draft resolution as members of the Council with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. In reference to the draft resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation argued instead that such openly hostile actions on the part of the West were a refusal to engage and cooperate within the Council. He noted that the Council had had the opportunity to adopt a truly balanced and useful document. He also stated that the authors of the draft resolution were prepared to devalue the efforts of the Council as the principal organ for the maintenance of peace and security and brazenly used the forum as a dress rehearsal before their main performance in the General Assembly. After the vote, some members⁷⁵⁶ criticized the use of the veto by the Russian Federation, while most also expressed support for and commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. In explaining their abstentions, the representatives of India, China, Brazil and Gabon expressed support for a diplomatic and negotiated solution to the conflict. The representative of China also recalled his country's position on the conflict, including that the legitimate security concerns of all parties should be taken seriously. He added that any action taken by the Council should be truly conducive to easing the situation and resolving the crisis, rather than intensifying conflict and exacerbating confrontation. He also expressed the view that facts had shown that political isolation, sanctions and pressure, stoking tensions and bloc confrontation would not bring about peace. The representative of Brazil explained that the scope and language of the draft resolution did not favour an environment conducive to a solution to the conflict in Ukraine. Having voted in favour, the representative of Kenya acknowledged that the draft resolution, whether in the Council or the Assembly, would not solve the crisis, adding that his country's affirmative vote was based on his country's principled defence of the Charter and, in particular, its protection of the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States. Council members also deliberated on the implications of the war vis-à-vis the Charter during other meetings. Some delegations underlined that the situation in Ukraine was a violation of Article 2 of the Charter⁷⁵⁷ and stressed the role of the Council in

⁷⁵² See [S/PRST/2022/3](#). For more information concerning the decisions of the Council relating to Chapter VI of the Charter in 2022, see part VI, sect. IV.

⁷⁵³ [S/2022/720](#).

⁷⁵⁴ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [76/262](#) of 26 April 2022, the Council submitted a special report to the Assembly on the use of the veto at the meeting ([A/77/551](#)). For more information, see part IV, sect. I.F.

⁷⁵⁵ See [S/PV.9143](#).

⁷⁵⁶ Norway, United Kingdom, Ireland, Ghana and France.

⁷⁵⁷ See [S/PV.9104](#) (Albania, United States, Norway, Mexico and Latvia); [S/PV.9115](#) (Mexico); [S/PV.9135](#) (Mexico and Ireland); and [S/PV.9138](#) (Mexico and Norway). For more information on the discussions concerning Article 2 (4) of the Charter, see part III, sect. II.

conflict resolution⁷⁵⁸ and its responsibility to maintain international peace and security.⁷⁵⁹ Several delegations also drew attention to the situation in Ukraine as a threat to international peace and security⁷⁶⁰ and to the right of Ukraine to self-defence, under Article 51 of the Charter.⁷⁶¹ Several Council members also recognized the negotiation efforts of the United Nations and its partners with the parties to the conflict, in particular the Secretary-General's visits to Moscow and Kyiv, to create conditions for a solution to the ongoing security and humanitarian situation.⁷⁶²

Regarding the security and humanitarian situation, Council members discussed during the year the protection of civilians and critical infrastructure and human rights in the context of the war in Ukraine. Members underlined that attacks against civilians and critical infrastructure were in violation of international law,⁷⁶³ and those responsible for the committed war atrocities must be held accountable.⁷⁶⁴ On 16 November, after the latest launch of air and missile bombardments against critical civilian infrastructure in Ukrainian cities, some delegations emphasized the responsibility of the Russian Federation in creating the current humanitarian and displacement crisis and called on the country to cease hostilities.⁷⁶⁵ Focusing attention on the deepening humanitarian catastrophe in Ukraine, speakers urged the parties to guarantee access to humanitarian aid for people in need and to essential services, which had been disrupted by the conflict.⁷⁶⁶ Council members also focused on addressing and preventing national, racial or religious hatred as potential triggers for the commission of atrocity crimes in a debate on disinformation campaigns, propaganda and hate speech online and in the mainstream media.⁷⁶⁷

In their discussions concerning the alleged war crimes and violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Ukraine, in 2022, Council members stressed the importance of establishing facts and ensuring accountability. They expressed support for the investigation launched by national authorities and the International Criminal Court,⁷⁶⁸ for the establishment by the Human Rights Council of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry and for the establishment by the Secretary-General of the fact-finding mission to Olenivka.⁷⁶⁹ On 12 May, Council members pointed out severe conflict-related effects on education and expressed concern about the risks of human trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse faced by unaccompanied children seeking refuge.⁷⁷⁰ Many speakers condemned attacks against schools⁷⁷¹ and called on the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict to record the situation in Ukraine in the forthcoming report on children and armed conflict, listing those responsible for violations against children.⁷⁷² On 6 June, during

⁷⁵⁸ See [S/PV.9018](#) (Ukraine); [S/PV.9135](#) (Ghana); [S/PV.9138](#) (United Arab Emirates); and [S/PV.9143](#) (China).

⁷⁵⁹ See [S/PV.9018](#) (Kenya and Ukraine); [S/PV.9032](#) (Kenya); [S/PV.9080](#) (Ukraine and Poland); [S/PV.9104](#) (United Arab Emirates and Ghana); [S/PV.9115](#) (United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates); [S/PV.9135](#) (Norway, Mexico, United States, Ireland, Brazil, Czechia and Poland); [S/PV.9143](#) (United States, United Kingdom and Ukraine); and [S/PV.9161](#) (Ireland). For more information on the functions and powers of the Council, see part V.

⁷⁶⁰ See [S/PV.9056](#) (Ukraine); [S/PV.9104](#) (Kenya); [S/PV.9115](#) (Russian Federation); [S/PV.9126](#) (Kenya); [S/PV.9135](#) (Ukraine); and [S/PV.9143](#) (Norway). For information on threats to international peace and security considered by the Council in 2022, see part VII, sect. I.

⁷⁶¹ See [S/PV.9135](#) (Norway, United States, Ghana and Ukraine); [S/PV.9138](#) (France); [S/PV.9161](#) (France); [S/PV.9080](#) (United Kingdom); and [S/PV.9195](#) (United States, France, United Kingdom and Estonia). For more details on Article 51 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. X.A.

⁷⁶² See [S/PV.9027](#) (Albania, Mexico, Ghana, China, Kenya, Brazil, Ireland, United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Norway and India); [S/PV.9115](#) (Albania, Norway, United Kingdom, Brazil, Kenya, United Arab Emirates, Ghana, Mexico and China); and [S/PV.9135](#) (Norway, Mexico, United States, China, Ireland).

⁷⁶³ See [S/PV.9161](#) (Mexico, France, Kenya, United States, Ireland, Ghana and Norway); and [S/PV.9208](#) (France, Brazil, Norway, Ghana and Albania).

⁷⁶⁴ See [S/PV.9161](#) (France, Ireland, Ghana and Norway); [S/PV.9069](#) (United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Kenya, Ireland, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Gabon and Ghana); and [S/PV.9208](#) (Mexico, Norway, Ireland and Albania).

⁷⁶⁵ See [S/PV.9195](#) (Albania, United Kingdom, Ireland, Ghana, Ukraine and European Union).

⁷⁶⁶ Ibid. (Mexico, Ireland, Ghana, Norway, Gabon, Ukraine, Estonia and European Union).

⁷⁶⁷ See [S/PV.9069](#) (United Kingdom, Norway, France, Kenya, Ireland, Mexico and Ghana).

⁷⁶⁸ See [S/PV.9027](#) (Mexico, France, Ireland, Norway and United States).

⁷⁶⁹ See [S/PV.9069](#) (United States, Mexico and United Arab Emirates). For more details on the discussion, see part VI, sect. II.

⁷⁷⁰ See [S/PV.9032](#) (Mexico, Norway, Brazil and China).

⁷⁷¹ Ibid. (France, Ghana, Kenya, Russian Federation, Poland and Slovakia).

⁷⁷² Ibid. (Mexico, France, Albania, Ireland, United States and Ukraine).

a discussion focused on conflict-related sexual violence and human trafficking, most Council members expressed support for the new framework of cooperation on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence, signed by the United Nations and the Government of Ukraine.⁷⁷³ In their remarks on forced displacement and deportations of Ukrainian civilians and “filtration” operations by the Russian and Russian-affiliated forces on 7 September, most members called for access for United Nations agencies to the so-called filtration centres and to places of forced deportation and relocation for an investigation to ensure accountability and to provide humanitarian assistance.⁷⁷⁴

In addition to the deliberations in the Council on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Ukraine, in 2022, Council members also focused on the effect of the conflict beyond the borders of Ukraine in the light of the mass displacement of the population and the impact on the global food supply. Against the backdrop of mass displacement in Ukraine, the influx of refugees in neighbouring countries and Ukrainians returning home, most delegations commended the neighbouring countries and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and its partners in assisting the affected people,⁷⁷⁵ and expressed support for the Secretary-General’s call for an urgent humanitarian pause to enable humanitarian corridors.⁷⁷⁶ At the same meeting, some Council members⁷⁷⁷ stressed the need for the host countries to ensure protection for third-country nationals and avoid discrimination based on race and ethnicity. Concerning the global food insecurity resulting from the conflict, most Council members highlighted the signing of the Black Sea Initiative, encouraging the parties in support of its renewal and implementation and expressing hope for continuing dialogue and negotiations.⁷⁷⁸ At a meeting on 19 April, members also exchanged views about the implications of unilateral sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation on food insecurity and on the energy crisis worldwide, bringing attention to the negative impact on countries in the developing world.⁷⁷⁹ Referring to the findings of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance established by the Secretary-General to mobilize United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and other international institutions to help countries faced with such challenges, the representative of India welcomed the recommendations of the Group on exempting purchases of food for humanitarian assistance by WFP from export restrictions,⁷⁸⁰ while the representative Kenya stated that States should resist export restrictions and make reserves available to countries with serious food insecurity.⁷⁸¹ On 29 July, the representative of Kenya underlined that the recommendations and solutions of the Group should receive sufficient financial and operational support and be a bridge to longer-term ambitious reforms and initiatives.⁷⁸²

In 2022, Council members also deliberated on the military and security situation in and around Ukrainian nuclear sites, in particular the Zaporizhzhia and Chernobyl nuclear power plants, and the work of IAEA in preventing the risks of nuclear accidents.⁷⁸³ On 24 August, the representatives of France and Ireland called on the Russian Federation to withdraw its forces from the Zaporizhzhia power plant and the representative of Gabon called on the parties to comply with nuclear security rules and cooperate with IAEA.⁷⁸⁴ On 23 November, several members expressed support for the establishment of a security zone

⁷⁷³ See [S/PV.9056](#) (Mexico, United States, China, Norway, Gabon, Kenya, United Arab Emirates and Ireland).

⁷⁷⁴ See [S/PV.9126](#) (Albania, United States, United Kingdom, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Ireland, Gabon and France).

⁷⁷⁵ See [S/PV.9018](#) (Mexico, Gabon, Norway, Ghana, Albania, Kenya, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine and Estonia).

⁷⁷⁶ Ibid. (Mexico, France, Norway, China, United States, Albania, Ghana, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Ukraine, Sweden, Estonia and Slovakia).

⁷⁷⁷ Ibid. (Ireland, Mexico, France, Gabon, Norway, United States, Brazil and Ghana).

⁷⁷⁸ See [S/PV.9104](#) (Ireland and Gabon); [S/PV.9115](#) (Norway, Brazil, Gabon, Kenya, Ghana, Mexico and China); [S/PV.9135](#) (Norway, Mexico and Ghana); [S/PV.9138](#) (China and Kenya); [S/PV.9161](#) (Mexico, France, China, United States, United Kingdom and Norway); [S/PV.9195](#) (United States, Albania, France, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Mexico, Kenya, India, Ireland, Brazil, China, Norway and Ghana); [S/PV.9202](#) (Norway, United Arab Emirates, Mexico, Kenya, China and Ghana); and [S/PV.9208](#) (Mexico, Gabon, China, Norway and United Arab Emirates).

⁷⁷⁹ See [S/PV.9018](#) (Russian Federation, China, Brazil and Kenya).

⁷⁸⁰ See [S/PV.9018](#), [S/PV.9027](#) and [S/PV.9080](#).

⁷⁸¹ See [S/PV.9032](#).

⁷⁸² See [S/PV.9104](#).

⁷⁸³ See [S/PV.9115](#) (France, Ireland, Brazil and Gabon); [S/PV.9126](#) (China); [S/PV.9135](#) (Russian Federation); [S/PV.9195](#) (France and Mexico); and [S/PV.9102](#) (China, Russian Federation and Ghana).

⁷⁸⁴ See [S/PV.9115](#) (France, Ireland and Gabon).

in and around the Zaporizhzhia power plant as recommended by IAEA,⁷⁸⁵ while the representative of the United States underlined that Russian attacks on infrastructure supporting the safety of the Ukrainian nuclear power plants cast doubts on the seriousness with which it was engaging on the prospects of a protection zone around the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant.

Developments in Ukraine were also considered under the items “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”, “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)” and “Threats to international peace and security”.⁷⁸⁶

Meetings: maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine, 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.9013 11 April			Germany, Poland, Romania, Ukraine	Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), President of La Strada-Ukraine	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.9018 19 April			Six Member States ^c	United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	All Council members, ^d all invitees ^e	
S/PV.9027 5 May			Seven Member States ^f	Under-Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Advocacy Coordinator at Right to Protection	Secretary- General, all Council members, all invitees ^g	
S/PV.9028 6 May						S/PRST/2022/3

⁷⁸⁵ See [S/PV.9202](#) (Albania, Norway, Mexico and Ghana).

⁷⁸⁶ See sects. 19.A and 19.B. above and sect. 34 below.

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<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.9032 12 May			Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine	Assistant Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Deputy Executive Director for Programmes at UNICEF	All Council members, all invitees ^h	
S/PV.9056 6 June			Six Member States ⁱ	Special Representative of the Secretary- General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, President of the European Council, co-founder and Director on Strategic Development of the Ukrainian Women's Fund, President of Sesame Workshop	All Council members, all invitees ^j	
S/PV.9069 21 June			Lithuania, Slovakia, Ukraine	Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Head of the Centre for Strategic Communication and Information Security, Chief Executive Officer of Jigsaw and Adjunct Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations	All Council members, all invitees ^k	
S/PV.9080 28 June			Estonia, Poland, Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees ^{h,l}	
S/PV.9104 29 July			Seven Member States ^m	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ⁿ	
S/PV.9115 24 August			Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union	Secretary- General, all Council members, all invitees ^j	Procedural vote (rule 37) 13-1-1 ^o

**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.9126 7 September			Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Coordinator for International Cooperation at the Center for Civil Liberties	All Council members, all invitees ^{a,p}	
S/PV.9135 22 September			Seven Member States ^q	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^r six invitees under rule 37, ^s all other invitees	
S/PV.9138 27 September			Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees ^t	
S/PV.9143 30 September		Draft resolution submitted by Albania, United States (S/2022/720)	Ukraine		All Council members, invitee	Not adopted 10-1-4 ^t
S/PV.9161 21 October			Germany, Greece, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees ^u	
S/PV.9195 16 November			Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees ^v	
S/PV.9202 23 November			Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees ^t	

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Meeting record and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)
S/PV.9208 6 December			Germany, Latvia, Poland, Ukraine	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees ^a	

- ^a The United Kingdom (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, United Nations and the Commonwealth, and the Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict.
- ^b The President of La Strada-Ukraine participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^c Estonia, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and Ukraine.
- ^d Ireland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence.
- ^e The representative of Estonia spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states; and the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The Deputy High Commissioner and the Director General of IOM participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^f Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.
- ^g Poland was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Culture and National Heritage. The representative of Latvia spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states. The Under-Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the Advocacy Coordinator at Right to Protection participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^h The representative of Estonia spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states.
- ⁱ Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.
- ^j The representative of Latvia spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states. The Special Representative and the co-founder and Director on Strategic Development of the Ukrainian Women's Fund participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^k The representative of Lithuania spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states. The Head of the Centre for Strategic Communication and Information Security participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^l Ukraine was represented by its President, who participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^m Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.
- ⁿ The representative of Latvia spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states.
- ^o *For:* Albania, Brazil, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* Russian Federation; *abstaining:* China.
- ^p The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Coordinator for International Cooperation at the Center for Civil Liberties participated in the meeting by videoconference.
- ^q Belarus, Czechia, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Türkiye and Ukraine.
- ^r Norway was represented by its Prime Minister. Albania and France (President of the Council) were represented by their respective Ministers for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Brazil, Gabon, Kenya, Mexico and the Russian Federation were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs; China was represented by its State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ghana was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integrations; Ireland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence; India was represented by its Minister for External Affairs; Kenya was represented by its Director General, Bilateral and Political Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of State for International Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the United Kingdom was represented by its Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Secretary of State.
- ^s Belarus, Czechia, Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Lithuania spoke on behalf of the three Baltic states. The delegation of Türkiye did not make a statement.
- ^t *For:* Albania, France, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against:* Russian Federation; *abstaining:* Brazil, China, Gabon, India.
- ^u The Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs participated in the meeting by videoconference.