

Table 3
Meetings: the situation in the Middle East – United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, 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.9076 27 June	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (S/2022/447)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation, United States (S/2022/512)				Resolution 2639 (2022) 15-0-0
S/PV.9234 22 December	Report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2022/887)	Draft resolution submitted by Russian Federation, United States (S/2022/986)				Resolution 2671 (2022) 15-0-0

Table 4
Meeting: the situation in the Middle East – United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, 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.9121 31 August	Letter dated 9 August 2022 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/607)	Draft resolution submitted by France (S/2022/654)			Four Council members (Brazil, India, United Arab Emirates, United States)	Resolution 2650 (2022) 15-0-0

21. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

During the period under review, the Council held 13 meetings in connection with the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. No decisions were adopted by the Council during the period under review. In 2022, during the meetings held under the item, the Council continued its practice of holding monthly briefings and quarterly open debates.⁸⁴¹ In addition to the regular meetings under the item, the Council held a previously unscheduled meeting on 8 August following the ceasefire agreed between Israel and Palestinian Islamic Jihad on 7 August.⁸⁴² More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is given in the table below. In addition to the meetings, Council members held informal consultations of the whole.⁸⁴³ Under the item, the Council also considered developments in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen and the overall situation in the Middle East region.⁸⁴⁴

⁸⁴¹ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁸⁴² See S/PV.9107.

⁸⁴³ See A/77/2, part II, chap. 2.A.

⁸⁴⁴ See also sect. 20 above.

During the period under review, Council members heard regular briefings by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority. The Council also heard one briefing by the Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territory.⁸⁴⁵ In addition, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) delivered one briefing.⁸⁴⁶ Council members also heard briefings by five civil society representatives.⁸⁴⁷

In his monthly briefings, in February, May, August and November, the Special Coordinator focused on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the situation in Gaza, the situation in the West Bank, specifically the violence by the Israeli security forces, the attacks by Israeli settlers and other civilians against Palestinians and by Palestinians against Israeli civilians, the settlement expansion and the demolition, seizure or forced eviction of Palestinian-owned structures. The Special Coordinator also provided updates to Council members on the engagement between Israeli and Palestinian officials and on the fiscal and financial situation of the Palestinian Authority.⁸⁴⁸ In addition, he raised concerns over the funding for UNRWA, reiterating the Secretary-General's call to provide UNRWA with predictable, sustainable and sufficient funding to provide essential assistance to Palestinian refugees in the region.⁸⁴⁹ Beyond the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Special Coordinator addressed other topics in the region, including developments in the occupied Golan and Lebanon.⁸⁵⁰

At the meeting in May,⁸⁵¹ the Special Coordinator focused on the killing of the Palestinian-American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh. He reiterated the Secretary-General's condemnation of all attacks on journalists and his call on the relevant authorities to carry out an independent and transparent investigation. In August, in addition to the regular meeting on 25 August, the Council held an emergency, previously unscheduled, meeting on 8 August,⁸⁵² during which it heard a briefing by the Special Coordinator on the escalation of violence in the Gaza Strip between 5 and 7 August. At that meeting, the Special Coordinator reported on the hundreds of air strikes carried out by the Israeli Defense Forces against targets in Gaza, including against a senior commander of Palestinian Islamic Jihad, who was killed in the attack. He also reported on the launching by Palestinian Islamic Jihad and other militant factions of thousands of rockets and mortars into Israel. He informed the Council that, as a result of the escalation of violence, 46 Palestinians had been killed and 360 injured, hundreds of residential housing units in the Gaza Strip had been damaged or destroyed, together with other civilian infrastructure, and 70 Israelis had been injured, with damage to residential and other civilian structures in Israel. The Special Coordinator welcomed the ceasefire but cautioned that it was fragile and that any resumption of hostilities would have devastating consequences for both sides. At the regular monthly meeting less than three weeks later, on 25 August,⁸⁵³ the Special Coordinator noted that the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza had been partly mitigated by the ceasefire, together with the economic relief delivered to the people of Gaza, reinstating a "fragile calm" in the region. He reminded Council members that the humanitarian response across the occupied Palestinian territory continued to face chronic funding gaps and that maintenance of the status quo through short-term fixes was not a viable substitute for real political progress. Following the Special Coordinator, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA reported that more than 80 per cent of Palestine refugees in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Gaza lived below the poverty line and alerted the Council to the decrease in funding allocated to UNRWA. He maintained that adequate funding was crucial for the Agency to provide much-needed relief to Palestinian refugees and to protect their right to a dignified life. The President of the US/Middle East Project subsequently addressed the Council and proposed rethinking and reappraising some of the assumptions and beliefs that

⁸⁴⁵ See [S/PV.9099](#).

⁸⁴⁶ See [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁴⁷ See [S/PV.8950](#), [S/PV.8973](#), [S/PV.9046](#) and [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁴⁸ See [S/PV.8973](#) and [S/PV.9046](#).

⁸⁴⁹ See [S/PV.8973](#).

⁸⁵⁰ See [S/PV.8973](#), [S/PV.9046](#) and [S/PV.9116](#).

⁸⁵¹ See [S/PV.9046](#).

⁸⁵² See [S/PV.9107](#).

⁸⁵³ See [S/PV.9116](#).

might inadvertently contribute to the intractability of the conflict. He cautioned that, in the absence of unprecedentedly far-reaching action to implement the partition plan established 75 years previously, Council members would be debating the challenge of achieving equality under a reality of non-partition. At the meeting on 28 November,⁸⁵⁴ the Special Coordinator stated that freezing the conflict or managing it permanently were not viable options. He cautioned that, as the violence mounted, settlement expansion and restrictions continued to squeeze the economic and physical space for developing a viable Palestinian State. He said that political leadership was required to reset a trajectory towards a two-State solution, which still garnered support among Israelis and Palestinians.

During the monthly meetings held in February, May, August and November, Council members, while reiterating the calls for dialogue and their support for a two-State solution, expressed concern at the disproportionate use of force against civilians by the Israeli authorities.⁸⁵⁵ Some Council members requested investigations into those incidents.⁸⁵⁶ At the meeting in May,⁸⁵⁷ a number of Council members⁸⁵⁸ condemned the killing of the Palestinian-American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh, and several members⁸⁵⁹ expressed concern at the excessive and disproportionate use of force at her funeral by the Israeli police. Some Council members⁸⁶⁰ made reference to the press statement issued by the Council on 13 May, in which the Council condemned the killing of the journalist. In addition, most Council members⁸⁶¹ called for an immediate, thorough, transparent and impartial investigation into the killing and for full accountability for those found responsible. Some Council members⁸⁶² also made reference to resolutions 2222 (2015) and 1738 (2006) relating to the protection of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel. At the emergency meeting in August,⁸⁶³ most Council members welcomed the ceasefire reached between the parties, calling on them to fully respect the agreement and to exercise restraint, and emphasized the need for efforts to prevent further escalation.

On a quarterly basis, in March, June, September and December, the monthly briefings were used to report on the implementation of resolution 2334 (2016). Consistent with prior practice, in 2022, two reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2334 (2016) were submitted in writing: the twenty-second report in June and the twenty-fourth report in December.⁸⁶⁴ During the briefings, the Special Coordinator continued to report on the limited progress in the implementation of the main provisions of the resolution, namely, those relating to: the settlement activities of Israel; violence against civilians, including acts of terror, incitement, provocation and inflammatory rhetoric; steps and efforts to advance the peace process; and actions by all States to distinguish in their relevant dealings between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967. The Special Coordinator also continued to express his concern about the deterioration of the security situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, the continued loss of life and injuries, settler-related violence and the continued settlement advancement by Israel in the West Bank, including in and around East Jerusalem.⁸⁶⁵ He reaffirmed that settlement expansion continued to fuel violence in the occupied Palestinian territory, further entrenching the occupation and undermining the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independent statehood, and eroding the possibility of establishing a continuous and viable Palestinian State.⁸⁶⁶

⁸⁵⁴ See S/PV.9203.

⁸⁵⁵ See S/PV.8973 (France, Ireland, Gabon and Russian Federation); S/PV.9046 (Russian Federation, Ireland, United Kingdom and Brazil); S/PV.9116 (Mexico, Ireland and China); and S/PV.9203 (China, Russian Federation and Ireland).

⁸⁵⁶ See S/PV.8973 (France, Ireland and United Kingdom); S/PV.9046 (United Kingdom, Ireland and China); and S/PV.9203 (United Kingdom, China and Albania).

⁸⁵⁷ See S/PV.9046.

⁸⁵⁸ United States, Ireland, Norway and Mexico.

⁸⁵⁹ Ireland, United Kingdom, France, Gabon, Mexico, Ghana and Brazil.

⁸⁶⁰ China, Kenya and United Arab Emirates.

⁸⁶¹ United States, China, Russian Federation, Ireland, Norway, Kenya, United Kingdom, Albania, France, United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Mexico and Brazil.

⁸⁶² Ireland, Mexico and Brazil.

⁸⁶³ See S/PV.9107.

⁸⁶⁴ S/2022/504 and S/2022/945.

⁸⁶⁵ See S/PV.9000, S/PV.9077, S/PV.9139 and S/PV.9224.

⁸⁶⁶ See S/PV.9000, S/PV.9139 and S/PV.9224.

At the meeting held in March,⁸⁶⁷ the Special Coordinator asserted that the possible excessive use of force by Israeli security forces, in particular the use of live ammunition, continued to raise serious concerns and to result in the injuring and killing of children. He urged the Israeli authorities to conduct effective and transparent investigations into those killings and injuries. In his conclusion, he noted that the absence of a meaningful peace process to end the Israeli occupation was fuelling a dangerous deterioration that was destabilizing the situation across the occupied Palestinian territory. At the same meeting, most Council members urged Israel to uphold its responsibilities in accordance with international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions. In their remarks, the majority of Council members⁸⁶⁸ underlined the importance of implementing resolution 2334 (2016) and expressed their support for the two-State solution, with the State of Palestine living side by side with Israel, in peace and security, on the basis of the 1967 borders and with Jerusalem as the capital of both States.

During the meeting held in June,⁸⁶⁹ the Special Coordinator maintained that the Israeli settlement expansion in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, remained deeply troubling, as settlements constituted a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions and international law. Noting that he was appalled by the killing of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh and disturbed by the behaviour of some members of the Israeli security services in the context of her funeral, the Special Coordinator reiterated the Secretary-General's call for an independent and transparent investigation into her killing and the need to ensure that those responsible were held accountable. During the discussion that ensued, several Council members⁸⁷⁰ called for an effective investigation into the killing. Most Council members criticized the continued violations and limited progress in the implementation of resolution 2334 (2016), while urging increased compliance. In that connection, some members⁸⁷¹ recalled that the Council must do more to address the issue and had an obligation to ensure the implementation of the resolution. At the same meeting, some members⁸⁷² urged the full lifting of the blockade of Gaza, in accordance with resolution 1860 (2009), so that humanitarian aid could be distributed.

During the meeting held in September,⁸⁷³ the Special Coordinator noted that settlement expansion in the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as violence against civilians, had escalated, effectively constituting a violation of paragraph 2 of resolution 2334 (2016), in which the Council called for the immediate cessation of all Israeli settlement activity. He expressed concern at the advancement of construction plans for housing units in East Jerusalem and the emergence of new illegal outposts across the West Bank, as well as at the high rate of demolitions, evictions and seizures of Palestinian-owned structures. He also expressed concern at the deaths and injuries of civilians, including children, caused by the most recent escalation in Gaza, the deteriorating security situation in the occupied West Bank and the high levels of settler-related violence against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank. Nevertheless, the Special Coordinator commended the statements made by the Prime Minister of Israel, Yair Lapid, and the President of the State of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas, during the high-level week of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful resolution. Regarding the lack of progress towards the implementation of resolution 2334 (2016), the Special Coordinator maintained that negotiations could no longer be put off indefinitely and that meaningful initiatives were needed to turn the trajectory around, with the collective objective of ending the occupation and realizing the two-State solution. Following the statement by the Special Coordinator, speakers reiterated their support for a two-State solution, encouraging the two parties to engage in meaningful peace negotiations and urging the Council to fulfil its responsibility by ensuring compliance with resolution 2334 (2016). Some Council members⁸⁷⁴ underscored the importance of mitigating the impact of the conflict not only on civilian lives, but also on the economy.

⁸⁶⁷ See S/PV.9000.

⁸⁶⁸ Ireland, France, India, Mexico, Kenya, Ghana, Albania, China and United Arab Emirates.

⁸⁶⁹ See S/PV.9077.

⁸⁷⁰ France, China, Ireland, Mexico and Albania.

⁸⁷¹ Ireland and Kenya.

⁸⁷² Gabon, Ireland and Kenya.

⁸⁷³ See S/PV.9139.

⁸⁷⁴ Ireland, Russian Federation, Kenya, Brazil and United Kingdom.

During the period under review, the Council fully resumed its practice of holding quarterly open debates in the Security Council Chamber.⁸⁷⁵ All open debates held in 2022 involved the participation of large numbers of Member States, effectively restoring the practice existing prior to the COVID-19 outbreak. In his briefings during the quarterly open debates, in January, April, July and October, the Special Coordinator updated the Council on the most recent developments in the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the fiscal situation of the Palestinian Authority, the settlement expansion by Israeli security forces, demolitions and seizures of Palestinian-owned structures and the overall situation in Gaza. He also addressed developments in the region, including in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. At the open debate in January, the Special Coordinator cautioned that, without a realistic prospect of an end to the occupation and the realization of a two-State solution based on United Nations resolutions, international law and previous agreements, it was only a matter of time before there would be an irreversible, dangerous collapse and widespread instability.⁸⁷⁶ In April, the Special Coordinator informed the Council that, following the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, rising prices and market disruptions threatened the food security levels of vulnerable families in the occupied Palestinian territory.⁸⁷⁷ In July, the Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process delivered the briefing on behalf of the Special Coordinator.⁸⁷⁸ She noted that, while the specific developments of the conflict fluctuated, the structural reality had not changed and that her office continued to witness concerning levels of violence against civilians, which exacerbated mistrust and undermined a peaceful resolution of the conflict. She added that, despite the worrisome backdrop, the visit by the President of the United States, Joseph Biden, to the region had signalled renewed consensus for a two-State solution based on the 1967 lines. She informed the Council that, on 30 June, the Israeli Knesset had voted to dissolve itself and had called for new parliamentary elections to be held on 1 November. In October, the Special Coordinator informed the Council that 2022 was on course to be the deadliest year for Palestinians in the West Bank since 2005.⁸⁷⁹ He encouraged action from both parties towards a peaceful resolution with the support of the international community and stressed the importance of empowering the Palestinian Authority to build towards a return to a political process. He also reported on the signing on 13 October of the Algiers Declaration by 14 Palestinian factions, including Fatah and Hamas. In the Declaration, the factions agreed to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to hold elections for the presidency of the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian Legislative Council and the Palestinian National Council. Finally, in December, the Special Coordinator expressed deep concern over the high levels of violence and the Israeli settlement expansion in the occupied West Bank.⁸⁸⁰ He noted that, although there had been no advancements of housing units in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, from 21 September to 7 December, the total number of settlement housing units advanced in 2022 remained high. Expressing concern about the fragility of the political and security dynamics, he noted that the increase in violence and the absence of a political horizon had empowered extremists. Concerning Gaza, he emphasized the need for political solutions, calling for a return of the legitimate Palestinian Government to the Strip, a full lifting of Israeli closures in line with resolution 1860 (2009) and an end to the militant build-up.

In addition to the briefings by the Special Coordinator, in January, the Palestine Director and the Israel Director of EcoPeace Middle East reported on their proposed “Green Blue Deal” for the Middle East, calling on the Council to consider it as a practical and attainable path towards achieving climate security and water diplomacy, which needed to be an integral part of the Middle East peace process in order to advance the two-State solution within the 1967 borders.⁸⁸¹ The Israel Director called upon the Council to recognize globally that climate change was a threat to peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.⁸⁸²

⁸⁷⁵ In accordance with the understanding reached among Council members in the light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the official record of the January open debate (S/PV.8950 and S/PV.8950 (Resumption 1)) was supplemented by a compilation of statements submitted by eight non-members of the Council (see S/2022/39). For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the pandemic, see part II.

⁸⁷⁶ See S/PV.8950.

⁸⁷⁷ See S/PV.9021. For more information on items relating to Ukraine, see sect. 19 above.

⁸⁷⁸ See S/PV.9099.

⁸⁷⁹ See S/PV.9174.

⁸⁸⁰ See S/PV.9224.

⁸⁸¹ See S/PV.8950.

⁸⁸² For more information on the practice of the Council in relation to Article 39 of the Charter, see part VII, sect. I.

At the quarterly open debates, held in January, April, July, and October, Council members and invitees under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure expressed concern at the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Gaza, the advancement of the settlement activities in the West Bank and the security situation in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory. Council members expressed concern about the continued tensions and violence between the two sides and called upon both parties to protect civilians, including children. Several members of the Council emphasized the need for an end to the settlement expansion, urging Israel to stop building new settlements and demolishing Palestinian-owned structures.⁸⁸³

Most Council members expressed support for the peace process, including through the Middle East Quartet. In that regard, the mediation efforts of Egypt, Jordan and Qatar to de-escalate the situation in the region were recognized by a number of Council members during the open debates.⁸⁸⁴ In April, the representative of the United Arab Emirates urged for more decisions to be taken to create a stable and sustainable situation that would allow Palestinians and Israelis to sit together at the negotiating table and revive the Middle East peace process.⁸⁸⁵ At the same meeting, the representative of China called upon the international community to make greater efforts in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and international consensus, including the principle of land for peace, to advance the Middle East peace process. In October, the mediation efforts of Algeria were acknowledged, and most Council members welcomed the internal reconciliation agreement reached by the Palestinian political factions in Algiers, pointing to intra-Palestinian reconciliation as essential to finding a durable solution to the conflict.⁸⁸⁶ During the open debates, Council members reiterated the calls made during the monthly meetings for the international community to provide more assistance to Palestine, in particular through financial contributions to UNRWA. Regarding the tensions between the two sides during the holy month of Ramadan in April, most Council members raised concerns over the violent acts in and around holy sites, notably the Aqsa and Al-Ibrahimi mosques and the Holy Esplanade, and called upon both parties to protect the historical and legal status quo.⁸⁸⁷ Those concerns were reiterated in October by some Council members.⁸⁸⁸

Meetings: the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, 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.8950 , S/PV.8950 (Resumption 1) and S/2022/39 19 January			18 Member States ^a	Seven invitees ^b	All Council members, ^c all invitees ^d	
S/PV.8973 23 February			Israel	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian	All Council members, all invitees	

⁸⁸³ See [S/PV.8950](#) (Norway, China and France); and [S/PV.9021](#) (Russian Federation, Ireland, France, Mexico and China).

⁸⁸⁴ See [S/PV.8950](#) (United Arab Emirates and China); [S/PV.9021](#) (Mexico, Gabon and Albania); [S/PV.9099](#) (Russian Federation); and [S/PV.9174](#) (Ireland, United Arab Emirates and Kenya).

⁸⁸⁵ See [S/PV.9021](#).

⁸⁸⁶ See [S/PV.9174](#) (Ireland, Russian Federation, Albania, China, Norway, Kenya, Mexico, Brazil and Gabon).

⁸⁸⁷ See [S/PV.9021](#).

⁸⁸⁸ See [S/PV.9174](#) (Ireland, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Brazil and Gabon).

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 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>
				Authority, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations		
S/PV.9000 22 March				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee	
S/PV.9021 and S/PV.9021 (Resumption 1) 25 April			26 Member States ^e	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees ^f	
S/PV.9046 26 May			Israel	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Executive Director of Musalaha, spokesperson of Parents Circle	All Council members, all invitees	

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

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.9077 27 June				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee	
S/PV.9099 and S/PV.9099 (Resumption 1) 26 July			24 Member States ^g	Seven invitees ^h	All Council members, all invitees ⁱ	
S/PV.9107 8 August			Egypt, Israel, Jordan	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9116 25 August				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Commissioner- General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, President of the US/Middle East Project	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9139 28 September				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	All Council members, invitee	
S/PV.9174 and S/PV.9174 (Resumption 1) 28 October			28 Member States ^j	Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Vice- Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Head of the	All Council members, all invitees ^k	

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)
				Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States		
S/PV.9203 28 November				Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	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.