

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.9203 28 November				Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States	All Council members, invitee	
S/PV.9224 19 December				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee	

^a Argentina, Bahrain, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic and Türkiye.

^b The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process; the Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the State of Palestine; the Head of the Delegation of the European Union; the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States; the Palestine Director of EcoPeace Middle East; and the co-founder and Israel Director of EcoPeace Middle East.

^c Ghana was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; Norway (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^d The representative of Egypt spoke on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

^e Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^f The Special Coordinator participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^h The Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territory; the Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine; the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations; the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States; the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to the United Nations; and the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations.

ⁱ The representative of Azerbaijan spoke on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

^j Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

^k The representative of Pakistan spoke on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

22. The situation concerning Iraq

During the period under review, the Council held five meetings in relation to the item entitled "The situation concerning Iraq". On 26 May, through the unanimous adoption of resolution 2631 (2022), the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 May 2023.⁸⁸⁹ All other meetings under the item during the period under review took the form of briefings.⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁸⁹ For more information on the mandate of UNAMI, see part X, sect. II.

⁸⁹⁰ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below. In addition to the meetings, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss the item.⁸⁹¹

In 2022, the Council heard regular briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of UNAMI on the situation concerning Iraq. In addition, on 26 July, at the request of the representative of Iraq,⁸⁹² the Council held an emergency meeting to discuss the attack of 20 July on a tourist resort in Dahuk Governorate in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The Council heard one briefing by a civil society representative, human rights defender and civil society activist, the co-founder and Chair of the Iraqi Al-Amal Association.⁸⁹³ In addition, the representative of Iraq participated in four meetings and the representative of Türkiye participated in one meeting, under rule 37 of the rules of procedure.

In connection with the reports of the Secretary-General,⁸⁹⁴ the Special Representative provided, in February, May and October, briefings focused on the political developments in the country, including the parliamentary elections held in October 2021 and their aftermath, and the participation of women in the political process. She also reported on the relations between Baghdad and Erbil and within the Kurdistan Region, and on the status of the implementation of economic reforms by the federal Government, the adoption of a federal budget and efforts to combat corruption. She informed the Council about the security situation in Iraq, including the attacks committed by Da'esh and the Iranian and Turkish shelling in the north. In addition, the Special Representative described the environmental challenges facing Iraq, including water scarcity and desertification. She also reported throughout the period on the camps and prisons along the border of north-eastern Syrian Arab Republic, warning that children were at risk of exploitation and forced recruitment by terrorist groups. Lastly, she discussed progress on the repatriation and return of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and their remains and of Kuwaiti property.

At the emergency meeting held on 26 July,⁸⁹⁵ the Special Representative provided an update on the shelling that had taken place in the Zakhu district of Dahuk Governorate on 20 July, as a result of which 9 civilians had lost their lives and 33 had been injured. She informed the Council that, following the attack, the Prime Minister of Iraq, Mustafa Al-Kadhimi, had established a committee, which had visited the site of the attack, collected evidence and engaged with witnesses and local authorities. On the basis of the committee's assessment of the evidence collected, the Government of Iraq had attributed the tragic events to the Turkish Armed Forces. In the meantime, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Türkiye had issued a press statement in which it condemned the attack and denied involvement. The following day, the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad had stated on social media that the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) had been responsible for the attack. On 20 July, PKK had issued a statement in which it denied being present in the area and blamed Türkiye for the attack. The National Security Council of Iraq had held an emergency session the same day, during which it had strongly condemned the attack and rejected the use of Iraqi territory as a base to attack neighbouring countries and settle accounts. On 23 July, during a meeting of the Council of Representatives that had been convened to discuss the incident, the Parliamentary Security and Defence Committee had recommended the expulsion of PKK elements from Iraq, the withdrawal of all Turkish forces, the redeployment of federal forces along the border with Türkiye, the abolition of any security agreements with Türkiye and a review of the defence budget to enhance the military capabilities of Iraq. The Special Representative clarified that Iraq was demanding that Türkiye withdraw its military forces from all Iraqi lands and calling for an investigation. She emphasized that it was of the greatest importance that all attacks on Iraqi territory ceased, as such aggression not only recklessly heightened national and regional tensions but also caused grave human tragedies.

Following the briefing, the representative of Iraq welcomed the press statement issued by the Council on 25 July, in which the Council had condemned the attack. He stated that, on 20 July, the Turkish army had committed an act of aggression against the territory and sovereignty of Iraq and the lives of its

⁸⁹¹ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 28.

⁸⁹² See [S/2022/574](#).

⁸⁹³ See [S/PV.9034](#).

⁸⁹⁴ [S/2022/100](#), [S/2022/366](#) and [S/2022/696](#). See also [S/2022/103](#), [S/2022/368](#) and [S/2022/714](#).

⁸⁹⁵ See [S/PV.9100](#).

citizens in Dahuk Governorate. He condemned in the strongest terms that aggression against innocent civilians, underscoring that the attack constituted a threat to regional and international peace and security. He demanded that Türkiye withdraw its military forces from Iraqi territories and recalled that the matter was a recurring issue that had been documented in numerous letters from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Council over the years. He condemned the illegal presence of Turkish military forces on Iraqi territories and, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, called upon the Council to adopt a resolution to compel Türkiye to withdraw, under the Council's supervision, its occupying military forces from Iraqi territory.⁸⁹⁶ The representative of Iraq also called upon the Council to introduce an item entitled "The situation concerning Iraq and Türkiye" to the list of matters of which it was seized.⁸⁹⁷ He accused Türkiye of failing to uphold Article 51 of the Charter and reaffirmed that there was no security agreement between Iraq and Türkiye that allowed for an incursion into Iraq by Turkish forces to chase PKK. He called upon the Council to establish an international independent panel of inquiry to investigate the attack on Dahuk Governorate and asserted that the people of Iraq hoped that the Council would play a decisive and effective role in finding solutions to prevent any future repercussions of the crisis.

The representative of Türkiye expressed his condolences to the people and Government of Iraq and informed the Council that, immediately after the attack, Türkiye had been in touch with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to make it clear that Türkiye was ready to take all steps to unveil the truth. He added that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq had been breached by terrorist organizations, not by Türkiye. He stated that the Government of Iraq could not exercise effective sovereignty over certain parts of its territory in the north, including in Sinjar, where, he claimed, the presence of PKK was still tolerated. He emphasized that it was the obligation of the Iraqi authorities to stop PKK from using the territory of Iraq and underscored that a State could not castigate its neighbour for using its right to self-defence. He noted that, in the absence of the ability and willingness of Iraq to deal with the presence of terrorist organizations in its country, Türkiye was obliged to take appropriate measures and would continue to exercise its inherent right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter.⁸⁹⁸

During the period under review, the Council focused on the evolving political situation in Iraq, the security situation in the country and on its borders, and the remaining questions relating to the invasion of Kuwait in 1990, namely, compensation for the invasion and the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property.

During their deliberations, Council members expressed concern about the post-electoral political impasse,⁸⁹⁹ and called upon Iraqi leaders to form an inclusive Government that reflected the will and met the needs and aspirations of the Iraqi people.⁹⁰⁰ Several Council members welcomed the national dialogue facilitated by the Prime Minister of Iraq to overcome the deadlock.⁹⁰¹ Some Council members endorsed the implementation of the Agreement for Restoring Stability and Normalizing Conditions in the Sinjar District by the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government.⁹⁰² Some Council members emphasized the importance of the full and meaningful participation and representation of women in the process of

⁸⁹⁶ For more information on the referral of disputes and situations pursuant to Article 35 of the Charter, see part VI, sect. I.

⁸⁹⁷ For more information on the introduction of new items to the list of matters of which the Council is seized, see part II, sect. II.

⁸⁹⁸ For more information on the discussion, see part VII, sect. X.

⁸⁹⁹ See [S/PV.8975](#) (Albania, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), France and India); [S/PV.9034](#) (United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Mexico, Russian Federation, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway and Brazil); and [S/PV.9145](#) (India, United Kingdom, Ireland, Albania, Brazil, Mexico, Norway and France).

⁹⁰⁰ See [S/PV.8975](#) (United States, Albania, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Brazil, Norway, Ireland, France, United Kingdom, India, Mexico, United Arab Emirates and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9034](#) (United Arab Emirates, China, United Kingdom, Mexico, Russian Federation, Ireland, India, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway, Brazil, Albania and United States); and [S/PV.9145](#) (United States, Ireland, Albania, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Norway, France and Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)).

⁹⁰¹ See [S/PV.9145](#) (India, Ireland, Brazil, Mexico, Russian Federation and France).

⁹⁰² See [S/PV.8975](#) (Mexico); [S/PV.9034](#) (France); and [S/PV.9145](#) (United States and Mexico).

government formation.⁹⁰³ Several Council members expressed concern about the incidence of political violence in the country,⁹⁰⁴ in particular the escalation of tensions and clashes in Sinjar.⁹⁰⁵ Regarding the security situation in Iraq and the region, Council members expressed concern regarding the threat of terrorist groups and the continued attacks perpetrated by Da'esh in Iraqi territory.⁹⁰⁶ Several Council members condemned the ballistic missile attacks of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Erbil on 13 March⁹⁰⁷ and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps air strikes in the Kurdistan Region on 28 September.⁹⁰⁸ At the emergency meeting on 26 July,⁹⁰⁹ Council members condemned the attack of 20 July in Dahuk Governorate and expressed support for the investigation to ensure accountability. Several Council members⁹¹⁰ expressed the concern that the attack could exacerbate the political and security crisis in the country, and many members⁹¹¹ called for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

Several Council members commended Iraq for fulfilling its obligations regarding compensation for the unlawful invasion of Kuwait in 1990 through the United Nations Compensation Commission.⁹¹² When addressing the issue of civilians stranded in detention facilities, some Council members emphasized the importance of treating children primarily as victims.⁹¹³ On the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, many Council members welcomed the progress and the cooperation between the two countries.⁹¹⁴ Most Council members discussed the impact of climate change on Iraq,⁹¹⁵ and some of them expressed their support for the work of the United Nations in assisting Iraq to address that impact.⁹¹⁶ The representative of Brazil asked what specific conceptual and scientific evidence there was to link sandstorms with climate change, as opposed to sandstorms being merely localized climatological events.⁹¹⁷

During his interventions in Council meetings in 2022, among other matters, the representative of Iraq reiterated his call for the territories of Iraq not to be used as an arena for settling scores or for advancing political interests under the pretext of combating terrorism and called upon the Council to give serious consideration to the issue of respect for the principles of the Charter, in particular the sovereignty of Member States, good-neighbourly relations and the promotion of cooperation.⁹¹⁸

⁹⁰³ See [S/PV.8975](#) (Albania, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway, Ireland, France, United Kingdom, Mexico and United Arab Emirates); [S/PV.9034](#) (Mexico, Ireland, India, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway and Albania); and [S/PV.9145](#) (Ireland, Albania, Mexico, Norway, France and Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)).

⁹⁰⁴ See [S/PV.8975](#) (Albania and United Kingdom).

⁹⁰⁵ See [S/PV.9034](#) (Mexico, Ireland, France and Norway).

⁹⁰⁶ See [S/PV.8975](#) (United States, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway, Ireland, France, United Kingdom, China, India, Mexico, United Arab Emirates and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9034](#) (United Arab Emirates, China, Mexico, Russian Federation, Ireland, India, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya) and Albania); and [S/PV.9145](#) (India, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation, China, France and Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)).

⁹⁰⁷ See [S/PV.9034](#) (United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Mexico, Ireland and France).

⁹⁰⁸ See [S/PV.9145](#) (United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Albania, Brazil, Mexico, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)).

⁹⁰⁹ See [S/PV.9100](#).

⁹¹⁰ United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Russian Federation and United Kingdom.

⁹¹¹ United States, United Arab Emirates, Ireland, India, Norway, Ghana, France, Kenya, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, China, Albania and Brazil.

⁹¹² See [S/PV.8975](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Brazil, Ireland, France, United Arab Emirates and Russian Federation). For more information on the United Nations Compensation Commission, see sect. 23 below.

⁹¹³ See [S/PV.8975](#) (Norway and Ireland); and [S/PV.9145](#) (Norway).

⁹¹⁴ See [S/PV.8975](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Ireland, France, United Kingdom, China, India and United Arab Emirates); [S/PV.9034](#) (United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Mexico, India, France and Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)); and [S/PV.9145](#) (India, United Kingdom, Ireland, Albania, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, China, France and Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)).

⁹¹⁵ See [S/PV.9034](#) (China, United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway, Brazil, Albania and United States); and [S/PV.9145](#) (United States, United Kingdom, Albania, Norway, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya)).

⁹¹⁶ See [S/PV.9034](#) (China, United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway, Albania and United States).

⁹¹⁷ See [S/PV.9034](#).

⁹¹⁸ See [S/PV.8975](#), [S/PV.9034](#) and [S/PV.9145](#).

In 2022, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2631 (2022), by which it extended the mandate of UNAMI until 31 May 2023.⁹¹⁹ In the resolution, the Council commended the Government of Iraq and the Independent High Electoral Commission for executing a technically well-managed and generally peaceful election on 10 October 2021 and called for the swift and peaceful formation of a new Government to deliver on national priorities for the Iraqi people, including through economic reform, regional cooperation, stabilization, development and the promotion and protection of human rights.⁹²⁰ In the resolution, the Council also recognized the threat of explosive ordinance and its impact on civilians, including children,⁹²¹ and condemned in the strongest terms the assassination attempt of 7 November 2021 against the Prime Minister of Iraq.⁹²² In the resolution, the Council noted the importance of the Government of Iraq urgently delivering meaningful reform, recognized the Government's efforts to that effect and called for State institutions to redouble efforts to pursue accountability for those responsible for crimes involving the killing, serious injury, abduction or disappearance of demonstrators and journalists, and to safeguard and respect the right to freedom of expression.⁹²³ The Council recognized that the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, could contribute to desertification and drought, have an adverse impact on the humanitarian situation and aggravate any existing instability, and acknowledged the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.⁹²⁴ The Council reiterated and made several additions to the tasks of UNAMI and modified the requirement for the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all the responsibilities of UNAMI from every three months to every four months.⁹²⁵ Following the vote on the resolution, the representative of India expressed appreciation for the work of UNAMI and its close cooperation with the Government of Iraq.⁹²⁶ He emphasized, however, the need to ensure that UNAMI not be distracted by additional responsibilities that either duplicated or could otherwise be efficiently executed by the competent agencies in Iraq. He reiterated that climate change issues should be addressed holistically through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and that no artificial link should be drawn between climate change and security-related issues without any firm scientific basis.

In addition, developments in 2022 relating to the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, established pursuant to resolution 2379 (2017), were dealt with under the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security"⁹²⁷ and those relating to the United Nations Compensation Commission were dealt with under the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".⁹²⁸

Meetings: the situation concerning Iraq, 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.8975 24 February	Thirty-third report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2022/100)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	

⁹¹⁹ Resolution 2631 (2022), para. 1.

⁹²⁰ Ibid., sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs.

⁹²¹ Ibid., third preambular paragraph.

⁹²² Ibid., fourth preambular paragraph.

⁹²³ Ibid., eighth preambular paragraph.

⁹²⁴ Ibid., eleventh preambular paragraph.

⁹²⁵ Ibid., para. 5. For more information on the mandate of UNAMI, see part X, sect. II.

⁹²⁶ See S/PV.9043.

⁹²⁷ For more information, see sect. 34 below and part IX, sect. III.

⁹²⁸ For more information, see sect. 23 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>
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2576 (2021) (S/2022/103)					
S/PV.9034 17 May	Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2022/366)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, co-founder and Chair of the Iraqi Al-Amal Association	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2576 (2021) (S/2022/368)					
S/PV.9043 26 May	Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2022/366)	Draft resolution submitted by United States (S/2022/426)			One Council member (India)	Resolution 2631 (2022) 15-0-0
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2576 (2021) (S/2022/368)					
S/PV.9100 26 July			Iraq, Türkiye	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.9145 4 October	Thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2022/696)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^c	

<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>
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2631 (2022) (S/2022/714)					

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

^b Iraq was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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

23. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in relation to the item entitled “The situation between Iraq and Kuwait”, at which it adopted one resolution.⁹²⁹ It was the first meeting held by the Council in relation to the item since February 2019.⁹³⁰ More information on the meeting, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.⁹³¹

On 22 February, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council adopted resolution [2621 \(2022\)](#), in which it decided that the United Nations Compensation Commission had fulfilled its mandate under resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#) and [692 \(1991\)](#), and reaffirmed that Iraq had fulfilled its international obligations to compensate all claimants awarded compensation by the Commission for direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait, as set out in resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#), paragraphs 16 and 18, and [692 \(1991\)](#).⁹³² By the same resolution, the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Commission and to conclude its consideration of compensation by the Commission for liability as set out in resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#), paragraphs 16 and 18, and [692 \(1991\)](#).⁹³³

At the meeting,⁹³⁴ following the vote on the resolution, the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission noted that the Commission was the first successful example of a system giving individuals recourse to seek compensation from an aggressor State and recalled that, on 9 February, the Governing Council had adopted decision 277, its final decision, in which the Governing Council had marked the fulfilment of the mandate of the Commission and had declared that the Government of Iraq had fulfilled its international obligations to compensate for losses and damages suffered as a direct result of its unlawful invasion of Kuwait. He stated that the Commission had completed its work and would be winding down all activities in 2022. He added that a final administrative Governing Council session would be held following the closure of the accounts for the return of any remaining funds in the United Nations Compensation Fund to Iraq and the issuance of all audit reports. Following the final session, the Commission would be dissolved, and a report would be sent to the Council.⁹³⁵ He underscored that the Commission demonstrated what multiple States with different interests could achieve through positive cooperation at the United Nations, and that post-war reconstruction and reconciliation by Member States acting through the United Nations were possible.

⁹²⁹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁹³⁰ For more information on prior meetings on the item, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2019*, part I, sect. 23.

⁹³¹ See also [A/77/2](#), part II, sect. 5.

⁹³² Resolution [2621 \(2022\)](#), paras. 1–2.

⁹³³ *Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8.

⁹³⁴ See [S/PV.8972](#).

⁹³⁵ See [S/2022/104](#).