

in political and peace processes and their full, equal and meaningful participation at all levels. In addition to Council members, the representatives of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and South Africa made statements and expressed their views on the situation in the Great Lakes region.

Meetings: the situation in the Great Lakes region, 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.9023 27 April	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2022/276)		Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, independent expert on the Great Lakes region	13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	
S/PV.9165 26 October	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (S/2022/735)		Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	

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

^b The Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the independent expert on the Great Lakes region participated in the meeting by videoconference.

4. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

During the period under review, the Council held eight meetings and adopted three resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter and one presidential statement in relation to the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Three meetings were convened to adopt a decision of the Council, and five took the form of briefings.¹⁰³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below. The Council also held one private (closed) meeting with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001).¹⁰⁴ In addition,

¹⁰³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹⁰⁴ The private meeting was held on 6 December in connection with the item entitled “Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B”; see S/PV.9209. See also A/77/2, part II, chap. 21.

Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹⁰⁵

In 2022, further to the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁶ the Council heard regular briefings by the Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO, as well as briefings by representatives of civil society and subregional organizations.¹⁰⁷ The Council also heard briefings by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa in the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations.¹⁰⁸ Consistent with prior practice, the Council also heard briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹⁰⁹ In addition to the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in 2022, the representatives of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda also participated in the meetings held under this item.

In her quarterly briefings to the Council, the Special Representative focused on the deteriorating security situation in the east of the country, following the resurgence of the previously dormant Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) and the continued attacks by other armed groups. She provided updates on the regional initiatives aimed at defusing tensions and reported on the political developments, including the progress made on the preparations for the elections scheduled for December 2023. Lastly, the Special Representative provided further information to the Council about the phased drawdown of MONUSCO.

On the security situation, the Special Representative explained that, in addition to the attacks perpetrated by the Allied Democratic Forces and the Coopérative pour le développement du Congo in North Kivu and Ituri, there had been an alarming increase in the activities by the M23 in North Kivu, as well as violence against civilians in South Kivu carried out by the Mai-Mai groups.¹¹⁰ In North Kivu, the situation was compounded by the disturbing use of improvised explosive devices by the Allied Democratic Forces. In June, the Special Representative stated that the escalation of the M23 attacks and the resulting regional tensions had undermined the positive momentum between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda and reported that the resurgence of that group had had broad repercussions for security, human rights and the humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the country, including the possibility that MONUSCO could find itself dealing with a threat that went beyond its current capacities.¹¹¹ In her September briefing, the Special Representative reported that MONUSCO remained fully mobilized to address the persistent insecurity created by the criminal activities of armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹¹² However, the resurgence of M23 had contributed to disinformation about and stigmatization of MONUSCO, which had led to violent new protests and serious incidents that had claimed the lives of dozens of protesters and four Mission employees. In that context, the Special Representative implored the Congolese authorities and members of civil society to continue to focus on easing the tensions to enable the full and unimpeded resumption of the operations of MONUSCO in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In her last quarterly briefing, the Special Representative stated that the country continued to show resilience despite the immense challenges, notably with regard to the security situation in the eastern part of the country, which had deteriorated dramatically.¹¹³

On the regional dimension, the Special Representative underscored that the stability of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was tied to the support of its nine neighbouring countries, welcomed the efforts of the President, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, in increasing regional cooperation and welcomed the decision of the East African Community to admit the Democratic Republic of the Congo

¹⁰⁵ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 12.

¹⁰⁶ [S/2022/252](#), [S/2022/503](#), [S/2022/709](#) and [S/2022/892](#).

¹⁰⁷ See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹⁰⁸ See [S/PV.9051](#).

¹⁰⁹ See [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹¹⁰ See [S/PV.9007](#).

¹¹¹ See [S/PV.9081](#).

¹¹² See [S/PV.9142](#).

¹¹³ See [S/PV.9215](#).

as a full member.¹¹⁴ Following the signing of a status-of-forces agreement in September between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the East African Community secretariat for its Regional Force to be deployed in the eastern part of the country for an initial period of six months, the Special Representative stressed the vital importance of effective coordination with MONUSCO in order to enable the Mission to fully carry out its protection of civilians mandate.¹¹⁵ She further welcomed the adoption of the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic (Luanda road map) on 6 July, through the mediation of the President of Angola as the current Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, aimed at de-escalating tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. In response to increasing insecurity and tensions, regional initiatives had intensified, culminating in a mini-summit, held on 23 November in Luanda, to agree on measures to address the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including a timetable for the implementation of priority actions to achieve the cessation of hostilities, the immediate withdrawal of M23 from the occupied areas and the coordination of efforts under the Luanda and Nairobi processes.¹¹⁶ The Special Representative welcomed the meeting of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the East African Community Regional Force and MONUSCO on 29 and 30 November in Goma and reported that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo had formally requested the active involvement of MONUSCO in the implementation of the Luanda mini-summit communiqué, in which an operational role for MONUSCO was envisioned. The Special Representative reiterated the Mission's readiness to leverage its capabilities in support of the regional peace initiatives under way, in line with its mandate. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the East African Community outlined the political and military tracks of the Nairobi process and requested the Council to support the East African Community in securing a permanent solution in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through cooperation between MONUSCO, the Nairobi process and the East African Community Regional Force.¹¹⁷

With regard to political developments in 2022, the Special Representative reported that, in June, the National Assembly and the Senate had enacted revisions to the electoral law, which were expected to increase the transparency of the electoral process and promote the participation of women as candidates.¹¹⁸ However, the absence of the opposition from the parliamentary debate on those revisions had demonstrated that additional efforts were needed to create the conditions for an inclusive, transparent and peaceful electoral process. In September, the Special Representative reported on the significant progress that had been made in the preparations for the general elections to be held by December 2023 and welcomed the efforts of the Government, the Parliament and the Independent National Electoral Commission to establish the legal framework and conditions for the proper conduct of the elections, while noting that major challenges remained, notably on reaching a broad consensus on the various aspects of the electoral process.¹¹⁹ In her last quarterly briefing, welcoming the publication of the electoral calendar, which set the presidential and legislative elections for 20 December 2023, the Special Representative reiterated the readiness of MONUSCO to promote a political environment conducive to a transparent, inclusive and peaceful electoral process.¹²⁰

With regard to the phased drawdown of MONUSCO, the Special Representative reported on the progress in the common efforts of the Mission, the United Nations country team and the Government, and added that the implementation of a progressive, responsible and sustainable transition also had advanced at field level.¹²¹ In September, she expressed the Mission's readiness to work closely with the Government to re-evaluate the transition plan in order to step up the pace of the withdrawal of MONUSCO.¹²² Concerning the Mission's withdrawal from the remaining provinces of South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri, in her last briefing of the year, the Special Representative reiterated the readiness of the

¹¹⁴ See [S/PV.9007](#).

¹¹⁵ See [S/PV.9142](#).

¹¹⁶ See [S/PV.9215](#).

¹¹⁷ See [S/PV.9215](#).

¹¹⁸ See [S/PV.9081](#).

¹¹⁹ See [S/PV.9142](#).

¹²⁰ See [S/PV.9215](#).

¹²¹ See [S/PV.9007](#).

¹²² See [S/PV.9142](#).

United Nations to work on the revision of the joint transition plan in order to define concrete actions for the effective implementation of priority benchmarks related to the creation of minimum security conditions for the responsible and sustainable withdrawal of MONUSCO.¹²³

In addition to the briefings by the Special Representative and in the light of the deteriorating situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 31 May, the Council heard briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region.¹²⁴ The Assistant Secretary-General reported that the already dire situation was worsening, owing to the recent resurgence of M23 and its hostile activity in North Kivu against the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO. The Assistant Secretary-General stressed that it was imperative for the Council to lend its full weight to the ongoing regional efforts to defuse the situation and bring an end to the M23 insurgency. She reiterated the Secretary-General's call to local armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate in the political process without preconditions, and to all foreign armed groups to disarm unconditionally and immediately return to their countries of origin. The Assistant Secretary-General also underscored the importance of involving women, including civil society representatives and those affiliated with armed groups, in the ongoing efforts in the search for inclusive and durable solutions. The Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region called upon all armed groups to stop the violence, immediately lay down their arms and engage resolutely in the Nairobi political dialogue process facilitated by Kenya.¹²⁵ He reiterated the importance of non-military measures and encouraged the leaders of the region to continue their high-level dialogue on how to address the threat posed by the armed groups and prevent tensions from escalating between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbours.

Representatives of civil society also briefed the Council in 2022 with a focus on the deteriorating security situation and its impact on civilians, in particular women and children. In that regard, at the meeting held in June, the Director of the Fund for Congolese Women and the President of Female Solidarity for Integrated Peace and Development shared her views on the reasons for instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the wider region, and recommended strengthening of actions and consultation mechanisms in order to make the protection of the civilian population more effective, especially in the eastern part of the country, as the elections approached.¹²⁶ She called for, inter alia, the establishment of international justice for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the provision of greater medical and psychological assistance to survivors and continuing efforts to address the global food insecurity caused by the war in Ukraine and its ramifications in Africa, especially its impact on women and children. In her briefing in December, a civil society activist and member of the *Lutte pour le changement* offered her insights into the security situation, the impact of the conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo on women and the crucial importance of the political participation of women, as well as the role of MONUSCO.¹²⁷ She urged the Council to ensure that MONUSCO provided full protection to the civilians, especially women and girls; that all parties, including the Congolese armed forces, the East African Community Regional Force and MONUSCO, acted within a framework of strict respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; that women participated fully and equally in the electoral and peace processes; that the withdrawal of MONUSCO was gradual, accountable and conditioned on respect for human rights and the protection of civilians; and further called upon Council members to urge the Congolese authorities to begin reforming the security sector, particularly the army.

In 2022, the deliberations among Council members were focused primarily on the worsening security conditions in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the resulting violations of human rights, as well as the regional initiatives aimed at defusing tensions between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbours. Council members also discussed political developments, including the preparations for the 2023 elections, as well as the phased drawdown of MONUSCO as set out in the joint transition plan.

¹²³ See S/PV.9215.

¹²⁴ See S/PV.9051.

¹²⁵ For more information on the situation in the Great Lakes region, see sect. 3 above.

¹²⁶ See S/PV.9081.

¹²⁷ See S/PV.9215.

With regard to the security situation, Council members expressed concern over the further deterioration of conditions and growing violence, notably in the light of the resurgence of M23 and the activities of other armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this context, several Council members referred to a press statement issued by the Council on 24 May, condemning the attacks by armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and urging them to lay down their arms.¹²⁸ Council members repeatedly called for the cessation of hostilities,¹²⁹ requested that all support for armed groups, including external, be stopped,¹³⁰ and demanded that the armed groups, particularly M23, withdraw from any occupied areas.¹³¹ Council members also underscored the importance of non-military measures for the stabilization of the eastern parts of the country and in that respect called for the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.¹³² Concerning the deployment of the East African Community regional force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Council members urged it to coordinate its activities closely with MONUSCO and to ensure full respect of international law and human rights.¹³³ In addition, several Council members continued raising the issue of the human rights situation, including violations and abuses involving conflict-related sexual violence against women and children.¹³⁴

As regards regional dynamics, Council members expressed support for the efforts of regional and subregional stakeholders aimed at defusing tensions, in particular between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, and jointly tackling challenges in the broader Great Lakes region. In this regard, Council members underscored the importance of the Nairobi and Luanda processes,¹³⁵ the continued implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the role played by regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, the East African Community, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community.¹³⁶

On the political front, Council members welcomed the progress made towards the preparation of presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for December 2023.¹³⁷ In that regard, Council members underscored the importance of a free, fair, transparent and peaceful electoral process, with several speakers recalling the need for elections to be inclusive.¹³⁸ In addition, the representative of Ireland commended the efforts of MONUSCO and the Special Representative in engaging women and young people in electoral processes¹³⁹ and the representative of the United Arab Emirates stressed the importance of cooperation between the Mission and political stakeholders in creating an environment conducive to upcoming elections.¹⁴⁰

Throughout the year, Council members also discussed the gradual withdrawal of MONUSCO and underlined the importance of a conditions-based, responsible and phased drawdown, guided by the situation on the ground and conducted in line with the joint transition plan.¹⁴¹ The representative of Kenya, speaking also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana, expressed support for the call to MONUSCO by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to review the joint transition plan and ensure that the benchmarks encompassed strengthening key defence and security institutions, early warning

¹²⁸ See [S/PV.9051](#) (United Arab Emirates, Albania and China).

¹²⁹ See [S/PV.9051](#) (Russian Federation); [S/PV.9081](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Kenya), India, Ireland and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9142](#) (India, United Arab Emirates and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9215](#) (France, United Kingdom, China and Albania).

¹³⁰ See [S/PV.9215](#) (United States, United Kingdom, Albania and India).

¹³¹ See [S/PV.9215](#) (France, United States, United Kingdom, China, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Albania and Mexico).

¹³² See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9051](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³³ See [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³⁴ See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9051](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³⁵ See [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³⁶ See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9051](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³⁷ See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³⁸ See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹³⁹ See [S/PV.9081](#).

¹⁴⁰ See [S/PV.9081](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

¹⁴¹ See [S/PV.9007](#), [S/PV.9081](#), [S/PV.9142](#) and [S/PV.9215](#).

initiatives and preventive interventions that could mitigate any relapses into conflict.¹⁴² Taking note of the request made by the Congolese authorities, the representative of Mexico asked for the review exercise to be carried out with prudence, while the representative of India stated that the shortcomings reflected in the update on transition benchmarks needed to be addressed in coordination with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Following the renewal of the mandate of MONUSCO, the representative of the United Kingdom expressed the hope that resolution 2666 (2022) provided a solid basis for constructive dialogue between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Mission, including on the review of the joint transition plan.¹⁴³

In its decisions in 2022, the Council took action on the issues outlined above. With regard to the political developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, on 3 June, the Council adopted a presidential statement welcoming the commitment by the regional Heads of State to implement a two-track approach aimed at finding lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the support provided by MONUSCO and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region to that process.¹⁴⁴ The Council also expressed concern over the increase of armed group activity in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and reiterated its condemnation of all armed groups operating in the country and of the recent attacks on the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO.¹⁴⁵ The Council also expressed concern at the current humanitarian situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and remained deeply concerned by the high levels of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in parts of the country.¹⁴⁶ The Council encouraged further efforts to de-escalate tensions, to refrain from incendiary statements and incitement to violence and welcomed the engagement of existing regional mechanisms, including the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, in bringing to light alleged unauthorized cross-border military activity.¹⁴⁷

On 20 December, by resolution 2666 (2022), adopted unanimously under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission and the Force Intervention Brigade for one year, until 20 December 2023.¹⁴⁸ In addition to reiterating the strategic priorities of MONUSCO concerning the protection of civilians and the support to the stabilization and strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms,¹⁴⁹ the Council also tasked MONUSCO with the support for the 2023 electoral process in the three provinces where the Mission was still deployed.¹⁵⁰ The Council also authorized MONUSCO to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate, in line with the basic principles of peacekeeping.¹⁵¹

Regarding the Mission's exit strategy, the Council took note of the call by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to review the transition plan and encouraged the United Nations and the Government, in liaison with civil society, to identify the concrete and realistic steps to be undertaken, as a matter of priority, to create the minimum security conditions to enable the responsible and sustainable exit of MONUSCO.¹⁵² The Council further requested the Secretary-General to provide options for adapting the configuration of the civilian, police and military components of MONUSCO and for the United Nations future configuration in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, once the joint review of the transition plan for MONUSCO had been concluded and no later than July 2023.¹⁵³

In 2022, Council members also deliberated on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and took action on the Democratic Republic of the Congo sanctions regime. On 10 June, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted its final report

¹⁴² See S/PV.9142.

¹⁴³ See S/PV.9226. See also resolution 2666 (2022), paras. 38, 39 and 42–44.

¹⁴⁴ S/PRST/2022/4, first paragraph.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, second paragraph.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, fifth and sixth paragraphs.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph.

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 2666 (2022), para. 19.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 26 (a). For more information on the mandate of MONUSCO, see part X, sect. I. For more information on past mandates of MONUSCO, see previous supplements covering the period 2010 to 2021.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 2666 (2022), para. 21.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 38.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 44.

concluding that the security and humanitarian situation in the provinces of North Kivu and Ituri had deteriorated despite a state of siege that had been in force for 11 months in those provinces and despite military operations by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Uganda People's Defence Forces and MONUSCO.¹⁵⁴ On 30 June, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council adopted resolution 2641 (2022), with abstentions by China, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya and the Russian Federation,¹⁵⁵ by which it renewed until 1 July 2023 the sanctions measures as set out in resolution 2293 (2016) and extended until 1 August 2023 the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo as set forth in resolution 2360 (2017).¹⁵⁶ By the same resolution, the Council decided that the financial and travel measures should also apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for involvement in the production, manufacture or use in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of improvised explosive devices, or in the commission, planning, ordering, aiding, abetting or otherwise assistance of attacks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with improvised explosive devices.¹⁵⁷

In the briefing of 30 September, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) gave an overview of its work over the previous 12 months. He informed the Council about the planned visit of a delegation of Committee members to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda, whose purpose was to gather first-hand accounts concerning the effective implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 2360 (2017), as reaffirmed by resolution 2641 (2022).¹⁵⁸ Further to the Chair's briefing, the Director of the Angaza Institute called upon the Council to impose sanctions on Member States whose support for armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had been documented and urged that sanctions be imposed with a view to preventing the sale of wood, protected animals and other natural resources by armed rebel groups and governments. The representative of the United States noted that M23 remained designated under the sanctions regime concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and that Member States were required to freeze the assets of that armed group and ensure that no funds or economic resources were made available to it. In addition, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo called upon the Council to strengthen sanctions against the mafia networks inside and outside the country that illegally exploited its natural resources and called upon the Council to fully lift the prior notification requirements concerning the shipments of arms or related materiel for the country's armed forces.

At the meeting held on 9 December, the Council heard another briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004), during which he provided an overview of his visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda from 7 to 18 November. In the briefing, the Chair reported that during the discussions in Kinshasa, he mainly emphasized that the arms embargo had applied only to armed groups since 2008 and that the notification requirement was binding only on supplier States.¹⁵⁹ Other topics of discussion during the visit included the security situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the activities of armed groups, the alleged links between the Allied Democratic Forces sanctioned armed group and Da'esh, the illegal exploitation of natural resources and human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence.

On 20 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2667 (2022) under Chapter VII of the Charter, by which it lifted the notification requirements for arms embargo set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008) and requested the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide a confidential report to the Council no later than 31 May 2023 detailing its efforts to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, marking, monitoring and security of the national stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, as well as the efforts to fight arms trafficking and diversion.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁴ See the letter dated 10 June from the Group of Experts to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/479).

¹⁵⁵ See S/PV.9084. For more information on the discussion following the vote, see part VII, sect. III.B, case 6.

¹⁵⁶ Resolution 2641 (2022), paras. 1 and 8.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁵⁸ See S/PV.9142.

¹⁵⁹ See S/PV.9215.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 2667 (2022), paras. 2 and 3.

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

Meetings: the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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.9007 29 March	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (S/2022/252)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO, civil society representative	13 Council members, ^a invitee under rule 37, one other invitee (Special Representative) ^b	
S/PV.9051 31 May			Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	13 Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	
S/PV.9055 3 June						S/PRST/2022/4
S/PV.9081 29 June	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2022/503)		Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, President of Female Solidarity for Integrated Peace and Development	13 Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	
S/PV.9084 30 June	Letter dated 10 June 2022 from the Group of Experts extended pursuant to Security Council resolution 2582 (2021) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/479)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2022/523)			Eight Council members ^g	Resolution 2641 (2022) 10-0-5 ^h (adopted under Chapter VII)

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2022

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.9142 30 September	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2022/709)		Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Director of the Angaza Institute	14 Council members, ⁱ all invitees ^j	
S/PV.9215 9 December	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2022/892)		Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the East African Community, activist and member of Lutte pour le changement	14 Council members, ⁱ all invitees ^k	
S/PV.9226 20 December	Report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2022/892)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2022/960)			10 Council members ^l	Resolution 2666 (2022) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
		Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2022/964)				Resolution 2667 (2022) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

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

^b The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference. The civil society representative was unable to deliver remarks at the meeting owing to technical difficulties.

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

^d The Democratic Republic of the Congo was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Special Envoy participated in the meeting by videoconference.

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

^f The President of Female Solidarity for Integrated Peace and Development participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Russian Federation and United Arab Emirates.

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

ⁱ Albania, Brazil, China, France, India, Ireland, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. In addition, the representative of Gabon spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004).

^j The Director of the Angaza Institute participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^k The Democratic Republic of the Congo was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who participated in the meeting by videoconference. The Secretary-General of the East African Community and the member of Lutte pour le changement also participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^l China, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.