

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

| 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.9192 15 November | | | Libya | Special Representative of the Secretary- General | 13 Council members, ^f all invitees ^l | |
| S/PV.9223 16 December | Report of the Secretary- General on UNSMIL (S/2022/932) | | Libya | Special Representative of the Secretary- General | 13 Council members, ^k all invitees ^l | |

^a Albania, Brazil, China, France, India, Ireland, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Mexico, Russian Federation, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. The representative of India also gave a briefing in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.

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

^c Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Ireland, Mexico, Russian Federation, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. The representative of India also gave a briefing in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.

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

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

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

^g The operations manager of Fezzan Libya Organization participated in the meeting by videoconference.

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

ⁱ Brazil, China, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

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

^k Albania, Brazil, China, France, India, Ireland, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Mexico, Russian Federation, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. The representative of India also gave a briefing in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.

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

^m The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court participated in the meeting by videoconference.

11. The situation in Mali

During the period under review, the Council held seven meetings and adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation in Mali. Five of the meetings took the form of briefings, and two meetings were convened for the adoption of a resolution.⁴³⁵ More information on the meetings, including on participants 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 Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001).⁴³⁶ In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole in connection with the item.⁴³⁷

In 2022, the Council heard four briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA in connection with the periodic reports of the Secretary-General on the

⁴³⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁴³⁶ The private meeting was held on 7 June 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.9057. See also A/77/2, part II, chap. 21.

⁴³⁷ See A/77/2, part II, chap. 38.

situation in Mali.⁴³⁸ The Council also heard briefings by three civil society representatives⁴³⁹ and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali.⁴⁴⁰ Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in two of the meetings held under the item.⁴⁴¹

In 2022, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General updated Council members on the talks between the transitional Government of Mali and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to define a new transition timetable for the holding of elections and a return to civilian government, on progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, as well as on the security and humanitarian situation in the country amid an increase in violence perpetrated by extremist groups. In his first briefing of the year on 11 January,⁴⁴² the Special Representative noted that, at its Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government held on 9 January, ECOWAS had rejected the new timetable proposed by the transitional Government of Mali to extend the political transition and hold elections by the end of 2025, and urged it to focus on a speedy return to constitutional order. ECOWAS had also decided to uphold the individual sanctions imposed on 12 December 2021 and had added new measures, including the closure of land and air borders between member States and Mali. The Special Representative noted that, against that political backdrop, the international mediation for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, led by Algeria and including MINUSMA and other international stakeholders, had called for the early convening of a high-level decision-making meeting between the signatories to allow for overdue progress to be made, most notably on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. MINUSMA also continued providing structured support for the Malian authorities on the drafting of a comprehensive and politically led strategy for central Mali, as requested by the Council.

The Special Representative observed that 2021 had seen more extremist attacks than ever and that MINUSMA had suffered the highest number of casualties since 2013, which underlined the dangerous environment in which it was operating. The conflict had had a devastating impact on civilians, the number of displaced persons had increased from 216,000 in 2020 to more than 400,000 in 2021, and more than 1.8 million people were expected to need food assistance in 2022 compared to 1.3 million in 2021. The Special Representative also reported on the work of MINUSMA to physically verify the status of schools, protect civilians and ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers.

At the meeting held on 7 April,⁴⁴³ the Special Representative noted several deadly attacks perpetrated by Islamic State in the Greater Sahara in the Ménaka region and south of Gao and the deployment by MINUSMA of its mobile task force units in response to the incidents. He observed that the attacks had occurred in the context of the withdrawal of Operation Barkhane and Task Force Takuba from Mali and stressed the importance of maintaining the Mission's capabilities and troops and finding adequate responses to its capability shortfalls. While noting that the Malian Defence and Security Forces had stepped up their counter-terrorism efforts in central Mali, the Special Representative emphasized that such operations must be conducted in ways that minimized civilian harm and upheld human rights and international humanitarian law principles, and must be complemented by practical and sustained steps to address the root causes of conflict and violence, including the finalization and implementation of the Government's politically-led strategy. With respect to the political transition, he noted that, at its Extraordinary Summit on 25 March, ECOWAS had endorsed the proposal of its mediator, the former President of Nigeria, Goodluck Jonathan, to extend the transition period for 12 to 16 months as a basis for negotiations on the gradual lifting of sanctions against Mali.

On 13 June,⁴⁴⁴ the Special Representative stated that the prolonged uncertainty surrounding the duration of the political transition had made it more difficult to make progress in other areas, leaving little political space for a sustained commitment to the implementation of the Peace Agreement. MINUSMA and Algeria continued to engage with the Government and other signatory parties,

⁴³⁸ See [S/PV.8945](#), [S/PV.9012](#), [S/PV.9061](#) and [S/PV.9154](#). See also [S/2021/1117](#), [S/2022/278/Rev.1](#), [S/2022/446](#) and [S/2022/731](#).

⁴³⁹ See [S/PV.8945](#), [S/PV.9012](#) and [S/PV.9061](#).

⁴⁴⁰ See [S/PV.9200](#).

⁴⁴¹ See [S/PV.9061](#) and [S/PV.9154](#).

⁴⁴² See [S/PV.8945](#).

⁴⁴³ See [S/PV.9012](#).

⁴⁴⁴ See [S/PV.9061](#).

particularly on the organization of the high-level decision-making meeting with the aim of finalizing the details of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process on the basis of the Government's offer to integrate 26,000 combatants into State structures and a common understanding of the broad outlines of the necessary institutional reforms. The Special Representative expressed concern regarding the deteriorating security situation in the tri-border area of Liptako-Gourma due to attacks by Islamic State in the Greater Sahara, with consequent effects on Ménaka and Gao. He noted that MINUSMA was enhancing its presence in Ménaka, prioritizing long-range patrols and establishing temporary operating bases in the Gao and Mopti regions. With regard to the centre of Mali, he informed Council members that the campaign by the Malian Defence and Security Forces had undeniably led to an improvement in the situation in some areas and a weakening of the extremist groups. However, he expressed concern that some of the operations were marred by allegations of human rights violations.

In his statement on 18 October,⁴⁴⁵ the Special Representative reported that significant progress had been made in the preparations for elections in Mali, following the agreement reached between Mali and ECOWAS in July on a new transition timetable that extended the transition until the end of March 2024. Specifically with regard to the transition, a draft constitution had been presented to the transitional President of Mali, Colonel Assimi Goïta, on 11 October and was expected to be put to a referendum in March 2023. The draft was based on the recommendations of the national dialogue on the reform process, provided for the establishment of a bicameral parliament and included provisions that would greatly facilitate the implementation of the Peace Agreement. He also noted progress in the establishment of the Independent Authority for Election Management and the operationalization of the mechanism for monitoring the transition timetable, which involved the Malian parties, ECOWAS, the African Union and MINUSMA. Furthermore, in his view, the success of the electoral process depended on the availability of financial and logistical resources, the evolution of the security situation and its overall inclusiveness.

The Special Representative also noted some encouraging developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and welcomed the Government's adoption of its comprehensive strategy for the stabilization of central Mali on 24 August, which was based on the following four pillars: security and social cohesion; governance and justice; economic and humanitarian recovery; and communication and cooperation.

Notwithstanding those positive developments, the Special Representative noted a sharp increase in the activities of extremist elements affiliated with Islamic State in the Greater Sahara and with Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin in the Ménaka and Gao regions since March. Regarding humanitarian developments, he informed Council members that the number of internally displaced persons had risen to over 422,000 in the centre and the north, while over 175,000 people were refugees in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, more than 1.8 million people faced severe food insecurity, 1.2 million children under the age of 5 were affected by malnutrition, and more than 600,000 children were affected by school closures due to insecurity. The Special Representative concluded his remarks by echoing the call of the Secretary-General for the urgent provision of missing capabilities for MINUSMA and stressed that its effectiveness depended on the cooperation of the Malian authorities, including with regard to freedom of movement, in conformity with the status-of-forces agreement.

In their briefings in 2022, the three civil society representatives offered their views on the connection between social inequality and the conflict in Mali, challenges to the participation of women in security sector reform and the impact of the political and security situation on the civilian population. At the meeting held on 11 January,⁴⁴⁶ the social activist and Executive Director of the Youth Association for Active Citizenship and Democracy, a Mali-wide organization promoting social justice and democratic values, said that after 10 years of failed stabilization strategies, and with the Sahelian crisis at its worst, it was time for a paradigm change. Social, economic, political and environmental inequalities were dangerously fuelling crises and instability and the military response to the security situation was inadequate for overcoming and containing threats. She called on the Council to put its trust in the Malian people and their civil society in order to improve governance, noting that MINUSMA had an important role to play in that regard. In her statement on 7 April,⁴⁴⁷ the President of Women in Law and Development in Africa in Mali, a pan-African network for the promotion and protection of women's rights, expressed

⁴⁴⁵ See S/PV.9154.

⁴⁴⁶ See S/PV.8945.

⁴⁴⁷ See S/PV.9012.

the view that the security context in Mali had compounded inequalities and widened the gap that had to be overcome for women and young people to gain access to resources and governance. In the face of those challenges, civil society was planning to coordinate the efforts made by the Council and the Government and promote a legal framework and resources conducive to building a more inclusive, effective, transparent, sustainable and responsible security sector that would serve the people of Mali. In this regard, she outlined several recommendations on overcoming the barriers to women's participation in the security sector, reforming the sector and strengthening the mandate of MINUSMA. She also called on the Council to add a reference to climate change in the Mission's mandate, as a key element that affected the security of the population, specifically women and children. On 13 June,⁴⁴⁸ the Director of Mali Musso and writer discussed the consequences of the political stalemate and deteriorating security situation in Mali, including grave violations and abuses against civilians, conflict-related and gender-based violence, the closure of schools and youth unemployment. She underlined that the Council should ensure that its decisions were leading to action on the ground and reiterated the recommendation to bolster the mandate of MINUSMA under Chapter VII of the Charter so that the Mission could fight terrorism alongside the Malian armed forces.

By resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#) of 29 June, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA for a period of one year, until 30 June 2023.⁴⁴⁹ While maintaining the overall strategic priorities of MINUSMA to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the political transition, and to facilitate the implementation by Malian actors of a strategy that addressed the root causes and drivers of conflict in central Mali, the Council also introduced some modifications, including for the Mission to ensure that its support for the Malian Defence and Security Forces was provided in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy.⁴⁵⁰ The Council expressed its support for the proposal of the Secretary-General to conduct an internal review of MINUSMA and requested that the review be conveyed no later than 13 January 2023.⁴⁵¹ In addition to addressing the mandate of MINUSMA, the Council urged the Malian parties to work towards resuming the meetings of all implementing bodies of the Peace Agreement and called on the Government to make tangible progress to achieve the political transition, the swift return to constitutional order and the handover of power to democratically elected civilian authorities.⁴⁵² The Council also urged the Malian authorities to prevent, minimize and address civilian harm that might result from operations undertaken by the Malian Defence and Security Forces and called for a cessation of all restrictions on the Mission's freedom of movement by ground and air, disinformation campaigns and other destabilizing activities and for a constructive dialogue between the Malian authorities and the Mission.⁴⁵³

Resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#) was adopted with 13 votes in favour and 2 abstentions.⁴⁵⁴ In their statements after the vote, the representatives of France and the United States expressed regret that the resolution had not received unanimous support. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States highlighted the importance of the new provisions relating to the Government's responsibility to ensure the Mission's freedom of movement, to protect civilians and to conduct human rights monitoring, and to ensuring that the support given to the Malian Defence and Security Forces complied with the human rights due diligence policy.

The representatives of China, Gabon, Ghana and the Russian Federation disagreed with the addition of new language on human rights. Specifically, the representative of the Russian Federation described the language as "intrusive" and expressed the view that it would not advance the Malian people's exercise of their sovereign right to protect their citizens and investigate incidents. The representative of China stated that the resolution lent too much prominence to human rights issues and stressed that, in fulfilling its human rights mandate, MINUSMA should communicate and cooperate closely with the Government and listen carefully to its views. The representative of Gabon opined that the resolution focused only on human rights, did not support Mali in restoring peace and stability, violated the country's sovereignty and failed to take into account the efforts made by its security forces to defend

⁴⁴⁸ See [S/PV.9061](#).

⁴⁴⁹ Resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#), para. 15. For more information on the mandate of MINUSMA, see part X, sect. I.

⁴⁵⁰ Resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#), paras. 18 and 32.

⁴⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 58.

⁴⁵² *Ibid.*, paras. 1 and 14.

⁴⁵³ *Ibid.*, paras. 2 and 6.

⁴⁵⁴ See [S/PV.9082](#).

their territory. The representative of India criticized the ambiguous nature of terms such as “robust posture”, emphasizing that MINUSMA was not mandated to conduct counter-terrorism operations. Together with the representative of Brazil, the representative of India objected to the added language on climate change and the establishment of a link between climate change and security. In contrast to this view, the representatives of Gabon, Ghana and Kenya expressed regret that the resolution did not contain stronger language regarding the impact of climate change on the situation in Mali, in addition to strengthening the Mission’s protection of civilians mandate.

On 23 November, the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali, who reported on the work of the Committee during 2022.⁴⁵⁵ In this regard, he highlighted the Committee’s engagement with the representatives of Mali and of regional States to discuss the challenges in the implementation of the sanctions measures authorized by the Council, and the Committee’s consideration on 28 July of the final report of the Panel of Experts and its recommendations.⁴⁵⁶ By resolution [2649 \(2022\)](#) of 30 August, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council unanimously renewed the travel ban and asset freeze as set out in resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) until 31 August 2023 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 September 2023.⁴⁵⁷ The Council also expressed its intention to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 August 2023.⁴⁵⁸

In their discussions during the periodic briefings in 2022, Council members expressed concern about the political, security and humanitarian situation in Mali. Regarding the political transition, they called for strengthened engagement between the Government of Mali and ECOWAS, welcomed the agreement on the new transition timetable and called for its full implementation for a swift restoration of constitutional order. Many Council members also expressed concern about the negative impact of the 2020 and 2021 coups d’état on the implementation of the Peace Agreement, but nonetheless welcomed the holding of the high-level decision-making meeting in August and the resumption of meetings of the Agreement Monitoring Committee in October 2022. While noting this progress, a number of speakers⁴⁵⁹ stressed the need for an inclusive approach to the transition and the peace process, with the full and equal participation of women.

All Council members raised concerns about the increase in terrorist attacks in Mali in 2022 and the impact on the civilian population. Several delegations noted their support for the strengthened counter-terrorism efforts of the Malian Defence and Security Forces since December 2021.⁴⁶⁰ Multiple delegations, however, expressed concern regarding the reports of human rights violations committed during those operations and pointed to the responsibility of the Government to protect civilians and ensure accountability for such acts.⁴⁶¹ Several Council members drew attention to the activities of and human rights abuses by foreign mercenaries such as the Wagner Group, including the attacks against civilians in Moura in March during joint operations with the Malian forces⁴⁶². Given these reports, some speakers called on the Government to allow MINUSMA to fully implement its mandate to investigate and report

⁴⁵⁵ See [S/PV.9200](#). For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), see part IX, sect I.B.

⁴⁵⁶ [S/2022/595](#).

⁴⁵⁷ Resolution [2649 \(2022\)](#), paras. 1 and 4. For more information on the sanctions measures relating to the situation in Mali, see part VII, sect. III.

⁴⁵⁸ Resolution [2649 \(2022\)](#), para. 4.

⁴⁵⁹ See [S/PV.8945](#) (United Kingdom, Mexico, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), United States, Albania, Brazil, Ireland and United Arab Emirates); [S/PV.9012](#) (India, United Arab Emirates, United States, Albania and United Kingdom); [S/PV.9061](#) (Brazil, United States, United Arab Emirates, Ireland, United Kingdom and Mali); and [S/PV.9154](#) (Norway, Ireland, United States, United Arab Emirates, Ghana (on behalf of Gabon and Kenya) Albania, United Kingdom and Mali).

⁴⁶⁰ See [S/PV.8945](#) (Russian Federation and China); [S/PV.9012](#) (Mexico, China and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9061](#) (China, Brazil, Mexico and Russian Federation); and [S/PV.9154](#) (China, Brazil and Russian Federation).

⁴⁶¹ See [S/PV.8945](#) (United Kingdom, United States, Albania and Ireland); [S/PV.9012](#) (France, Mexico, United States, Albania, Ireland and Brazil); [S/PV.9061](#) (Brazil, United States, Mexico, Ireland, Norway and United Kingdom); and [S/PV.9154](#) (France, Norway, Ireland, United States, Brazil, Albania and United Kingdom).

⁴⁶² See [S/PV.9012](#) (France, Mexico, United States, Albania, Norway, Ireland, Brazil and United Kingdom); [S/PV.9061](#) (United States, Mexico, Norway, United Kingdom and Albania); and [S/PV.9154](#) (France, Norway, Ireland, United States, Albania and United Kingdom).

on human rights violations and abuses.⁴⁶³ More generally on the deteriorating regional security situation in the Sahel, Council members expressed disappointment at the decision of Mali in May to withdraw from the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel and stressed the importance of regional cooperation and coordination to address the terrorist threat.⁴⁶⁴ Beyond military operations, speakers recognized the need for a holistic approach that addressed the root causes of the conflict and, in that regard, highlighted the importance of the Government's comprehensive politically-led strategy for the stabilization of the centre of the country.⁴⁶⁵ In their statements, the representatives of China and the Russian Federation underscored the sovereign right of Mali to establish its own international security cooperation, with the Russian Federation pointing to a significant security vacuum following the withdrawal of Operation Barkhane and Task Force Takuba.⁴⁶⁶

Council members also exchanged views on the challenges MINUSMA faced in the implementation of its mandate, noting in particular an increase in attacks against the Mission's personnel and the Government's restrictions on air and ground movement, with many of them also calling on the Government to abide by its obligations under the status-of-forces agreement. Many speakers stressed the need for MINUSMA to be adequately resourced and equipped to implement its tasks and to ensure the safety and security of its personnel. Furthermore, looking ahead, several delegations called on the Secretariat to ensure that the internal review of the Mission proposed by the Secretary-General, for which the Council expressed support in paragraph 58 of resolution 2640 (2022), took into account the significant changes in the Mission's operational environment.⁴⁶⁷ In their remarks to the Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the representative of Mali provided an overview of the Government's engagement with ECOWAS on the new timetable for the political transition, progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, enhancing the capacity of the security forces and counter-terrorism operations, and the restoration of State authority.⁴⁶⁸ The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali stated that MINUSMA needed to refocus its work on the foundation of its presence in Mali, which was to support the restoration of State authority and improve its coordination with the Malian authorities.⁴⁶⁹ He also listed the key principles that guided the cooperation of Mali with the Council and other international partners, namely, respect for the sovereignty of Mali; respect for its strategic choices and selection of partners; and the need to take the vital interests of the Malian people into account in all decisions.

Meetings: the situation in Mali, 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.8945 11 January | Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2021/1117) Letter dated 4 January 2022 from the Secretary-General | | Mali | Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, Executive Director | 13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^b | |

⁴⁶³ See [S/PV.9012](#) (France, United States, Albania, Norway, Ireland and United Kingdom); [S/PV.9061](#) (France, United States, Mexico, Ireland, Norway, United Kingdom and Albania); and [S/PV.9154](#) (United States, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Kenya) and United Kingdom).

⁴⁶⁴ See [S/PV.9061](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Kenya), Mexico, Ireland and India).

⁴⁶⁵ See [S/PV.8945](#) (France, Russian Federation, United States, Albania, Brazil and China); [S/PV.9012](#) (France, United Arab Emirates, Albania, China and Brazil); [S/PV.9061](#) (United Arab Emirates and Norway); [S/PV.9154](#) (China, United States, United Arab Emirates and Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Kenya)).

⁴⁶⁶ See [S/PV.9061](#) and [S/PV.9154](#).

⁴⁶⁷ See [S/PV.9154](#) (Norway, Ireland, United States, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Kenya), Russian Federation, Mexico and Albania).

⁴⁶⁸ See [S/PV.8945](#), [S/PV.9012](#), [S/PV.9061](#) and [S/PV.9154](#).

⁴⁶⁹ See [S/PV.9154](#).

**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> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/8) | | | of the Youth Association for Active Citizenship and Democracy and social activist | | |
| S/PV.9012 7 April | Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Mali (S/2022/278/ Rev.1) | | Mali | Special Representative of the Secretary- General, President of Women in Law and Development in Africa in Mali | 13 Council members, ^c all invitees ^d | |
| S/PV.9061 13 June | Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Mali (S/2022/446) | | Mali | Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Director of Mali Musso and writer | 13 Council members, ^c all invitees ^e | |
| | Letter dated 1 June 2022 from the Secretary- General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/448) | | | | | |
| S/PV.9082 29 June | Report of the Secretary- General on the situation in Mali (S/2022/446) | Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2022/517) | Mali | | 11 Council members, ^f all invitees | Resolution 2640 (2022) 13-0-2 ^g (adopted under Chapter VII) |
| | Letter dated 1 June 2022 from the Secretary- General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/448) | | | | | |
| S/PV.9119 30 August | Letter dated 3 August 2022 from the Panel of Experts on Mali established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/595) | Draft resolution submitted by France, Mexico (S/2022/650) | | | | Resolution 2649 (2022) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) |

| 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.9154 18 October | Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2022/731) | | Mali | Special Representative of the Secretary-General | 13 Council members, ^c all invitees ^h | |
| S/PV.9200 23 November | | | | | One Council member (Mexico) ⁱ | |

^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 The Special Representative and the Executive Director of the Youth Association participated in the meeting by videoconference.

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

^d The Special Representative and the President of Women in Law and Development in Africa in Mali participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^e Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The Director of Mali Musso participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^f Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Kenya, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

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

^h Mali was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

ⁱ The representative of Mexico spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali.

Americas

12. The question concerning Haiti

During the period under review, the Council held seven meetings and adopted two resolutions under the item entitled “The question concerning Haiti”, including resolution 2653 (2022), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Five meetings took the form of briefings, and two were convened for the adoption of a resolution.⁴⁷⁰ More information on the meetings, including participants and outcomes, is provided in the table below. In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole in connection with the item.⁴⁷¹

In 2022, the Council heard three briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) in connection with the periodic reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Mission and two briefings in emergency meetings convened further to the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in the country from September 2022.⁴⁷² The Council also heard briefings by the Deputy Secretary-General, the Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and two representatives of civil society.⁴⁷³ The Council also heard a briefing by the representative of Gabon in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022) concerning Haiti, which had imposed targeted sanctions.⁴⁷⁴ In addition to statements by Haiti, which was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship on four occasions, the meetings under the item also featured statements by the representative of Belize on behalf

⁴⁷⁰ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁴⁷¹ See A/77/2, part II, chap. 8.

⁴⁷² See S/PV.8969, S/PV.9066, S/PV.9136, S/PV.9153 and S/PV.9233. See also S/2022/117, S/2022/481 and S/2022/761.

⁴⁷³ See S/PV.9066, S/PV.9136 and S/PV.9233.

⁴⁷⁴ See S/PV.9233.