

HIGHLIGHTS OF SECURITY COUNCIL PRACTICE 2022



UN Photo / Loey Felipe

The Security Council meets on the situation in Ukraine. The Council adopts resolution [2623 \(2022\)](#), deciding to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document [S/Agenda/8979](#). The resolution was adopted with 11 votes in favour, 3 abstentions (China, India, and United Arab Emirates), and one against (Russian Federation).
27 February 2022.

In 2022, the Council was composed of Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Returning to its normal methods of work in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022, the Security Council conducted its business entirely in person.

Meetings

Agenda

Decisions and Voting

Subsidiary Bodies

Introduction

In 2022, the Council was composed of its five permanent members (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States), as well as ten non-permanent members, namely Albania, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway and United Arab Emirates. Among the ten non-permanent members, India, Ireland, Kenya, Norway and Mexico completed their two-year tenure at the end of 2022.

Ecuador, Japan, Malta, Mozambique and Switzerland joined the Security Council on 1 January 2023. Consolidating a practice initiated by Kazakhstan in 2017, the new incoming members participated in the flag raising ceremony on 3 January 2023.

Returning to its normal methods of work in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022, the Security Council did not hold any videoconferences and returned to conducting its business entirely in person. This notwithstanding, the Council did not conduct any mission to the field in 2022.

In 2022, the Council recorded a level of activity not seen since 2017. It held 292 public and private meetings, an increase compared to previous years. 23 of those meetings were high-level, a decrease with respect to 2021. High-level videoconferences were discontinued in 2022 leading to an overall decrease in the participation of the highest levels of government of each of its members in comparison with 2021. This notwithstanding, at the 9135th meeting of the Council held on 22 September 2022, under the agenda item "Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine", all 15 Council members were represented at ministerial-level or higher.

In 2022, the Security Council considered a total of 49 agenda items having added two new agenda items, namely, "Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine" and "Letter dated 13 September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/688)" and deleted one agenda item entitled "The situation in Liberia" from its agenda.

In 2022, the Council held two procedural votes compared to none in 2021. In January, the Council voted on the adoption of the provisional agenda in connection with the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security", which was focused on Ukraine. In August, the Council held a second procedural vote on the proposal to invite the President of Ukraine in accordance with rule 37 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure to participate via videoconference in the meeting under the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine". In addition, for the first time in four decades, under the agenda item entitled "Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)", the Council adopted a resolution (resolution 2623 (2022)) calling on the General Assembly to hold an emergency special session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 377 (V), A "Uniting for Peace". Despite three abstentions and the negative vote of the

In terms of decisions and outcome documents, in 2022, the Council adopted 54 resolutions, issued seven presidential statements and 68 press statements. The number of presidential statements decreased significantly compared to 2021. Concerning press statements, the number recorded a slight increase, compared to 2021.

In 2022, the Council unanimously adopted a number of important resolutions. On 22 February, by resolution 2621 (2022), the Council decided that the United Nations Compensation Commission had fulfilled its mandate and terminated the mandate of the Commission. By resolution 2628 (2022), adopted on 31 March, the Council endorsed the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council to reconfigure the African Union Mission in Somalia into the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia. By resolution 2634 (2022), adopted on 31 May, the Council urged Member States in the region of the Gulf of Guinea to develop and implement national maritime security strategies, including for the establishment of a harmonized legal framework for the prevention and repression of piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council also adopted resolution 2653 (2022) on 21 October, establishing a new sanctions regime in connection with Haiti imposing sanctions measures consisting of a travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo and establishing a Committee to oversee the measures and requesting the creation of a Panel of Experts. On 30 November, the Council adopted resolution 2663 (2022), deciding to extend the mandate of the 1540 Committee for a period of 10 years until 30 November 2032.

In 2022, the Council also issued important presidential statements. On 23 March, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2022/1) reiterating its intention to take further steps to promote closer cooperation and strategic coordination between the League of Arab States and the United Nations. On 6 May, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2022/3) expressing deep concern regarding the maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine and strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a peaceful solution. On 12 July, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2022/5), recognizing that strategic communications play an enabler and multiplier role across all mandated areas of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and stressing the need to improve the culture of strategic communications across civilian, military and police components of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 76/262 of 26 April 2022, the Council submitted three special reports to the General Assembly after the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Council in connection with the following agenda items: "Non-proliferation/DPRK" (A/76/853), "The situation in the Middle East" (A/76/905), and "Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine" (A/77/551).

Meetings

Meetings of the Security Council are governed by Article 28 of the Charter of the United Nations, and rules 1-5 and 48 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure. Under its current practice, the Council convenes meetings, which are classified as either public or private. Council members also frequently meet in informal consultations of the whole (also known as consultations).



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
A view of delegates in the Security Council Chamber ahead of the Security Council meeting on threats to international peace and security.
18 March 2022.

In 2022, the Council held, on average, 24 meetings and 11 consultations per month. The Council held a total of 292 meetings and 127 consultations of the whole.

292

public and private meetings

127

consultations

Overview



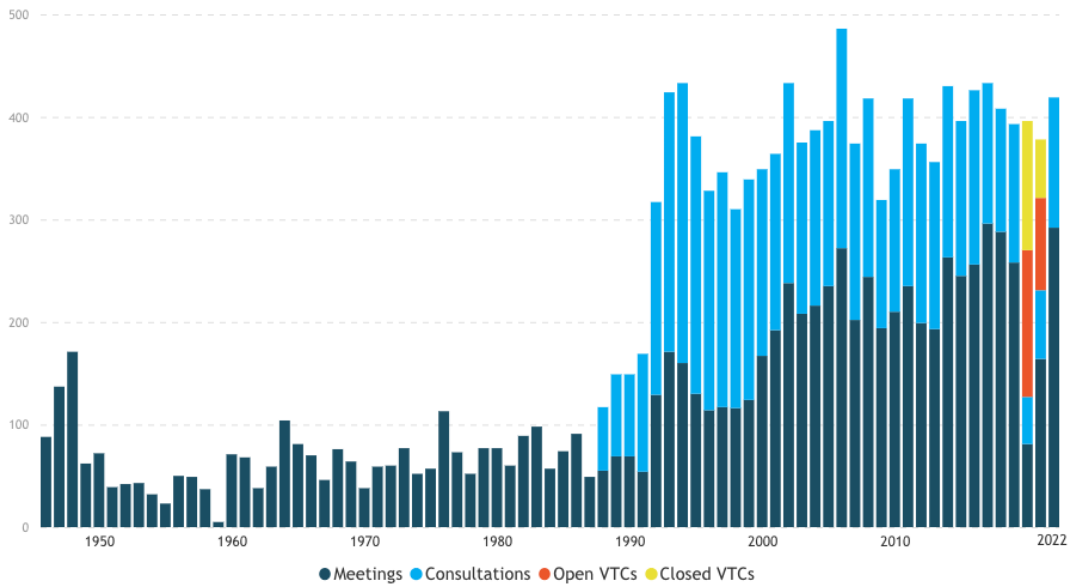
UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Shirley Ayorkor Botchwey, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration of the Republic of Ghana and President of the Security Council for the month of November, chairs the Security Council meeting on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, with a focus on integrating effective resilience-building in peace operations for sustainable peace.
3 November 2022.

In 2022, the Council held 292 meetings: 276 public meetings and 16 private meetings. Except for five private meetings (held under the agenda items entitled “The situation in Myanmar”, “Threats to international peace and security”, “Peace and security in Africa” and “Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice”), the remaining 11 private meetings were held with troop- and police-contributing countries (TCCs/PCCs). The Council held a total of 127 consultations in 2022, during which it held briefings and/or discussions under “Other matters” (also known as “Any Other Business” (AOB)) on 28 occasions.

CHART 1A

Number of Security Council meetings, VTCs and consultations 1946-2022

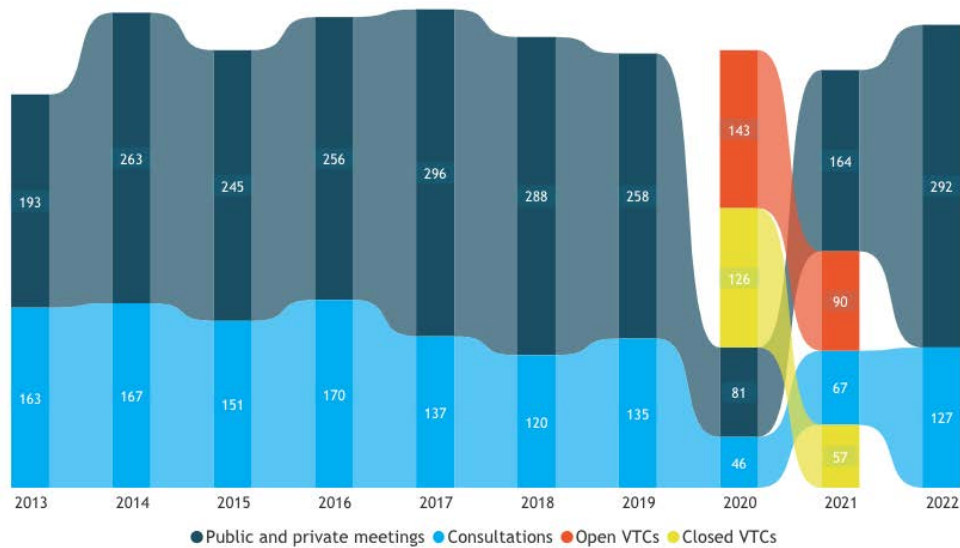


* Informal consultations of the whole were held since the inception of the Security Council. This chart only includes data on informal consultations of the whole from 1988 onwards since prior records are not verifiable.

|| SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

CHART 1B

Number of Security Council meetings, VTCs and consultations 2013-2022



|| SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Meetings and consultations

In 2022, the Council held, on average, 24 meetings and 11 consultations per month. June recorded the highest number of public and private meetings (a total of 34) while the highest number of consultations were held in October (a total of 15). The number of public and private meetings increased in 2022 by 15% with respect to the previous year, whereas the number of consultations increased by 2% compared to 2021.

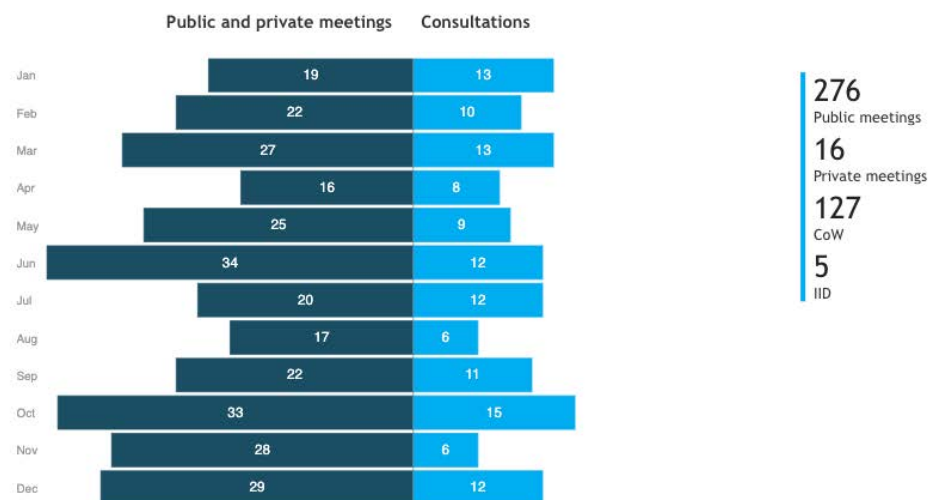


UN Photo / Manuel Elías

Riyad Mansour, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the UN (left), meets Zhang Jun, Permanent Representative of China to the UN, prior to the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. 25 August 2022.

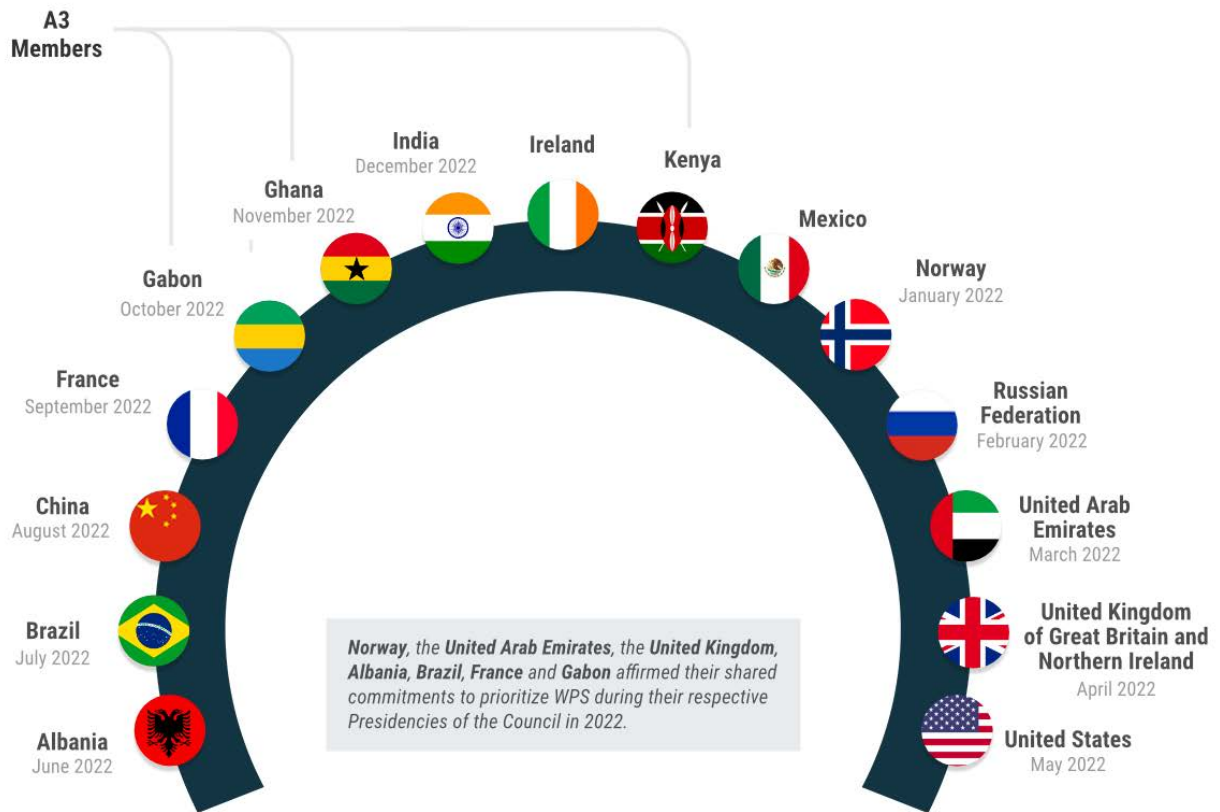
CHART 2

Number of Security Council meetings and consultations by month in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

In 2022, Council members continued to coalesce around policy goals, regions and thematic items.



|| SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

In 2022, Council members continued to coalesce around policy goals, regions and thematic items. Building on the work of the Presidency Trio for Women and Peace and Security (WPS) of Ireland, Kenya and Mexico in 2021, as reflected in the Letter dated 3 February 2022 (S/2022/91), the presidencies of Norway, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Albania, Brazil, France and Gabon affirmed their commitment to prioritize WPS in their respective monthly commitments. As a result, in 2022, there were five meetings in connection with the item entitled “Women and Peace and Security” compared to two in 2021 and female briefers equaled or surpassed the number of male briefers in March, June, October and November. Continuing with the approach followed in 2020 and 2021, in 2022, the A3 (Gabon, Ghana and Kenya) delivered joint statements to the Council at 63 formal meetings, primarily on country-specific agenda items focusing on the African region. The A3 also adopted shared commitments on working methods, aiming for a consultative approach, transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and agility during their respective presidencies.

High-level meetings

In 2022, the Council held 23 high-level meetings, in which two or more Council members were represented at ministerial level or above. The topics of high-level meetings included both thematic and country-specific items. Council members held five high-level meetings in connection with the agenda item “Women and peace and security”, focusing on a wide variety of themes such as “Protecting participation: addressing violence targeting women in peace and security processes” (18 January), “Women’s economic inclusion and participation as a key to building peace” (8 March), “Accountability as prevention” and “Ending cycles of sexual violence in conflict” (13 April), “Keeping the promises: the role of regional organizations in implementing the women and peace and security agenda in the face of political turmoil and seizures of power by force” (15 June) and “Strengthening women’s resilience and leadership as a path to peace in regions plagued by armed groups” (20 October). The Council also held four high-level meetings in connection with the agenda item “Maintenance of international peace and security”, focusing on a number of themes such as “Implementation of resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021)” relating to the response to COVID-19 (11 April), “Conflict and food security” (15 May), “Strengthening accountability and justice for serious violations of international law” (2 June) and “New orientation for reformed multilateralism” (14 December). The Council held high-level meetings more than once in connection with the following items: “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security” with a focus on cooperation with the League of Arab States (23 March) and the African Union (11 October) and



UN Photo / Ariana Lindquist

A view of participants during the Security Council meeting on maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine. In the centre at bottom is Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and at right at table is Olta Xhaçka, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania.

22 September 2022.

“Threats to international peace and security”, focusing on themes such as “Climate and security in Africa” (12 October) and “Counter-terrorism in Africa: an imperative for peace, security and development” (10 November). In addition, high-level meetings were also held once in connection with: “Protection of civilians in armed conflict” focusing on “War in cities: protection of civilians in urban settings” (25 January), “United Nations peacekeeping operations” focusing on “The key role of strategic communications for efficient peacekeeping” (12 July), “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” focusing on “Integrating effective resilience-building in peace operations for sustainable

peace” (3 November) and “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” focusing on “Global counter-terrorism approach – principles and the way forward” (15 December). In relation to country-specific or regional situations, the Council held high-level meetings concerning the Middle East including the Palestinian question (19 January), Afghanistan (26 January), Ukraine (17 February and 22 September), Peace and security in Africa (6 October) and Colombia (12 October). On 22 September, at a meeting held under the item entitled “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine”, all 15 Council members were represented at ministerial-level or higher.

Representatives on the Council

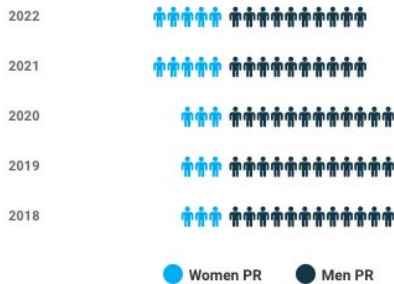


UN Photo / Ariana Lindquist
 Martin Kimani, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, addresses the Security Council meeting on the question concerning Haiti. 26 September 2022.

According to Article 28 of the Charter of the United Nations, each member of the Security Council shall be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization. Rule 13 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure provides further that each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. While all Council members have one Permanent Representative (PR) for a total of 15, some Council members may appoint more than one Deputy Permanent Representative (DPR) to the Council.

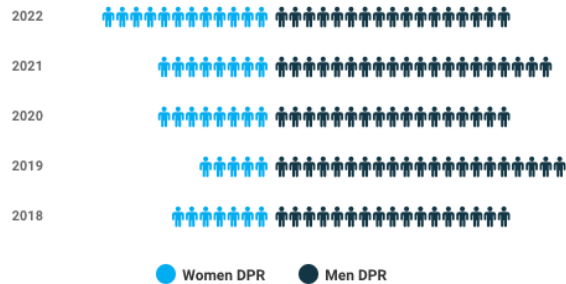
In 2022, the number of women Permanent and Deputy Permanent Representatives on the Council was 17, while the number of men Permanent and Deputy Permanent Representatives was 27 (5 women PRs out of a total of 15, and 12 women DPRs out of a total of 29).

CHART 3A
Permanent Representatives (PR) on the Council 2018-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

CHART 3B
Deputy Permanent Representatives (DPR) on the Council 2018-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Invitations under rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure

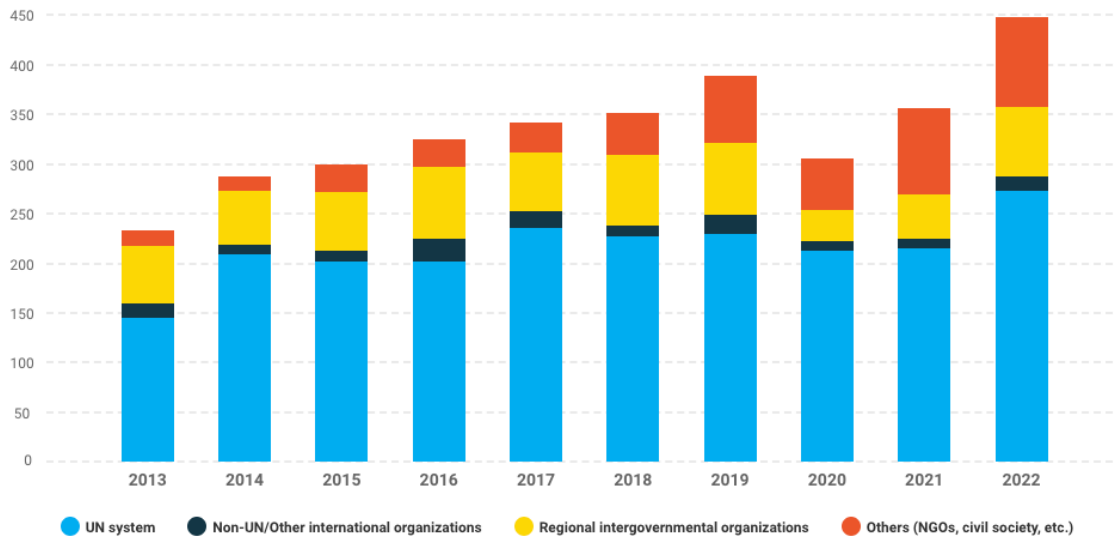
According to rule 39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, the Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

In 2022, the Council extended a total of 445 invitations under rule 39, of which 242 were to men (54%) and 203 were to women (46%). In addition, out of 445 invitations, 272 were extended to officials belonging to the UN System, 70 to officials representing regional intergovernmental organizations, 14 to invitees from international organizations other than the UN, and 89 to representatives of other entities such as non-governmental organizations and civil society.



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
Mahbouba Seraj, Afghan women's rights activist, briefs the Security Council meeting on the situation in Afghanistan. 20 December 2022.

CHART 4A
Rule 39 Invitees 2013-2022



* The category "UN system" includes officials of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

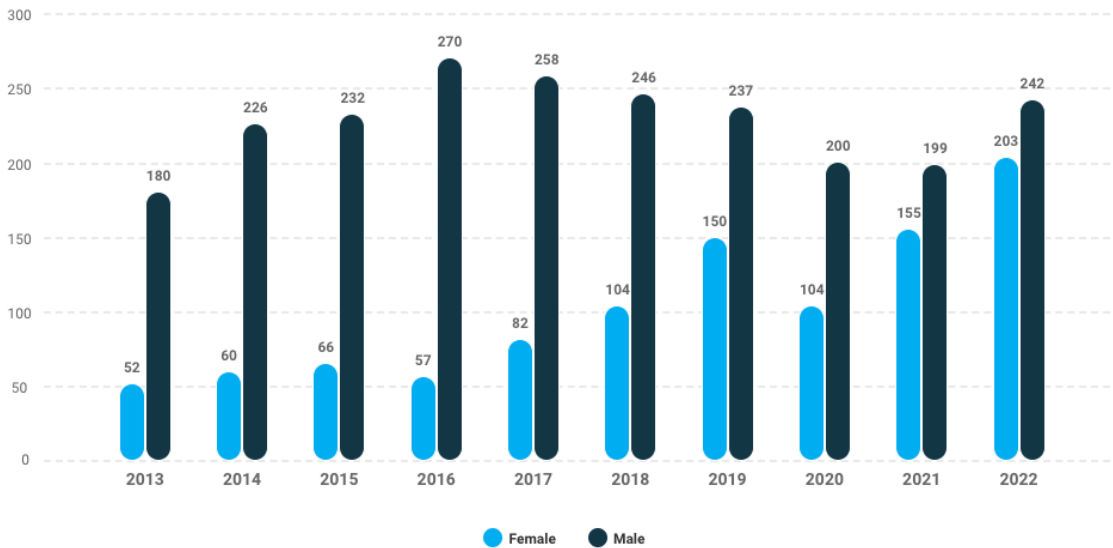
|| SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
 Rosemary Di Carlo, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, briefs the Security Council meeting on threats to international peace and security. 11 March 2022.

By categories, sex-disaggregated data reveals varying degrees of participation of men and women in 2022. Of the 272 invitations to officials belonging to the UN System, 150 (or 55%) were extended to men, and 122 (or 45%) to women, an increase of 12% with respect to the percentage of women in this category in 2021. Of the 70 invitations to officials representing regional intergovernmental organizations, 58 (or 83%) were extended to men, and 12 (or 17%) to women, a decrease of 6% with respect to the percentage of women under this category in 2021. Of the 14 invitations to international organizations other than the UN, 10 (or 71%) were extended to men and four (or 29%) to women, a similar level with respect to 2021. Finally, of 89 representatives of other entities such as non-governmental organizations and civil society, 24 (or 29%) were extended to men, and 65 (or 73%) to women, a decrease of 10% with respect to the percentage of women under this category in 2021.

CHART 4B Rule 39 Invitees 2013-2022 (by gender)

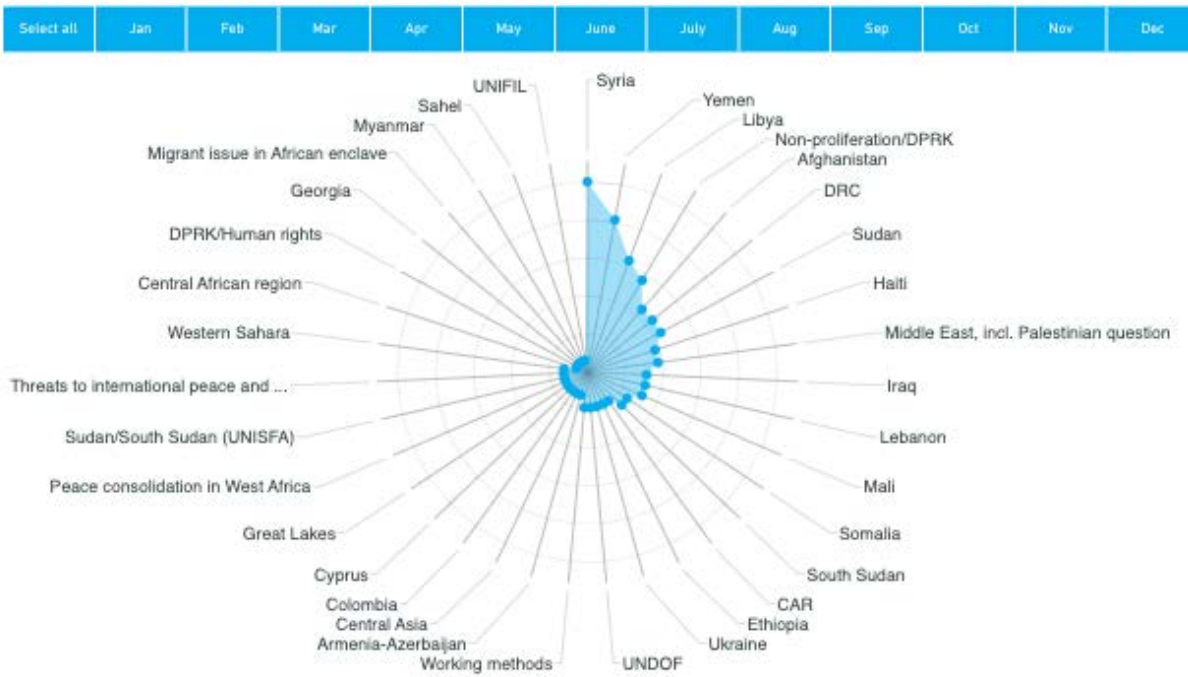


SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Informal consultations of the whole

In 2022, Council members held 127 consultations. The most discussed topics in consultations during 2022 were the following: Syria (16 times), Yemen (13 times), Libya (10 times), Non-proliferation/DPRK (9 times), Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan (7 times each).

FIGURE 1
Frequency of topics discussed in informal consultations of the whole in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Informal interactive dialogues



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

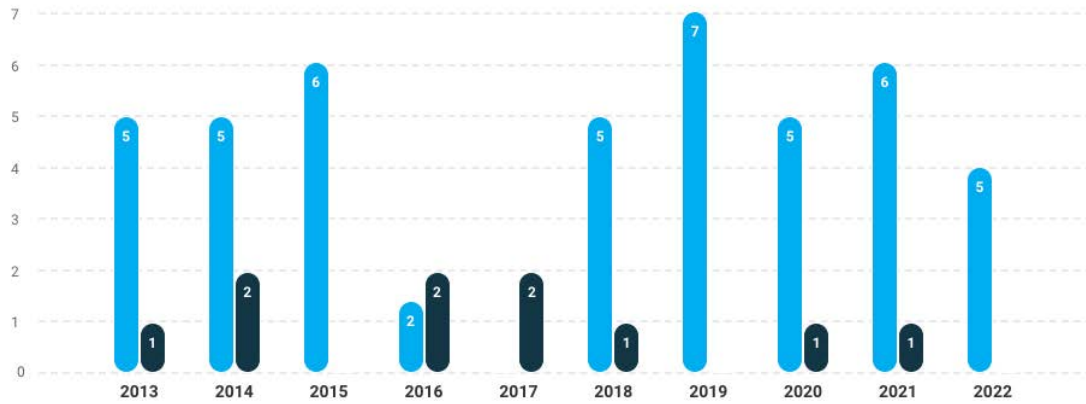
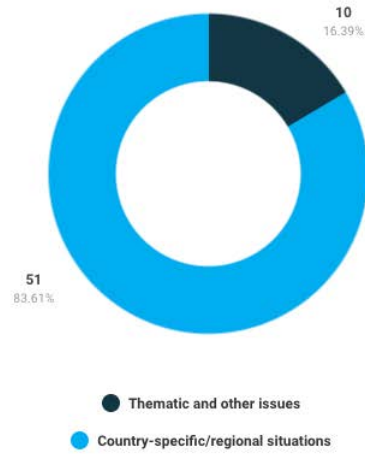
The Security Council adopts resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#), encouraging the convening of a Security Council Informal Interactive Dialogue every two months with participation of donors, interested regional parties and representatives of the international humanitarian agencies operating in Syria. The resolution, which extended the humanitarian mechanism for Syria until 10 January 2023, was adopted with 12 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, and United States). 12 July 2022.

In 2022, the practice of holding informal interactive dialogues (IIDs) continued. [IIDs](#) are considered an activity of the Council. As such, they are convened at the initiative of one or more Council members, with the participation of all Council members and are presided over by the President of the Security Council for the month. They are intended to seek the views of Member States that are parties to a conflict and/or other interested and affected parties. Informal interactive dialogues are not open to the public or broadcast. In 2022, the Council held [five IIDs](#) relating, respectively, to the situation in Libya and Peace and security in Africa (Ethiopia) and three IIDs in connection with the situation in the Middle East concerning the humanitarian situation in Syria. The first time that the Council held an informal interactive dialogue on the humanitarian situation in Syria pursuant to resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#), was on 22 September 2022.

CHART 5

Number of informal interactive dialogues 2013-2022

2014	2013	2015
7	6	6
2017	2018	2020
7	6	6
2019	2022	2016
7	5	4
2021		
7		



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

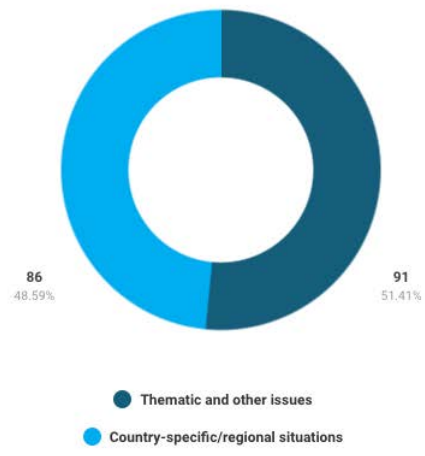
Arria-formula meetings

Arria-formula meetings are informal gatherings convened at the initiative of one or more Council members (in some instances, they are convened also by non-Council members) with the participation of all or some Council members. Arria-formula meetings do not constitute an activity of the Council and are not presided by the President of the Council. While in past practice Arria-formula meetings were closed to the public, since 2016 most of these meetings have been open to the public or even broadcast. In 2022, the Council held 21 Arria-formula meetings. In 2022, only one of them held on 24 October in connection with Afghanistan was closed to the public. Further historic information is available in the Arria-formula Meetings Dashboard prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.

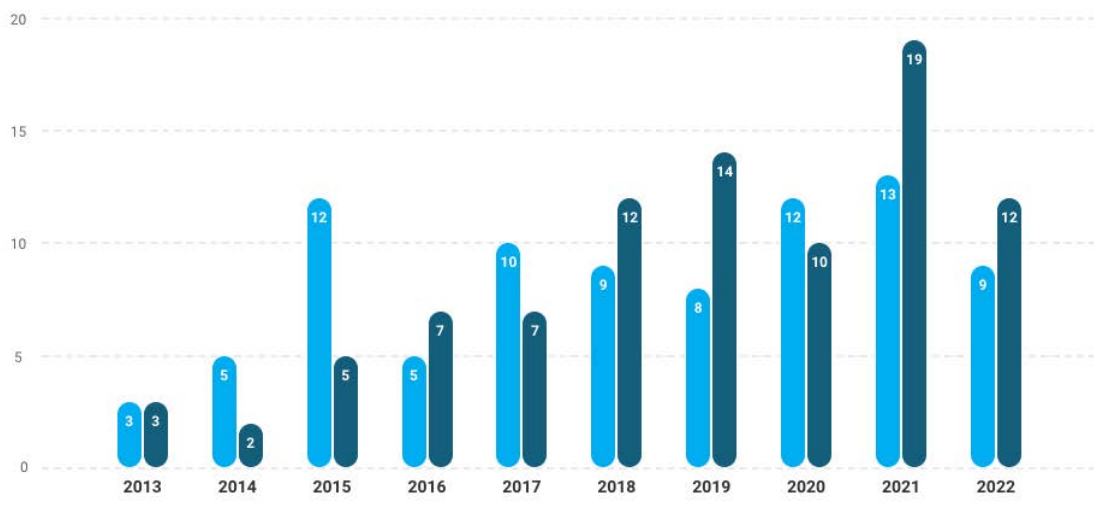


UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
Geraldine Byrne Nason (right), Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, chairs the Security Council Arria-Formula meeting on the protection of journalists. 24 May 2022.

CHART 6
Number of Arria-formula meetings 2013-2022



2021	2018	2022	
32	21	21	
2019	2015	2016	
22	17	12	
2020	2017	2014	2013
22	17	7	6



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Agenda

In accordance with rule 11 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure and presidential note of 30 August 2017 (S/2017/507), every January, the Council reviews the list of matters of which it is seized. Agenda items which have not been considered at a Council meeting in the preceding three years are deleted unless a Member State requests that an item be retained on the list. In the latter case, an item will remain on the list for an additional year, unless the Council decides otherwise, and will be subject to the same procedure described above if not considered by the Council during that additional year.



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, Permanent Representative of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations and President of the Security Council for the month of March, chairs the Security Council meeting on threats to international peace and security. 7 March 2022.

In 2022, the Security Council considered a total of 49 agenda items in meetings, compared to 45 items addressed in 2021. Out of the 49 agenda items, 27 addressed country-specific or regional situations and 22 thematic and other issues.

49

agenda items

27

addressed country-specific or regional situations

22

addressed thematic and other issues

Overview



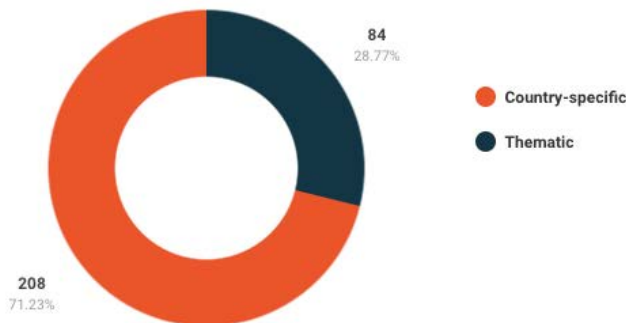
UN Photo / Manuel Elías
A view of the Security Council meeting on the situation in Colombia. Members of the Security Council screen a virtual reality project on Colombia created by United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. 20 January 2022.

In 2022, the Security Council considered a total of 49 agenda items compared to a combined total of 45 agenda items addressed in 2021. Out of the 49 agenda items, 27 addressed country-specific or regional situations and 22 thematic and other issues. In 2022, the Security Council added as new agenda items the following two: “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine” and “Letter dated 13 September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/688)”. The first meeting under the item “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine” was held on 11 April 2022, focusing on the role of women in the maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine and the impact of the conflict on women and children. The first meeting under the item “Letter dated 13

September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2022/688)” was held on 15 September 2022. The Council deleted the item entitled “The situation in Liberia” from its agenda, as described in the summary statement by the Secretary-General.

In terms of technical innovations, a digital programme of work was launched in January 2022 by the Presidency of Norway combining all activities of the Security Council into a single digital platform. This practice was followed also by the Presidency of the United Arab Emirates in March 2022. On 20 January and 14 June 2022, ahead of meetings in connection with Colombia and Yemen, respectively, some Council members participated in a Virtual Reality experience.

CHART 7 Percentage of meetings on country-specific/regional situations and thematic and other issues in 2022



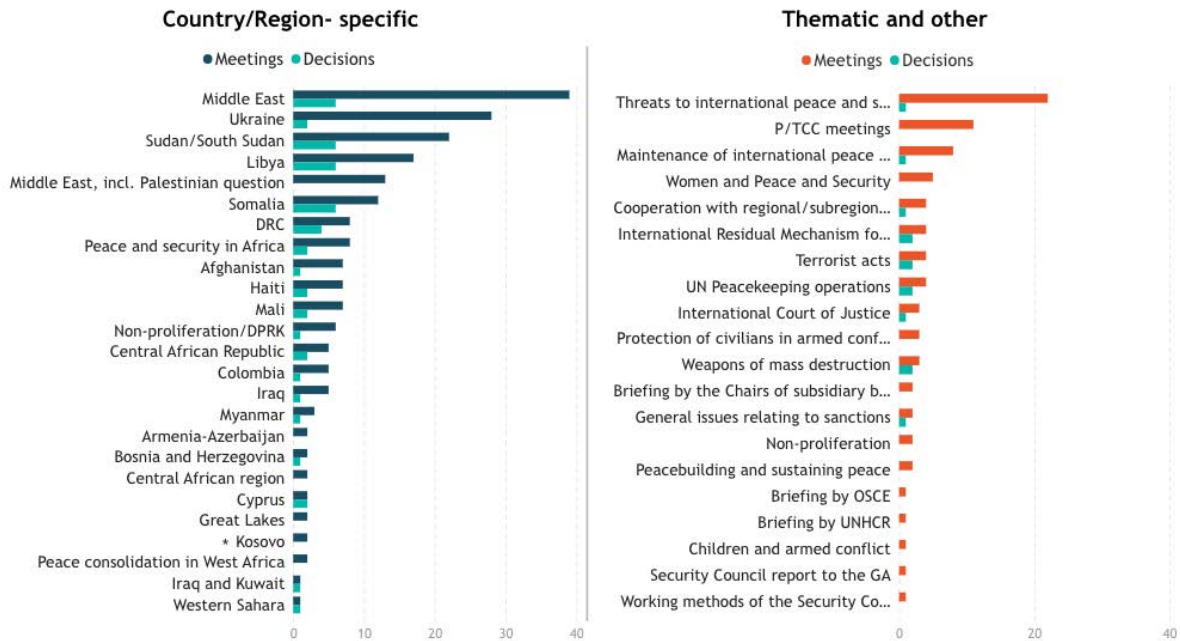
SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD



UN Photo / Ariana Lindquist
Tor Wennesland (right), Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, speaks with Nicolas de Rivière, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations and President of the Security Council for the month of September, ahead of the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. 28 September 2022.

CHART 8

Number of meetings held and resolutions/PRSTs adopted by agenda item in 2022



* Under Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#)

SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Country-specific and regional situations

In 2022, the Council dealt with country-specific or regional situations in 208 meetings of the Council. Among those meetings, Africa accounted for 86 of them, followed by the Middle East with 58, Europe with 34, Asia with 18 and the Americas with 12.

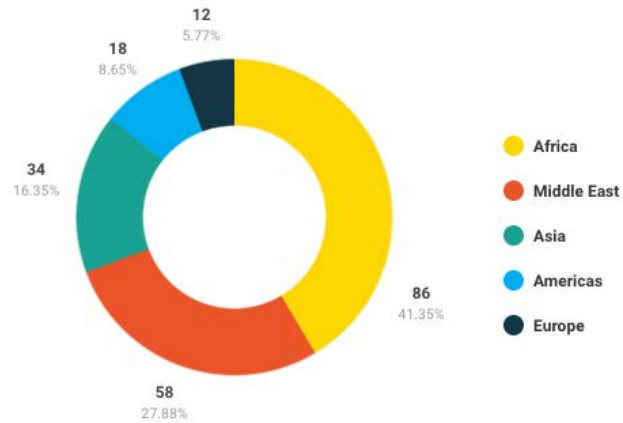


UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Miroslav Jenča, Assistant Secretary-General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas for the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations, briefs the 9228th Security Council meeting. The meeting discussed a letter dated 13 September 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council. 20 December 2022.

CHART 9

Percentage of meetings by geographic region in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Thematic and other issues

In 2022, 84 formal meetings (28.8%) were held under agenda items of a thematic or cross-cutting nature. Among those meetings, threats to international peace and security accounted for 22 of them, followed by meetings with troop or police contributing countries (11), maintenance of international peace and security (eight), Women and peace and security (five), and Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (four). 17 of the 22 meetings held in connection with threats to international peace and security were focused on Ukraine.

In addition, the Presidency of the Council continued the practice of conducting wrap-up sessions with the wider membership of the United Nations at the end of each month, in-person, except for the months of February and September. The September Presidency circulated instead a document containing a monthly wrap-up for its Presidency of the Council. Consistent with the presidential note of 27 December 2019 (S/2019/994), most wrap-up sessions followed the “Toledo-style” format, whereby, in addition to the President, other members of the Council presented the activity of the Council for the month in an interactive manner. In December 2022, all outgoing Council members (India, Ireland, Kenya, Norway and Mexico) held for the first time a joint wrap-up session to reflect on their two-year term on the Council.



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Carlos Alberto Franco França, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil and President of the Security Council for the month of July, chairs the Security Council meeting on United Nations peacekeeping operations and the key role of strategic communications for efficient peacekeeping. 12 July 2022.

Decisions and Voting

According to Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Council member has one vote. An affirmative vote of nine members is required for decisions to be adopted on procedural and substantive matters, including in the latter case the concurrent votes of the permanent members. In addition to procedural decisions related to the adoption of the agenda, extension of invitations and adjournment of meetings, the Council adopts resolutions and issues presidential statements. Council decisions also take the form of notes and letters by the President of the Council.



UN Photo / Manuel Elías

The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution [2634 \(2022\)](#) on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea during the meeting on peace and security in Africa. The Council strongly condemns piracy and armed robbery at sea, including acts of murder, kidnapping and hostage-taking, in the Gulf of Guinea. 31 May 2022.

In 2022, the Security Council adopted a total of 54 resolutions, issued 7 presidential statements, 19 notes by the President, and 27 letters by the President. Council members also issued 68 press statements.

54

resolutions

7

presidential statements

19

notes by the President

27

letters by the President

Overview

In 2022, the Security Council adopted a total of 54 resolutions, compared to 57 in 2021 (a 5.2% decrease). The Council also issued seven presidential statements, compared to 24 in 2021 (a 70.8% decrease), 19 notes by the President compared to 39 in 2021 (a 51.3% decrease), and 27 letters by the President compared to 170 in 2021 (a 84.1% decrease).

In 2022, the Council unanimously adopted a number of important resolutions. On 22 February 2022, by resolution [2621 \(2022\)](#), the Council decided that the United Nations Compensation Commission had fulfilled its mandate and terminated the mandate of the Commission. By resolution [2628 \(2022\)](#), adopted on 31 March, the Council endorsed the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council to reconfigure the African Union Mission in Somalia into the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia. By resolution [2634 \(2022\)](#) adopted on 31 May, the Council urged Member States in

the region of the Gulf of Guinea to develop and implement national maritime security strategies, including for the establishment of a harmonized legal framework for the prevention and repression of piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council also adopted resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) on 21 October, establishing a new sanctions regime in connection with Haiti imposing sanctions measures consisting of a travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo and establishing a Committee to oversee the measures and requesting the creation of a Panel of Experts. On 30 November, the Council adopted resolution [2663 \(2022\)](#), deciding to extend the mandate of the 1540 Committee for a period of 10 years until 30 November 2032. Sponsored by 52 Member States, the Council also adopted resolution [2668 \(2022\)](#) on 21 December, encouraging troop- and police-contributing countries, Member States and the UN Secretariat to provide mental health services to support United Nations peace operations personnel.

In 2022, the Council also issued important presidential statements focusing on both thematic and country- or region-specific items. Of a thematic nature, in March 2022, the Council issued its third presidential statement concerning the League of Arab States ([S/PRST/2022/1](#)) further to the presidential statements issued in 2021 ([S/PRST/2021/2](#)) and 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/5](#)), reiterating its intention to take further steps to promote closer cooperation and strategic coordination between the League and the United Nations. In July 2022, the Council issued a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2022/5](#)), underscoring the importance of strategic communications to the implementation of United Nations peacekeeping operations' mandates and to the safety and security of peacekeepers, recognizing that strategic communications play an enabler and multiplier role across all mandated areas of United Nations peacekeeping operations and stressing the need to improve the culture of strategic communications across civilian, military and police components of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Of a country-specific nature, the Council issued a presidential statement in May 2022 ([S/PRST/2022/3](#)), expressing deep concern regarding the maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine and strong support for the Secretary-General's efforts in the search for a peaceful solution. In July 2022, the Council issued a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2022/4](#)) expressing concern over the increase of armed group activity in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, calling all armed groups operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate unconditionally in the inter-Democratic Republic of the Congo dialogue and urging all foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to disarm and return unconditionally and immediately to their respective countries of origin. In August 2022, the Council issued a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2022/6](#))

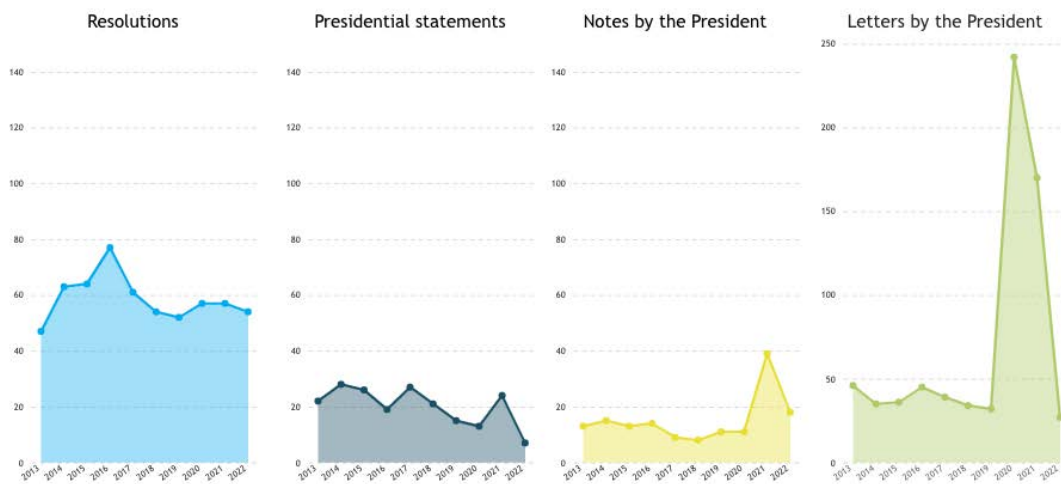


UN Photo / Loey Felipe

Barbara Woodward (centre left), Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, speaks with Linda Thomas-Greenfield (centre right), Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, ahead of the Security Council meeting on the situation in Libya. The Security Council adopted resolution [2647 \(2022\)](#), extending the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 31 October 2022. The resolution was adopted with 12 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions (Gabon, Ghana and Kenya). 28 July 2022.

welcoming the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development and calling for intensified efforts, support and a more coordinated approach among all relevant partners, in particular through enhanced efforts to improve capacity building.

CHART 10
Number of resolutions, presidential statements, notes, and letters by the President 2013-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

In 2022, the Council failed to adopt seven draft resolutions, three of which related to agenda items concerning Ukraine and two related to “The situation in the Middle East”, as well as a draft resolution in connection with “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” and “Threats to international peace and security”, respectively.

With regard to Ukraine, in February 2022, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution (S/2022/155) proposed in connection with the agenda item “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)” due to the veto of a permanent member of the Security Council (S/PV.8979). Secondly, in March 2022, a draft resolution (S/2022/231) proposed in connection with the agenda item “Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264)” failed to be adopted due to an insufficient number of affirmative votes (S/PV.9002). In September 2022, the Council also failed to adopt a draft resolution (S/2022/720) concerning the agenda item entitled “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine”, due to the veto of a permanent member (S/PV.9143).

With regard to the agenda item “Non-Proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, in May 2022, a draft resolution (S/2022/431) was not adopted due to the vetoes of two permanent members (S/PV.9048). With regard to the agenda item “The situation in the Middle East” and specifically in relation to the cross-border mechanism for the provision of humanitarian aid into Syria, in July 2022, the Council failed to adopt two draft resolutions. While one draft resolution (S/2022/538), failed to be adopted due to the veto of a permanent member, the second one (S/2022/541) did so due to an insufficient number of affirmative votes (S/PV.9087).



UN Photo / Loey Felipe

The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution 2661 (2022) extending resolution 2607 (2021) on the situation in Somalia until 17 November 2022. 15 November 2022.

In November 2022, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution (S/2022/821) in connection with the agenda item “Threats to international peace and security”, due to an insufficient number of affirmative votes (S/PV.9180).

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 76/262 of 26 April 2022, the Security Council submitted three special reports to the Assembly, after the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Council in connection with the following agenda items: “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” (A/76/853), “The situation in the Middle East” (A/76/905), and “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine” (A/77/551). For a historic overview of vetoes at the Council, see Peace Security Data Hub.

In 2022, the Council did not adopt any new note by the President in connection with the working methods of the Council.

In 2022, the Council issued 27 letters by the President, compared to 170 in 2021 and 242 in 2020. The decrease in letters by the President from 2020 to 2022 is largely explained by the return to normal methods of work. Due to the impact of the pandemic on the functioning of the Council, successive presidencies in 2020 and 2021 issued monthly letters outlining the working methods of the Council, virtually and in person (for further background, see the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council). In 2022, only the presidency of Norway issued a letter outlining the working methods of the Council. All other presidencies thereafter, discontinued the practice.

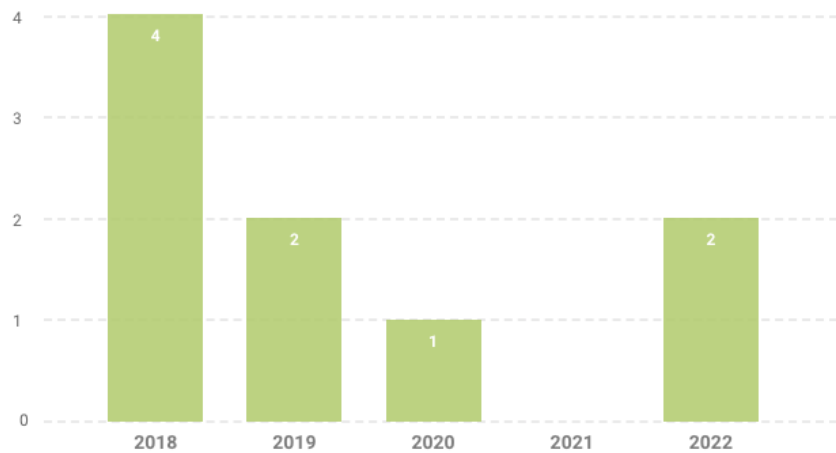
Procedural votes

In 2022, procedural matters were put to a vote on two occasions, compared to none in 2021 and one in 2020. At the outset of the year, the adoption of the agenda of the meeting under “Threats to international peace and security” was put to a vote (S/PV.8960). The second procedural vote took place in relation to the agenda item “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine” (S/PV.9115). The proposed invitation to participate in a meeting of the Council under rule 37 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure was put to a vote, more specifically the participation of the President of Ukraine via videoconference. In both cases the motions were carried by nine or more Council members.



UN Photo / Laura Jarriel
Volodymyr Zelenskyy (on screen), President of Ukraine, addresses the Security Council meeting on maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine. 27 September 2022.

CHART 11
Procedural votes 2018-2022

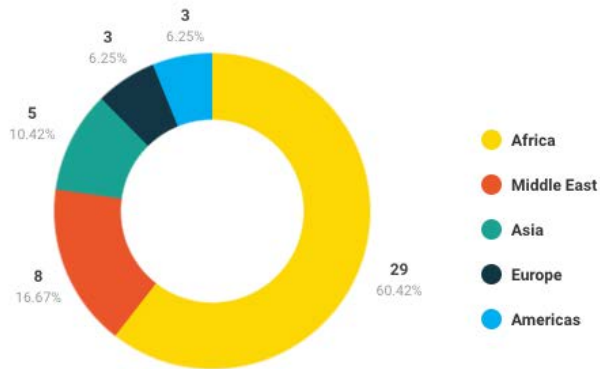


SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Decisions by geographic region

CHART 12

Percentage of decisions by geographic region in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

In 2022, 45 of the 54 resolutions and three of the seven presidential statements concerned country or region-specific situations or conflicts; Africa accounted for 27 resolutions and two presidential statements, followed by the Middle East with eight resolutions, Europe with four resolutions and one presidential statement, and the Americas and Asia with three resolutions, respectively.



UN Photo / Rick Bajornas
Jean Victor Geneus, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Haiti, addresses the Security Council meeting on the question concerning Haiti. The Council heard a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integration Office in Haiti. 17 October 2022.

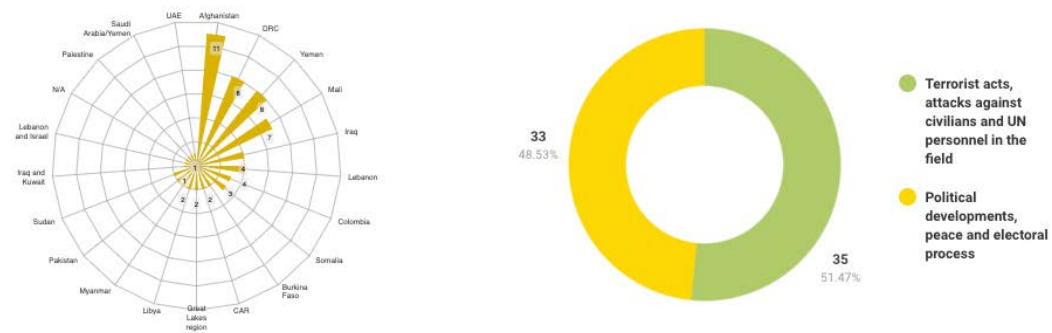
Press statements



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
 Ferit Hoxha (at podium, fourth from right), Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations, briefs reporters after the Security Council meeting on Non-proliferation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. 4 November 2022.

In 2022, Council members issued 68 press statements, compared to 60 in 2021 (a 13.3% increase), 35 of which concerned political developments, peace and electoral processes, 33 of which concerned terrorist-related activities, attacks against civilians or attacks against United Nations personnel in the field. The most frequently referenced countries or regions in press statements were the following: Afghanistan (11 times), Yemen (9 times), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (8 times), Mali (7 times), Iraq and Lebanon (5 times each), Colombia and Somalia (3 times each) as well as Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, the Great Lakes region, Libya, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sudan (2 times, respectively).

FIGURE 2
Frequency of countries referred to in press statements in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

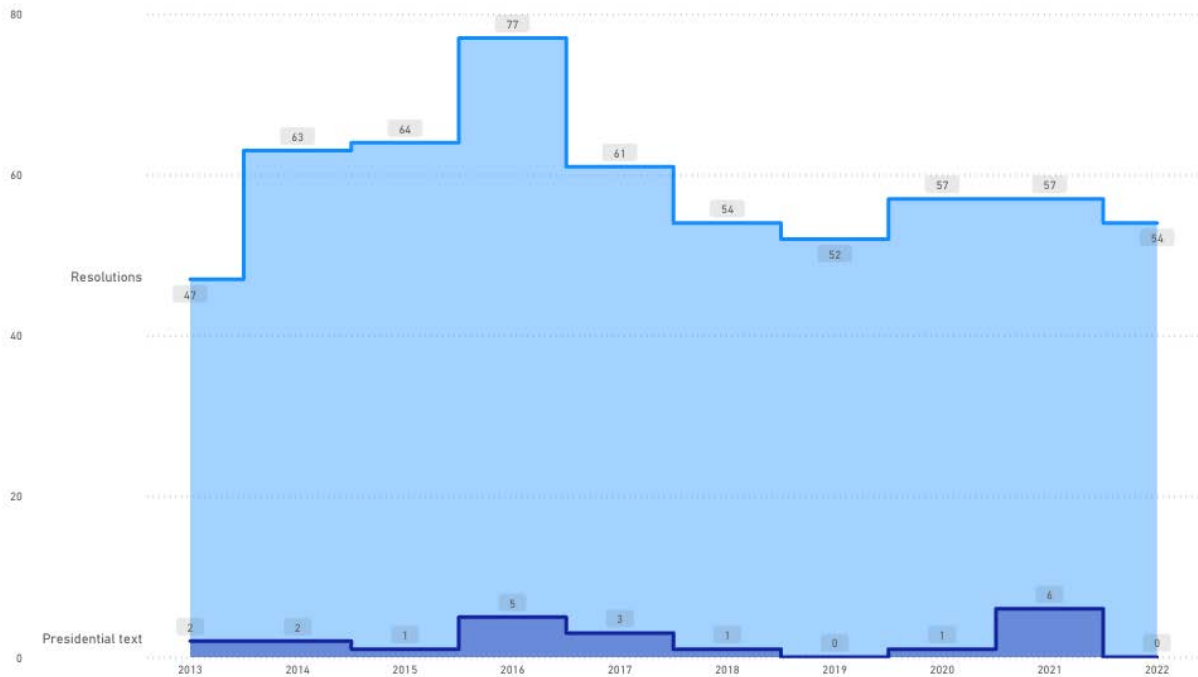
Sponsorship

A Council member or any other Member State, whether Council member or not, that directly submits a draft resolution is referred to as a sponsor or co-sponsor. A draft resolution co-sponsored by all Council members is referred to as a “presidential text”. In 2022, no presidential text was adopted, compared to six presidential texts adopted in 2021, and one in 2020. In 2022, a draft resolution (S/2022/155) in relation to Ukraine recorded the highest number of co-sponsors (82 Member States) although it failed to be adopted due to the veto of a permanent member of the Council. Resolutions [2664 \(2022\)](#), [2668 \(2022\)](#), [2634 \(2022\)](#), and [2652 \(2022\)](#) received the **four highest numbers of sponsors** (53, 52, 36 and 29 Member States, respectively).



UN Photo / Rick Bajornas
 Michaël Moussa Adamo (facing the camera), Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon and President of the Security Council for the month of October, converses with a delegate during the Security Council meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security.
 11 October 2022.

CHART 13
Number of presidential texts for the period 2013-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Voting

In 2022, 36 out of 54 resolutions (or 66.6%), were adopted unanimously compared to 84% in 2021 (a decrease of 17.4%). Of the 18 resolutions not adopted unanimously, two each were adopted in relation to the Central African Republic, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan and the Middle East, respectively, and one in connection with Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Myanmar, Ukraine, Western Sahara, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and General issues relating to sanctions, respectively.

For the first time in four decades, under the agenda item entitled “Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)”, the Council adopted a resolution calling on the General Assembly to hold an emergency special session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 377 (V) A “Uniting for Peace”. Despite three abstentions and the negative vote of the Russian Federation, resolution 2623 (2022) was adopted with the votes in favour of 11 Council members (for precedents, see the [Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council](#)).

In 2022, the Council adopted by consensus resolution 2638 (2022) on 22 June, deciding that the election to a vacancy in the International Court of Justice would take place on 4 November 2022.

In 2022, there were five instances of a veto cast by permanent members of the Security Council. The Council failed to adopt one draft resolution (S/2022/431) in connection with “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” due to the negative votes of two permanent members

(S/PV.8979). Two draft resolutions proposed in connection with agenda items relating to Ukraine (S/2022/155 and S/2022/720) failed to be adopted due to a veto cast by a permanent member (S/PV.8979 and S/PV.9143). In addition, one draft resolution in connection with Ukraine (S/2022/231) was not adopted due to an insufficient number of affirmative votes (S/PV.9002). On “The situation in the Middle East” and specifically in connection with the cross-border mechanism for the provision of humanitarian aid into Syria, while the Council failed to adopt one draft resolution (S/2022/538) due to a veto cast by a permanent member, the second draft resolution proposed (S/2022/541) failed to be adopted due to an insufficient number of affirmative votes (S/PV.9087). The Council also failed to adopt one draft resolution in connection with the agenda item “Threats to international peace and security” (S/2022/821), due to an insufficient number of affirmative votes. The vetoes cast in relation to “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, “The situation in the Middle East”, and “Maintenance of peace and security of Ukraine” were included in the three special reports submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 76/262 (A/76/853, A/76/905, and A/77/551).

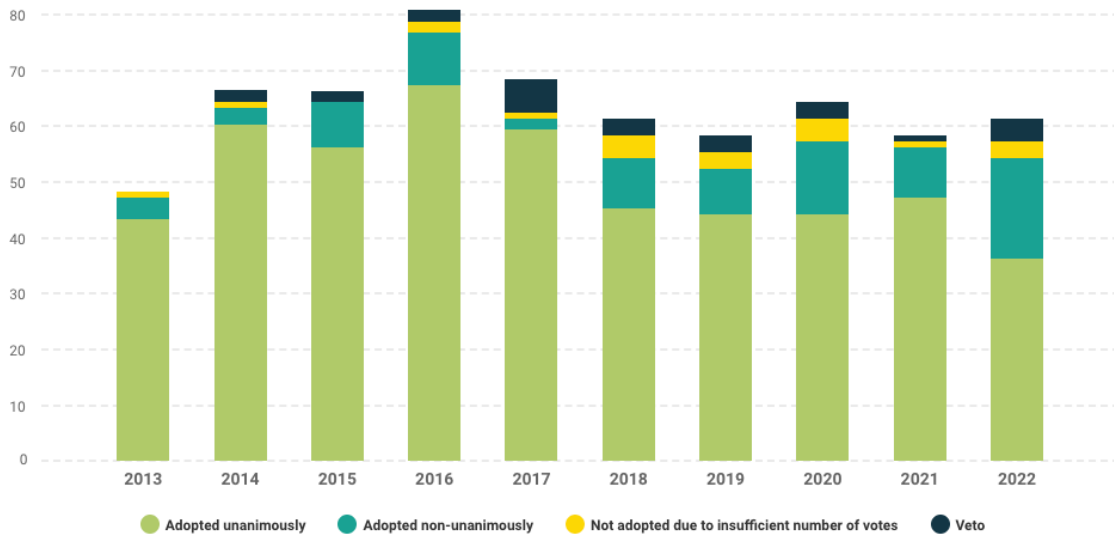
In the period 2013 to 2022, the Council adopted a total of 586 resolutions, out of which 502 or 85.6% were adopted unanimously. In this period, 35 vetoes were cast in connection with 23 draft resolutions. The chart below shows the voting record for draft resolutions tabled in the period 2013-2022, illustrating the number of draft resolutions adopted unanimously, and non-unanimously, as well as the number of draft resolutions vetoed or not adopted due to the failure to obtain the required number of votes.



UN Photo / Manuel Elias
Zhang Jun, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, votes against the draft resolution (S/2022/431) during the Security Council meeting on Non-proliferation and Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.
26 May 2022.

CHART 14

Voting on draft resolutions in the period 2013-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

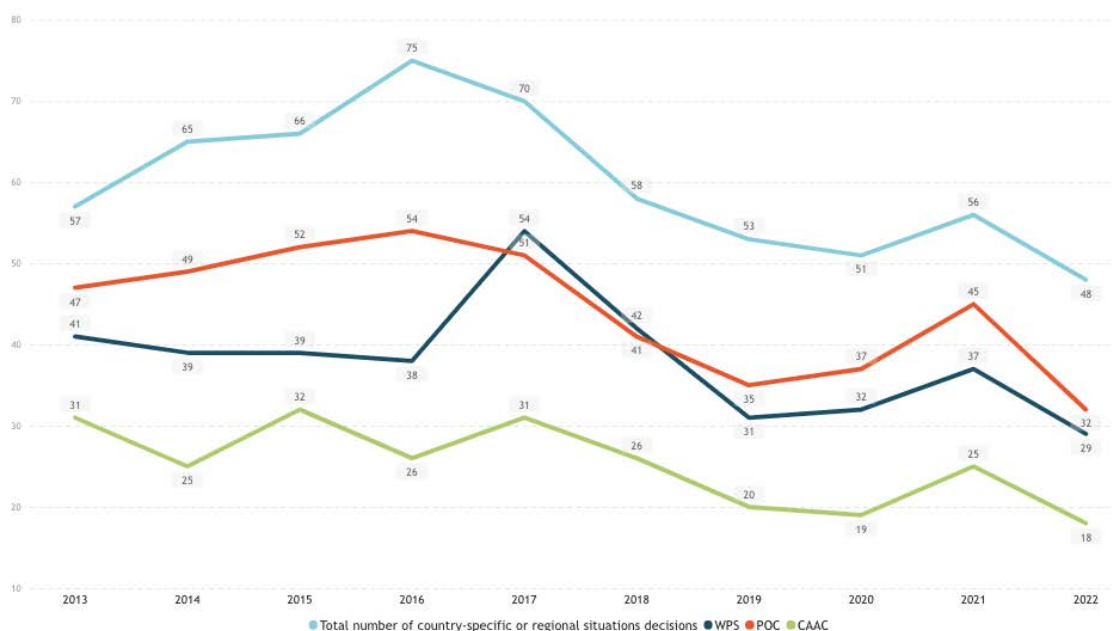
Cross-cutting issues in country-specific decisions of the Security Council

In 2022, the Council continued its practice of including provisions on cross-cutting issues, namely the protection of civilians in armed conflict (POC), women and peace and security (WPS) and children and armed conflict (CAAC), in its resolutions and presidential statements relating to country-specific or regional situations. In 2022, the Council adopted 48 resolutions and presidential statements relating to country-specific or regional situations, 32 of which contained one or more provisions on POC (66.6%); 29 of which contained one or more provisions on WPS (60.4%); and 18 of which contained one or more provisions on CAAC (37.5%). Figures for 2022 reflect a change of tendency with respect to previous years.



UN Photo / Rick Bajornas
Bineta Diop, African Union Special Envoy on Women and Peace and Security, briefs the Security Council annual open debate on Women and peace and security. 20 October 2022.

CHART 15
Number of decisions adopted under country-specific or regional situations with provisions on POC, WPS or CAAC 2013-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Resolutions under Chapter VII

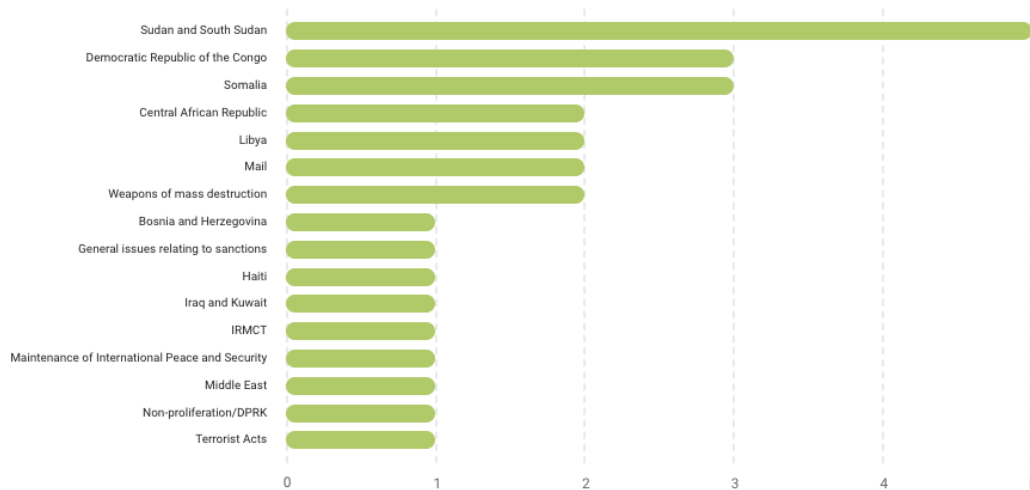
In 2022, out of a total of 54 resolutions, the Council adopted 28 resolutions explicitly under Chapter VII of the Charter, including resolution 2627 (2022), adopted under the agenda item “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”, under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter. Out of the 28 resolutions adopted under Chapter VII, 17 concerned the African continent and 17 were adopted unanimously, a decrease with respect to 2021, when 21 out of 27 resolutions with an explicit reference to Chapter VII were adopted unanimously.



UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
 Marcos De Sá Affonso Da Costa, Force Commander, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), briefs the Security Council meeting on United Nations peacekeeping operations and the key role of strategic communications for efficient peacekeeping. 12 July 2022.

CHART 16

Resolutions adopted explicitly under Chapter VII of the Charter in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Subsidiary Bodies

Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. This is also reflected in Rule 28 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

Throughout its history, the Council has established a wide variety of subsidiary organs, such as committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, as well as peacekeeping and special political missions and sanctions committees, and their mandate can range from procedural matters to substantive ones.



UN Photo / Harandane Dicko
A peacekeeper of the Senegalese contingent in MINUSMA stands guard at a stop on the way to Ogossagou, Mali. 30 August 2022.

In 2022, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of 9 peacekeeping operations (out of 12 that were in operation) and 8 special political missions (out of 12 that were in operation), primarily extending their mandates. The Council did not terminate or establish any mission in 2022.

9

peacekeeping operations

8

special political missions

UN Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions



UN Photo / Harandane Dicko

A view of a United Nations peacekeeper of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The Egyptian contingent of MINUSMA, based in Douentza in the Mopti region of central Mali, consists of 200 peacekeepers who provide security for logistical convoys and field operations. This team is mainly composed of women who search for and detect improvised explosive devices (IEDs) during logistical convoys and long and short-range patrols. 29 December 2022.

In 2022, the Council issued one presidential statement and unanimously adopted one resolution concerning peacekeeping operations. The presidential statement focused on the importance of strategic communications to the implementation of United Nations peacekeeping operations' mandates and to the safety and security of peacekeepers ([S/PRST/2022/5](#)), while resolution [2668 \(2022\)](#) focused on the mental health and psychosocial support of United Nations peace operations personnel.

In 2022, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of nine peacekeeping operations (out of 12 that were in operation) and eight special political missions (out of 12 that were in operation), primarily extending their mandates. The Council did not terminate or establish any mission in 2022.

In 2022, the Council extended the mandates of nine peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, MONUSCO,

MINUSCA, UNISFA, UNMISS, MINUSMA, UNFICYP, UNDOF and UNIFIL), as well as eight special political missions (UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNITAMS, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, BINUH, UNAMA, UNAMI and UNMHA). The mandates of the three long standing peacekeeping missions (UNMOGIP, UNMIK and UNTSO), and two special political missions (UNRCCA and UNSCOL) remained open-ended. The mandate of UNOWAS had been extended in 2020 until 2023, as well as that of UNOCA in 2021 until 2024. The Council modified the duration of the mandates of six missions, establishing longer mandate periods for BINUH (12 months), UNAMA (12 months), UNSOM (12 months), UNSMIL (12 months), the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (12 months) and UNMHA (12 months). In 2022, there were no changes in the authorized strength of uniformed personnel in any of the peacekeeping operations.

Changes in mandate and in the authorized strength

In 2022, the Council amended the mandates of six peacekeeping operations and four special political missions. As part of these changes, the Council introduced a new element to the activities of UNFICYP adding youth, peace and security requirements. The Council provided further details to the tasks of UNMISS to contribute to the creation of security conditions conducive to humanitarian assistance delivery, including by providing gender-sensitive risk assessments on the adverse effects of climate change, and to support the efforts of South Sudan on the constitution drafting process, transitional security arrangements and the development of a sound regulatory framework. The Council tasked MINUSMA with ensuring that its support to the Malian Defense and Security Forces was in compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. As part of the political transition in Lebanon, the Council provided further details to the public information tasks of UNIFIL and requested UNIFIL to improve its communication efforts to support the implementation of its mandate and, in particular, to prioritize the development of a strategic communications strategy and to strengthen its efforts to monitor and to counter disinformation and misinformation. The Council also

requested MINUSCA to improve its communication efforts including to support the implementation of its mandate and enhance its protection, and to underscore the role and responsibilities of the Central African Republic to protect civilians and implement the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation. The Council also introduced a new task for MONUSCO related to the provision of support for the electoral process and added new language concerning the protection of civilians and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration tasks.

The mandate of UNAMA was expanded to include coordination and facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance and financial resources, provision of outreach and good offices, support and advice on Afghanistan's implementation of the provision of instruments concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, while also including support to existing mechanisms to improve the overall security situation and coordinating the overall risk management of the Mission. In addition, BINUH was requested to work with relevant United Nations agencies to support Haitian authorities in combating illicit financial flows as well as trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel.



UN Photo / Harandane Dicko
A helicopter flies over the village of Ogossagou in central Mali. 9 February 2022.

The Council encouraged UNSOM to support Somalia to ensure that plans are in place to protect civilians and communities, to accelerate the implementation of the national stabilization strategy and state-level stabilization plans, promote the expansion of a governance and service delivery to areas and districts with persistent fragility, and ensure timely, balanced support to areas recovered from Al-Shabaab. Further details are available in the [Field Missions Dashboard](#) prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division.

FIGURE 3
UN Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions in 2022



|| SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups

In 2022, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of 14 sanctions committees and 10 monitoring groups, teams and panels of experts that support the work of 11 of the 14 sanctions committees. In addition, the Council established a new sanctions regime in connection with Haiti imposing sanctions measures consisting of a travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo and it established a committee to oversee the measures and requested the creation of a Panel of Experts.

Security Council Committees and Working Groups met a cumulative number of 125 times in 2022, in the context of both in-person and virtual meetings and briefings. A total of 12 briefings to Member States were held in person by sanctions and other committees.

In addition, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism convened a special meeting in India in October. The Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions held an informal retreat in Albania also in October and issued for the first time in its history an annual report on its activities on 30 December 2022 ([S/2022/1032](#)).



UN Photo / Rick Bajornas
Ferit Hoxha (centre), Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations and President of the Security Council for the month of June, chairs the Security Council meeting on working methods of the Security Council. 28 June 2022.

In 2022, the Council adopted decisions concerning the mandate of 14 sanctions committees and 10 monitoring groups, teams and panels of experts.

14

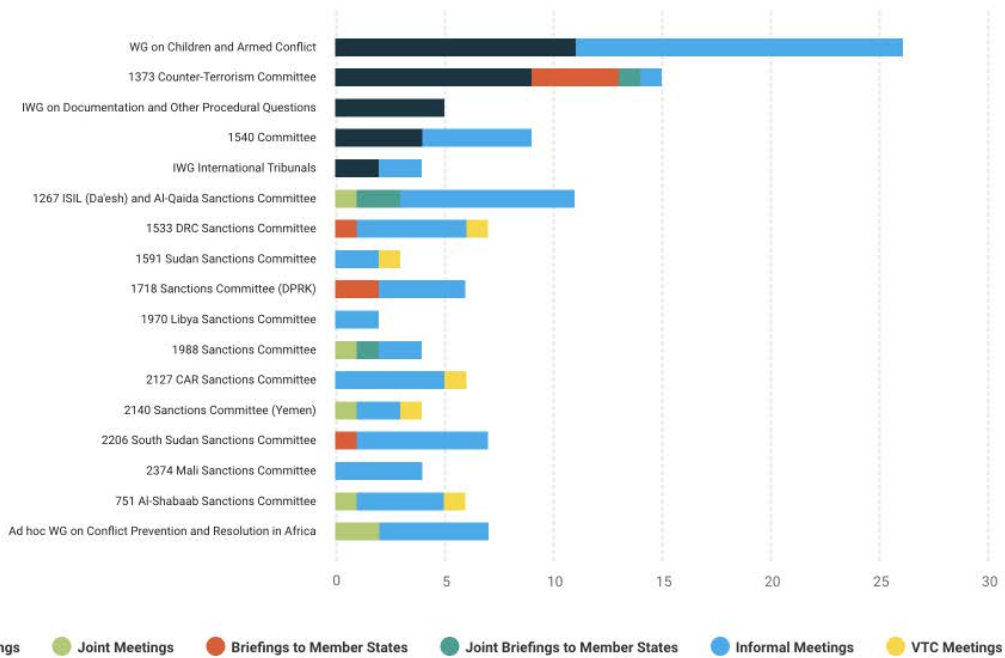
sanctions committees

10

monitoring groups, teams
and panels

CHART 17

Meetings and briefings per Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Chairs of Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups



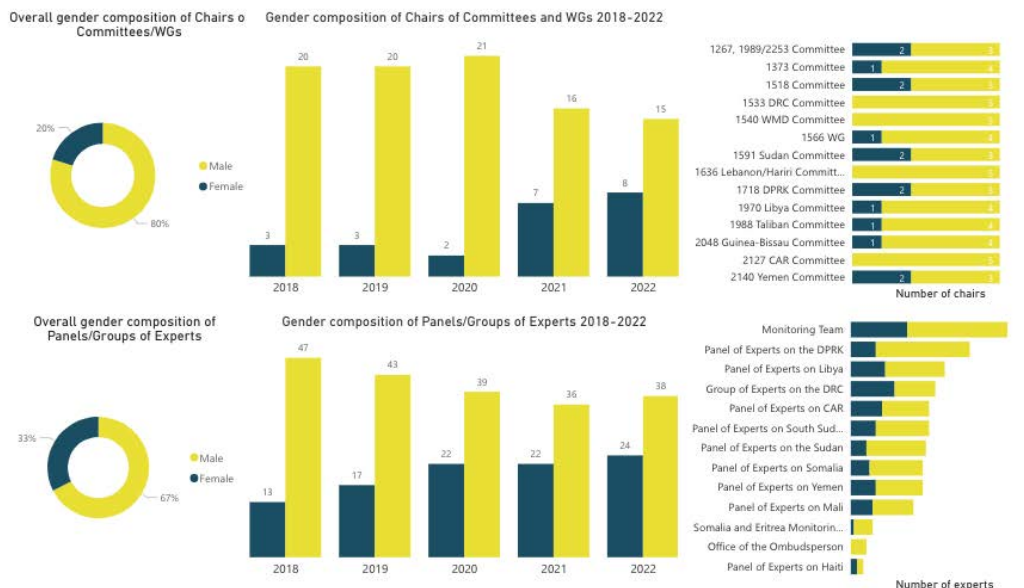
UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Ruchira Kamboj, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations and Chair of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, briefs the Security Council meeting. 23 November 2022.

According to the presidential note of 30 August 2017 (S/2017/507), the members of the Security Council should make every effort to agree provisionally on the appointment of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for the following year by no later than 1 October (S/2021/2). The presidential note of 27 December 2019 (S/2019/991) provides further that the selection of the Chairs should take place in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way. In 2022, the number of women Chairs of subsidiary bodies was 8 (34.8%), while the number of male Chairs was 15 (65.2%) and the number of female experts in a panel/group of experts was 24 (39.3%) while the number of male experts was 37 (60.6%).

CHART 18

Chairs of Sanctions and other Committees and Working Groups 2018-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

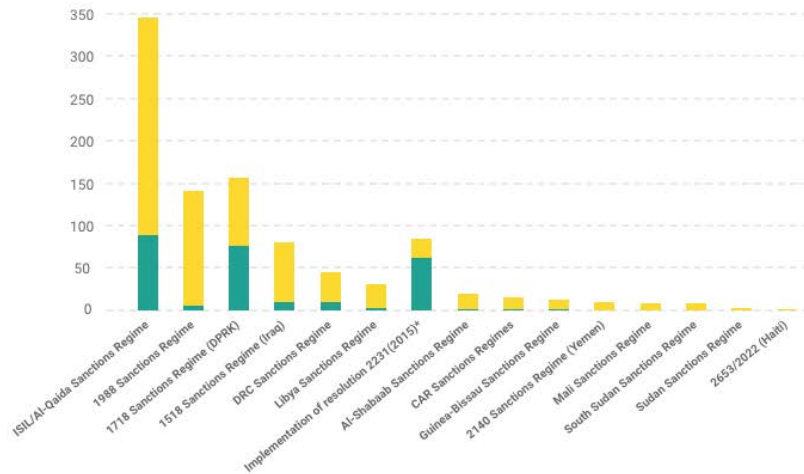
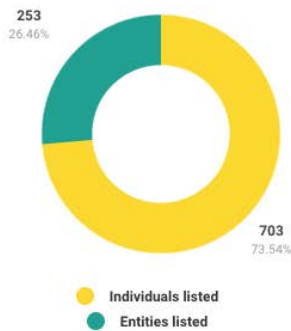
Individuals and entities on Security Council sanctions and restrictive measures lists

In 2022, a total of 703 individuals and 253 entities were subject to United Nations targeted sanctions and restrictive measures such as asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo. A consolidated list containing the names of the individuals and entities subject to United Nations targeted measures is also available on the [Security Council website](#). In 2022, 5 individuals and 2 entities were added to the list. The charts below illustrate the number of listed individuals and entities for each sanctions committee as well as those added this year. Information on each committee, including individuals and entities designated by the relevant committee and the applicable sanctions measures, as well as the procedures for the processing of listing and delisting requests can be found on the [Security Council website](#).



UN Photo / Manuel Elías
 Juan Ramón de la Fuente Ramírez, chair of 1540 Committee and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, chairs the open consultations of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). 1 June 2022.

CHART 19
Individuals and entities listed as of 31 December 2022



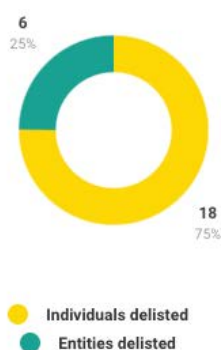
* Upon implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

De-listings from Security Council sanctions committees' lists in 2022

In 2022, 6 entities and 18 individuals were removed (also referred to as “de-listed”) from the respective sanctions lists. De-listing requests in relation to the ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List are submitted directly to the ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee or the Office of the Ombudsperson. De-listing requests with respect to all other sanctions’ lists are submitted to the respective sanctions committees or through the Focal Point for De-listing in the Secretariat. Any Member State can propose the de-listing of an individual or an entity. The relevant committee then considers the proposal, often in consultation with the designating State, and makes a final decision on whether or not to de-list. Often those proposing de-listings are the State of citizenship or residence of a listed individual, the State of location or place of registration of a listed entity, the designating State itself, or a Council member.

CHART 20
De-listings from Security Council Sanctions Committees in 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

Activities of the Focal Point for De-listing and Office of the Ombudsperson

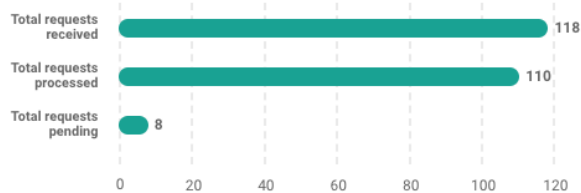


UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe
Trine Heimerback, Deputy Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations and Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, briefs the Security Council meeting. 23 November 2022.

In addition to the Member States' ability to de-list, two mechanisms have been established to strengthen the de-listing process: the Office of the Focal Point for De-listing and the Office of the Ombudsperson. Established in 2006, the Office of the Focal Point for De-listing has received a total of 118 requests to de-list individuals and/or entities. 110 of these requests have been processed while 8 are pending. As a result of this process, a total of 17 individuals and 17 entities have been de-listed and 54 individuals and 20 entities remain on the list. The Office of the Ombudsperson, established to serve as the de-listing

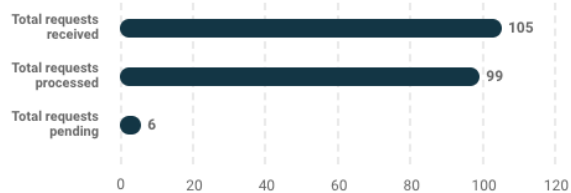
mechanism for the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, has received a total of 105 requests to de-list individuals and/or entities since 2009, of which 99 have been processed and six are pending. As a result, a total of 63 individuals and 28 entities have been de-listed and 25 listings remain. The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson was extended in 2021 for an additional period of 30 months until 2024 by resolution [2610 \(2021\)](#) and was followed by the appointment of the current Ombudsperson on 28 January 2022 ([S/2022/68](#)).

CHART 21
De-listings by the Focal Point for De-listing as of the end of 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

CHART 22
De-listings by the Office of the Ombudsperson as of the end of 2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD

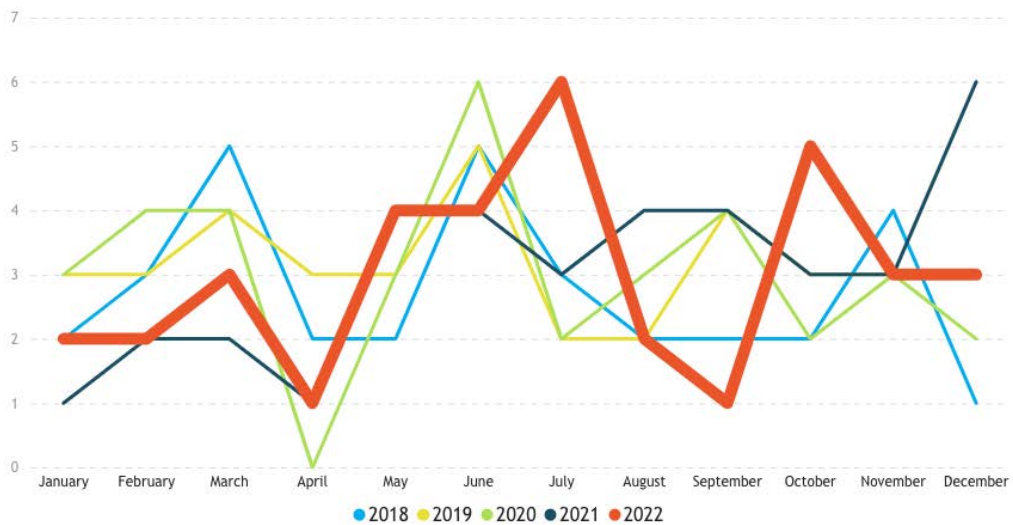
Mandate extensions of Security Council Subsidiary Bodies

The chart below shows the number of Council resolutions extending the mandate of subsidiary bodies of the Council per month over the last five years.



UN Photo / Nektarios Markogiannis
A view of peacekeepers from the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) around Leer, South Sudan. 28 April 2022.

CHART 23
Mandate renewal per month 2018-2022



SOURCE: SCPCRB/SCAD