

Thematic issues

22. United Nations peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings, including one high-level meeting,⁸¹⁶ adopted two resolutions and issued two presidential statements in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”. Two of the meetings took the form of open debates, two were convened for the adoption of a decision and one was held in the briefing format.⁸¹⁷ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers, and outcomes, is provided in table 1 below. In 2021, Council members also held one open videoconference in connection with this item.⁸¹⁸ More information on the open videoconference is provided in table 2 below.

In 2021, under this item, Council members addressed how to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers, accountability for acts of violence against peacekeepers, the use of technology for the protection of peacekeepers and peacekeeping transitions. The Council also held the annual briefing on the work of United Nations police components (UNPOL) in peacekeeping operations, with a particular focus on the role of women. Council members were briefed twice by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, and once each by the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, the former President of Liberia, Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, the President of the Community Development Association of the Sudan, and the police commissioners of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

On 24 May 2021, at the initiative of China which held the Presidency for the month,⁸¹⁹ Council members held an open videoconference on improving the safety and security of

⁸¹⁶ See [S/PV.8838](#). For more information on high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II, sect. II.

⁸¹⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. II.

⁸¹⁸ For more information on the procedure and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II, sect. I.

⁸¹⁹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 5 May 2021 ([S/2021/432](#)).

peacekeepers.⁸²⁰ In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations noted that peacekeeping operations continued to operate in complex environments where they faced an increasing number of attacks against their personnel by hostile actors. In addition, issues related to peacekeeper safety, such as vehicle accidents and illnesses, were causing fatalities and significantly affecting the ability of peacekeepers to deliver on their mandated tasks. Building on the progress made through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, the Under-Secretary-General emphasized that safety and security would remain one of the highest priorities as the Secretariat took forward Action for Peacekeeping Plus, continuing to focus on implementing resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#) on safety and security and the 2019 Action Plan to Improve the Security of United Nations Peacekeepers. Noting the spike in fatalities in 2021, with 15 peacekeepers having lost their lives due to malicious acts since January, he listed measures the Secretariat was taking to strengthen intelligence and situational awareness, enhance force protection, improve understanding of improvised explosive devices, hold casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) stress tests, improve strategic communications, and strengthen the countering of disinformation, misinformation and hate speech. To complement these efforts, the Under-Secretary-General underlined the importance for Member States to deploy uniformed personnel without caveats, with the requisite mindset and leadership skills, adequate equipment, qualified military intelligence and public information personnel, and more female peacekeepers. He further stressed the need for the Council to support cutting the flow of explosive ordinance and preventing the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, political engagement with host nations and stakeholders on safety and security, political and technical support to ensure accountability for crimes against peacekeepers, strengthening trauma care and occupational health, and avoiding unnecessary budget cuts for United Nations Headquarters and missions.

The Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support noted that within the common phrase “safety and security,” security remained the most highly emphasized and resourced component, although there was a relatively higher impact of safety on lives lost and long-term injuries and illnesses of peacekeepers. He highlighted several initiatives of the Department of Operational Support in the area of security such as, among others, the launch of the “Unite

⁸²⁰ See [S/2021/501](#).

Aware” enterprise solution to support situational awareness, improving CASEVAC procedures, setting criteria for rotations, repatriations and deployments during the COVID-19 pandemic, establishing the Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Mechanism, and convening a Group of Friends to establish COVID-19 principles for the vaccination of uniformed personnel. In his remarks, the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security stated that peacekeepers were a critical partner for the broader United Nations family in keeping personnel safe and ensuring that the Organization could operate in very insecure environments. He noted efforts to further improve the United Nations security management system, which covered individual military and police personnel and civilian staff, including developing a more agile and diverse security force. Furthermore, dialogue and collaboration among Secretariat departments and with Member States was key to strengthening the safety and security of peacekeepers.

In their statements, Council members and other delegations expressed support for and noted that safety and security of peacekeepers was a central priority of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative. They discussed the need for strengthened situational awareness and intelligence, optimizing the use of technology, improving the quality of training and equipment, upgrading the security of camps, ensuring accountability for attacks against peacekeepers and respect for status-of-forces agreements, and strengthening medical capabilities. Several delegations further underscored the importance of addressing the risk of improvised explosive devices,⁸²¹ and enhancing the health and safety of peacekeepers, including through the provision of COVID-19 vaccines.⁸²²

On the same day, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it stressed the importance of the health and well-being of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and encouraged their vaccination in-theatre and prior to deployment.⁸²³ The Council underscored the need for troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure, where appropriate, that all peacekeepers in the field were equipped, informed and trained to mitigate the threat posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices.⁸²⁴ In

⁸²¹ Ibid., China, India, Viet Nam, Belgium, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, and Switzerland.

⁸²² Ibid., China, India, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, South Africa, and Thailand.

⁸²³ See [S/PRST/2021/11](#), fourth paragraph.

⁸²⁴ Ibid., seventh paragraph.

this regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide, no later than 15 December 2021, an independent strategic review of the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices, assessing capabilities and measures necessary to better mitigate this threat.⁸²⁵ The statement also reaffirmed the importance of full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peacekeeping operations at all levels and all positions and of conducting and integrating gender analysis and gender assessments when considering the safety and security of peacekeepers.⁸²⁶

On 18 August 2021, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#), by which it called upon the Member States hosting or having hosted United Nations peacekeeping operations to bring to justice perpetrators and promote accountability for the killing of and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction.⁸²⁷ The resolution requested the Secretary-General to include updates, as appropriate, on the following key tasks in his reports to the Council: (i) the progress made by Member States in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cases related to the killing of and all acts of violence against United Nations peacekeeping personnel; and (ii) the measures taken by the United Nations to follow up on such cases and to assist the host States, upon their request and within mission mandates and capacities, to support efforts towards ensuring accountability for such acts.⁸²⁸ The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to establish a comprehensive online database of cases related to the killing of and all acts of violence against peacekeepers, on capacity-building assistance offered by the United Nations, and the progress made by Member States in bringing to justice perpetrators of such acts.⁸²⁹ In addition, the Council requested each peacekeeping operation to designate a focal point for all issues related to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the killing of and all acts of violence against peacekeeping personnel.⁸³⁰

⁸²⁵ Ibid. See letter dated 13 December 2021 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the independent strategic review on the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices ([S/2021/1042](#)).

⁸²⁶ See [S/PRST/2021/11](#), thirteenth paragraph.

⁸²⁷ See resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#), paras. 2 and 3.

⁸²⁸ Ibid., para. 4.

⁸²⁹ Ibid., para. 5.

⁸³⁰ Ibid., para. 9.

On the same day, at the initiative of India which held the Presidency for the month,⁸³¹ the Council held a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled “Protecting the protectors: technology and peacekeeping”.⁸³² At the outset of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it recognized that technology had the potential to act as a force multiplier by enhancing performance, saving resources, simplifying work processes, and allowing peacekeeping operations to have a deeper understanding of the environments they operated in.⁸³³ The statement encouraged better integration of existing and new technologies, especially digital technology, to enhance field support, implementation of safety and security, and protection of civilians tasks.⁸³⁴ Additionally, the Council welcomed the commitment expressed by Member States to support environmentally-responsible solutions in peacekeeping operations, and in that regard, supported efforts by the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries to enable missions to increase the use of renewable energy technologies, which could enhance the safety and security of personnel, mission efficiency, and sustainability.⁸³⁵

In his briefing following the adoption of the presidential statement, the Secretary-General stated that United Nations peacekeeping was conceived in an analog world and that it was now essential that it fully embrace the digital world to improve the Organization’s agility, foresight and responsiveness to conflicts.⁸³⁶ Taking into account the need for a shift in peacekeeping culture, the newly developed strategy for the digital transformation of peacekeeping operations sought to use the opportunities offered by digital technologies to mitigate the risks they posed and promote their responsible use. According to the Secretary-General, the four objectives of the strategy were to: (i) drive technology innovation at Headquarters and in the field, (ii) maximize the potential of current and new technologies to augment the capacity of missions to carry out their mandates effectively; (iii) detect, analyse and address threats against civilians, peacekeepers

⁸³¹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 27 July 2021 ([S/2021/681](#)).

⁸³² See [S/PV.8838](#). See also [S/2021/732](#). While briefers and Council members participated in-person at the meeting, non-Council members submitted written statements. This was agreed in light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II.

⁸³³ See [S/PRST/2021/17](#), sixth paragraph.

⁸³⁴ Ibid., eighth paragraph.

⁸³⁵ Ibid., eleventh paragraph.

⁸³⁶ See [S/PV.8838](#).

and humanitarian and political missions in a timely and integrated manner; and (iv) use digital technologies responsibly by developing clear principles and undertaking human rights due diligence. To achieve the vision of the strategy, the Secretary-General requested the active engagement and support of Member States, specifically highlighting capacity-building, training, equipment provision and financial contributions.

In their statements, Council members and other delegations noted that, in the face of growing and complex security challenges, the implementation of new technologies in United Nations peacekeeping operations was crucial to enhance their performance, efficiency and effectiveness, strengthen the protection of civilians and improve the safety and security of personnel, including with respect to the threat of improvised explosive devices. Delegations broadly welcomed the new strategy for the digital transformation of peacekeeping operations, with some underlining that the implementation of new technology required adequate resources, capacity and training,⁸³⁷ and stressed the need for its integration into mission planning and mandates.⁸³⁸ While noting the potential benefits of technology, multiple statements underlined that it should be adopted in accordance with the principles of peacekeeping,⁸³⁹ and the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for the sovereignty of host States,⁸⁴⁰ and international human rights law and international humanitarian law.⁸⁴¹ Some speakers underscored the need for new technologies to be gender-responsive,⁸⁴² environmentally friendly and promote the use of renewable energy.⁸⁴³

On 8 September 2021, at the initiative of Ireland which held the Presidency for the month,⁸⁴⁴ the Council held an open debate under the sub-item entitled “United Nations

⁸³⁷ Ibid., United States, China, France, Viet Nam, and Ireland. See also [S/2021/732](#) Argentina, Australia, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, and Switzerland.

⁸³⁸ See [S/PV.8838](#), Kenya and Norway. See also [S/2021/732](#), Bangladesh.

⁸³⁹ See [S/PV.8838](#), China, Kenya, France and Viet Nam. See also [S/2021/732](#), Guatemala, and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

⁸⁴⁰ See [S/PV.8838](#), China, Viet Nam, and Russian Federation. See also [S/2021/732](#), Brazil, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, and Rwanda.

⁸⁴¹ [S/PV.8838](#), United States, and France. See also [S/2021/732](#), Finland, Italy, Portugal, and South Africa.

⁸⁴² See [S/PV.8838](#), Estonia, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Ireland. See also [S/2021/732](#), Finland, Japan, and United Arab Emirates.

⁸⁴³ See [S/PV.8838](#), India, Estonia, United States, United Kingdom, France, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. See also [S/2021/732](#), Bangladesh, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Nepal, Peru, Portugal, and United Arab Emirates.

⁸⁴⁴ A concept was circulated by a letter dated 26 August 2021 ([S/2021/756](#)).

transitions”.⁸⁴⁵ At the meeting, the Secretary-General stated that transitions involved a careful reconfiguration of the presence, strategy and footprint of the United Nations in a country.⁸⁴⁶ The success of transitions depended on the early and sustained collaboration among field missions, host governments, United Nations country teams and global partners. The Secretary-General noted that consolidating peace, building resilience, and averting conflict relapse was at the heart of his prevention agenda and underlined the importance of the Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiatives in transition settings. According to the Secretary-General, the Council could learn three lessons from past missions. First, political engagement needed to be sustained throughout the transition and beyond. Second, national leadership and ownership of the transition were important and peacekeeping operations could help put the country on the right track, but only if national stakeholders could keep it there over the long term. Finally, it was important to have sustainable transition financing to prevent a financial cliff at the closure of a mission that could have a huge risk to a country still taking first tentative steps towards sustainable peace and development.

In her briefing, the former President of Liberia, Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, stressed the importance that peacekeeping interventions be viewed as successful endeavours, not only in restoring security, but also in enabling sustainable peace. Citing Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) as an example of such a success, she added that it was critical for the peacekeeping process to be nationally owned, integrated, coherent and sustainable. According to the former President, the Council could support those important ingredients for success by including them in mission mandates and considering them in reports and briefings to the Council. Furthermore, the reports ought to include information on specific measurable activities with civil society organizations, women, and youth groups. Other important milestones in transitions included the reform of national security and the rule of law and integrating peacebuilding quite early in peacekeeping intervention planning.

⁸⁴⁵ See [S/PV.8851](#). See also [S/2021/783](#). While briefers and Council members participated in-person at the meeting, non-Council members submitted written statements. This was agreed in light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II.

⁸⁴⁶ See [S/PV.8851](#).

The President of the Community Development Association of the Sudan, a national non-governmental organization, discussed the lessons learned in the Sudan during the transition from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS). She underlined the cruciality of women's meaningful participation in the transition process, adding that UNITAMS had to push towards enhancing the political will of all parties to implement the Sudan's national action plan established pursuant to resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#). The peacebuilding component of the Mission was indispensable to paving the way of Sudanese civil society, especially women, youth and groups affected by war to engage in all livelihood activities, community-building, and reintegration during the transition period. Other forms of assistance required from UNITAMS included support for the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, security sector reform, filling the protection gaps left by UNAMID, transitional justice, the formation of a legislature or parliament, and the appointment of Government commissions. She concluded by stating that the Council should review the mandate of UNITAMS to include a protection component for the Darfur region.

In their statements, Council members and other delegations cited long-term planning and transition strategies, the inclusion of peacebuilding and transition strategies into peacekeeping mandates, adequate resources for peacebuilding activities, integration, inclusivity, and national ownership, as key elements for successful transitions. The representative of Tunisia reiterated that transition strategies had to be developed in close consultations with national authorities, civil society organizations and all components of society, on the one hand, and regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, on the other.⁸⁴⁷ Speakers also stressed the need for gender-based approaches to transitions,⁸⁴⁸ and the involvement of women and youth, among other groups.⁸⁴⁹ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission stressed the readiness of the Commission to strengthen its advisory

⁸⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁸ Ibid., Norway. See also [S/2021/783](#), Belgium, Ecuador, Lebanon, and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission.

⁸⁴⁹ See [S/PV.8851](#), Tunisia, United Kingdom, Niger, Estonia and Ireland. See also [S/2021/783](#), Bangladesh, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Nepal, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates.

role to the Council in the formation, review, drawdown and transition of peacekeeping operations.⁸⁵⁰

Further to the open debate, on 9 September 2021, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#) in which it stressed the need for peace operations to engage at the earliest possible stage in integrated planning and coordination on transitions with Resident Coordinators, United Nations country teams, or other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the host State and other national stakeholders, including civil society.⁸⁵¹ The Council requested the Secretary-General to plan for transitions that were integrated within the wider country-specific transition to peace and elaborate transition strategies which built towards the reconfiguration of the strategy, footprint and capacity of the United Nations presence, informed by input from stakeholders at all levels.⁸⁵² The Council encouraged national governments to develop and implement comprehensive national plans, policies, or strategies to protect civilians, which included national benchmarks, in advance of peace operations transitions and requested the Secretary-General to direct peace operations to engage with host governments, when requested by them, in the development, implementation and monitoring of these strategies.⁸⁵³ The Council acknowledged the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission and requested the Secretary-General to liaise with the Commission in advance of relevant reporting to the Council with a view to facilitating the provision of complementary and timely advice from the Commission to the Council.⁸⁵⁴ Finally, the resolution requested the Secretary-General to incorporate comprehensive reporting on the status of ongoing transitions of United Nations peacekeeping operations in his regular country-specific reporting on relevant missions and to provide a report on the status of transitions across relevant United Nations peace operations, including those that have transitioned within the previous twenty four months, before 30 June 2022.⁸⁵⁵

⁸⁵⁰ See [S/2021/783](#).

⁸⁵¹ See resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), para 1.

⁸⁵² Ibid., para. 2.

⁸⁵³ Ibid., para 3

⁸⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 11.

⁸⁵⁵ Ibid, para 14.

On 10 November 2021, the Council held the annual briefing with selected police commissioners of United Nations peacekeeping operations, focusing on women and peace and security.⁸⁵⁶ In his introductory remarks, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operation stated that, as a key component of peacekeeping, United Nations police were helping to advance the seven priorities of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative and further strengthen the effectiveness of operations. In that regard, among other achievements, he highlighted the establishment of the Inter-agency Task Force on Policing to maximize the collective efforts of the United Nations system, aligning pre-deployment training by Member States with the Organization's in-mission training, efforts by the United Nations to create an enabling environment for women peacekeepers, enhanced pre-deployment training on zero-tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, the implementation of the Environmental Management Framework, countering hate speech and improving cooperation with host countries to enable smooth transitions. He added that the women and peace and security agenda was infused in all aspects of Action for Peacekeeping Plus and remained the foundation for improving overall effectiveness.

The Police Commissioners of UNISFA and MINUSMA provided an overview of the work of the police components in the two Missions. According to the Police Commissioner of UNISFA, the Mission's efforts had resulted in a reduction of acts of criminality and human rights violations.⁸⁵⁷ Nevertheless, they remained hampered by the unwillingness of South Sudan to participate in the planning for the establishment of the Abyei police service, the failure of both the Sudan and South Sudan to endorse the memorandum of understanding on the handing over of suspects, and the reluctance of the Sudan to issue visa for police personnel. She recommended increasing the capacity of the police through the deployment of the authorized formed police units, particularly female members, and individual police officers and urged the Council to impress upon the two Governments the need to immediately establish the Abyei police service. The Police Commissioner of MINUSMA provided an overview of the deployment of women in the Mission's police component, noting that the gender dimension was manifested through joint patrols, co-location, training courses, and education on gender issues. The visibility of women

⁸⁵⁶ See [S/PV.8901](#).

⁸⁵⁷ Ibid.

within the component, according to the Commissioner, should help the Malian population and security forces see the skills and strengths of women, and even encourage women to pursue positions traditionally considered as male only. Furthermore, the police component was developing several strategies to deal with the cultural dynamics and the limited number of women from the Malian security forces deployed in the centre and the north of the country, including: (i) strengthening the capacities of the Malian security forces, (ii) including training courses carried out as part of a global project, (iii) the financial empowerment of women through quick-impact projects, and (iv) community policing assistance with the objective of inclusive management and the development of local crime prevention and security strategies.

In their remarks after the briefers, Council members highlighted the crucial role of United Nations police components and the women who served within them in the protection of civilians and vulnerable groups, addressing sexual and gender-based violence, capacity-building, strengthening the rule of law, community engagement and policing, and contributing to overall mission effectiveness. Speaking also on behalf of the African members of the Council, the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines stated that women's participation and leadership should include all aspects of peacekeeping including police patrols, operations and planning, responding to the threat of small arms and light weapons, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. While noting improvements in the representation of women in police components as part of the United Nations Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy, several speakers called for greater efforts to be made to address the systematic and structural barriers that existed in that context.⁸⁵⁸ The representative of the United States called for ensuring that women were afforded equal opportunities to excel and lead across the full spectrum of United Nations policing, including police unit commanders of which there were very few examples.

⁸⁵⁸ Ibid., Ireland, India, and Mexico.

Table 1
Meetings: United Nations peacekeeping operations

<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.8837 18 August 2021	Protecting the protectors	Draft resolution submitted by 80 Member States (S/2021/730) ^a	65 Member States ^b			Resolution 2589 (2021) 15-0-0
S/PV.8838 18 August 2021	Protecting the protectors: technology and peacekeeping Letter dated 26 July 2021 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/681)	Letter dated 20 August 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council (S/2021/732)			Secretary-General, all Council members ^c	S/PRST/2021/17
S/PV.8851 8 September 2021	United Nations transitions Letter dated 24 August 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/756)	Letter dated 10 September 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council (S/2021/783)		Former President of Liberia, President of the Community Development Association of the Sudan	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^d all invitees	
S/PV.8852 9 September 2021	United Nations transitions Letter dated 24 August 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/756)	Draft resolution submitted by 97 Member States (S/2021/771) ^e	82 Member States ^f			Resolution 2594(2021) 15-0-0

<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.8901 10 November 2021	Police Commissioners			Under Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	12 Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	

^a Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^b Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates.

^c India was represented by its Minister for External Affairs and Estonia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^d India was represented by its Minister of State for External Affairs.

^e Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

^f Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates.

^g The representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines spoke on behalf Kenya, Niger and Tunisia.

^h The Police Commissioners of UNISFA and MINUSMA participated in the meeting via videoconference.

Table 2
Videoconferences: United Nations peacekeeping operations

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
24 May 2021	S/2021/501	Letter dated 26 May 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	S/PRST/2021/11