

35. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in connection with the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security” which took the form of a briefing.¹¹⁹⁷ More information on the meeting, including on participants and speakers, is given in table 1 below. Council members also held four open videoconferences in connection with this item.¹¹⁹⁸ More information on the videoconferences is given in table 2 below. In addition, the Council issued three presidential statements in connection with this item.

On 18 January 2021, at the initiative of Tunisia which held the Presidency of the Council for the month,¹¹⁹⁹ Council members held an open videoconference focused on the cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States. At the videoconference, Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States.¹²⁰⁰ The Under-Secretary-General stated that the cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States had been crucial in augmenting efforts to address various situations in the Arab world, such as in relation to Libya, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Sudan, Syria, Yemen and the Persian gulf. She also noted that the cooperation had increased in recent years and highlighted the conduct of staff exchanges and workshops on mediation and peacebuilding, and capacity-building exercises on inclusive peacemaking. The Under-Secretary-General further underscored that the United Nations Liaison Office to the League of Arab States, that was established in 2019, had facilitated regular contacts with United Nations Special Envoys. She also commended the Arab Women Mediators Network, which was established under the auspices of the League of Arab States in collaboration with UN-Women in order to enable the region to increase women’s participation in resolving conflicts and sustaining peace. The Under-Secretary-General stressed the critical role

¹¹⁹⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II sect. II.

¹¹⁹⁸ See [A/76/2](#), part II, chap. 36. See also [S/2021/1014](#).

¹¹⁹⁹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 30 December 2020 ([S/2020/1316](#)).

¹²⁰⁰ See [S/2021/66](#).

of the Council in amplifying the collective efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States in the Arab region. As a principal steward of Chapter VIII of the Charter, she looked at the Council to continue to support the collaborative work of the two organizations to promote peace and prosperity in the Arab region.

In his remarks, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States emphasized the commitment of the League to fully developing the relationship with the United Nations, in conjunction with both the Council and the other bodies of the United Nations system. He underlined that the Arab region had since his last briefing in 2019 witnessed several developments that had affected its security and stability, some of which had been positive and had helped to resolve crises on the common agendas of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, while others had diminished and complicated joint efforts of both organizations to resolve those crises and address their root causes. With conflicts continuing on a number of fronts, the pandemic had created a dangerous mix and also exacted a terrible humanitarian price from the population. In addition, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States expressed that the Arab region continued to suffer from serious interventions in its domestic affairs by regional powers which had increased instability and prolonged and further complicated existing conflicts. In that context, he gave Syria as an example, in which five countries engaged in blatant military interventions, which undermined the chances of a political settlement and affected the humanitarian situation, and further stated that the humanitarian, political and security consequences of the unresolved Syrian crisis would have profound implications for the region and its interactions for many years to come. He also described the engagement of the League of Arab States in other countries of the region, including Yemen and Libya and said he looked forward to optimizing the mechanisms of consultation and coordination with the Council and the United Nations system as a whole in relation to other issues such as the Sudan, Somalia and the Horn of Africa.

Following the briefings, speakers expressed support for the presidential statement of 13 June 2019,¹²⁰¹ which, inter alia, called for further cooperation between the United Nations and

¹²⁰¹ [S/PRST/2019/5](https://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/S/PRST/2019/5).

the League of Arab States.¹²⁰² Speakers also expressed support for stronger cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States under Chapter VIII of the Charter, and their Special Envoys, in relation to, inter alia, counter-terrorism, conflict resolution and prevention, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.¹²⁰³ In that regard, they welcomed the opening of the United Nations Liaison Office to the League of Arab States at its headquarters in Cairo,¹²⁰⁴ with some underscoring that it could serve as a catalyst for the development of cooperation between the two organizations, as well as enhance cooperation on regional security.¹²⁰⁵ Speakers welcomed the practice of the annual briefings by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to the Council,¹²⁰⁶ with the representative of Mexico noting that it was valuable to identify opportunities and contribute in a balanced way to addressing the situation in the Middle East and North Africa. Speakers also welcomed the AL-Ula Declaration of 5 January 2021, by the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and Egypt, which resulted in the reopening of borders and airspace with Qatar,¹²⁰⁷ with some recognizing its contribution to strengthening regional stability.¹²⁰⁸ Lastly, speakers noted the normalization agreements between Israel and several Member States of the League of Arab States, namely, Bahrain, Morocco, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates,¹²⁰⁹ with some also noting that that could help promote greater regional peace and security.¹²¹⁰

On 29 January 2021, the Council issued a presidential statement in connection with this item.¹²¹¹ In the presidential statement, the Council welcomed the strong cooperation between the

¹²⁰² See [S/2021/66](#), Tunisia, Estonia, Mexico, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States).

¹²⁰³ Ibid., Tunisia, China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States, Viet Nam and United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States).

¹²⁰⁴ Ibid, Tunisia, China, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Niger, Russian Federation, Viet Nam and United Arab Emirates, on behalf of the Group of Arab States).

¹²⁰⁵ Ibid., China and France.

¹²⁰⁶ Ibid., France, India, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States).

¹²⁰⁷ Ibid., Estonia, France, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and United States.

¹²⁰⁸ Ibid., Ireland, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and United States.

¹²⁰⁹ Ibid., Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

¹²¹⁰ Ibid., Estonia, France, India and United States. For further details on the briefings and discussions, see part VIII, sect. I.

¹²¹¹ See [S/PRST/2021/2](#).

United Nations and the League of Arab States and reiterated its intention to consider further steps to promote closer cooperation between the two organisations.¹²¹² In that regard, the Council supported the holding of an annual briefing by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to further promote the cooperation with the Council on matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security;¹²¹³ welcomed the opening of the United Nations Liaison Office to the League of Arab States, and encouraged the Secretariats of both organizations to promote its role toward strengthening cooperation between them.¹²¹⁴ The Council also encouraged the holding of an annual informal meeting between its members and the members of the Council of the League of Arab States as well as, whenever possible, an informal meeting between its members and Representatives of the Arab Summit Troika and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, on the margins of the General Assembly high level segment.¹²¹⁵

On 19 April 2021, at the initiative of Viet Nam which held the Presidency of the Council for the month,¹²¹⁶ Council members held a high-level videoconference in connection with this item, to discuss the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in enhancing confidence-building and dialogue in conflict prevention and resolution. Council members were briefed by the Secretary-General and former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.¹²¹⁷ In his briefing, the Secretary-General noted that cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations had grown exponentially since 1945, and at the time of his briefing it encompassed preventive diplomacy, mediation, counter-terrorism, preventing violent extremism, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, promoting human rights, advancing the women and peace and security agenda, combating climate change and the response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. He also underlined that the investment of the United Nations and regional organizations in institutionalizing partnerships had translated into more effective engagements before, during and after crises, with concrete

¹²¹² Ibid., fifth paragraph.

¹²¹³ Ibid., eleventh paragraph.

¹²¹⁴ Ibid., fifteenth paragraph.

¹²¹⁵ Ibid, twelfth paragraph.

¹²¹⁶ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 25 March 2021 ([S/2021/297](#)).

¹²¹⁷ See [S/2021/394](#).

operational results. He gave examples of such engagement in a variety of countries and stated that they showed that the ability to cooperate and build on complementarities allowed the United Nations and regional organizations to support Member States more effectively in managing complex political transitions and in finding sustainable solutions to political challenges. The Secretary-General further underlined that strengthening United Nations partnerships with regional and subregional organizations was an integral part of his vision for a networked multilateralism. In reference to the biennial high-level interactive dialogue with heads of regional organizations virtually held in November 2020 and attended by 23 organizations, he noted that it helped institutionalize collaboration and cooperate better in crisis contexts. He further expressed his commitment to pursuing even closer engagement to promote confidence building and dialogue in conflict prevention, management and resolution.

In his remarks, former Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, underscored that at the time the international community collectively faced a plethora of monumental challenges which included an ongoing and deadly global pandemic, both long-standing and emerging conflict and security crises and a deepening climate emergency. Noting that some countries had prioritized nationalism and isolationism over cooperation and partnership, he underlined that the role of cooperative partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, as envisioned under Chapter VIII of the Charter, was all the more critical to helping to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security. The former Secretary-General specifically recognized that regional and subregional organizations had unique and prominent roles to play in enhancing dialogue and confidence-building in conflict prevention and resolution as well in providing early-warning assessment of atrocity crimes. He urged all Council members to scale up their support for the Secretary-General's efforts in addressing the root causes of conflict. In relation to Myanmar, the former Secretary-General said that the worsening situation in the country represented a pivotal moment to showcase the utility of cooperation between the United Nations and its regional partners in maintaining peace and security and emphasized that the task ahead would require the collective and coordinated efforts of the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the wider region to avert catastrophe.

Following the briefings, speakers recognized the role and contribution of regional and subregional organizations, under chapter VIII of the Charter, to maintaining international peace

and security, such as through peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution and prevention, peacebuilding, dialogue and mediation, with several speakers also highlighting their comparative advantage such as geographical proximity and better understanding of local dynamics. They also emphasized the need to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations, as well as the Council, with regional and subregional organizations in areas such as climate, peacekeeping, conflict prevention and resolution. This notwithstanding, the Permanent Observer of the African Union recognized that the continued lack of clarity around the principles of non-interference and subsidiarity had posed a critical challenge to coordination among the United Nations, the African Union and regional mechanisms. Further, several speakers emphasized that global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic underlined the need for more international cooperation, including between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations.¹²¹⁸ In that regard, some speakers expressed support for the call of the Secretary-General for a global ceasefire in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and also welcomed the support of regional organizations for the call.¹²¹⁹ Specifically, some speakers recognized the contribution of ASEAN to maintaining peace and security,¹²²⁰ such as in working with China to negotiate the establishment of the code of conduct in the South China Sea,¹²²¹ and in its role and efforts in addressing the Myanmar crisis.¹²²² Speakers also mentioned the contribution of the African Union to finding a solution to the situation in Tigray,¹²²³ in easing tensions that were related to the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam,¹²²⁴ in addressing the situation on the border between the Sudan and Ethiopia¹²²⁵ and its mediation efforts, together with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, to stabilize the domestic political situation in the Republic of South Sudan,¹²²⁶

¹²¹⁸ Ibid., Viet Nam, Estonia, China, Mexico, Tunisia, Niger, Brunei, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malta, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Romania and Rwanda.

¹²¹⁹ Ibid., Estonia and Japan.

¹²²⁰ Ibid., Viet Nam, Ireland, United States, Russian Federation, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines and Poland.

¹²²¹ Ibid., Viet Nam.

¹²²² Ibid., Viet Nam, Estonia, China, Ireland, Mexico, United States, Norway, United Kingdom, France, Brunei Darussalam, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

¹²²³ Ibid., Mexico, Norway and France.

¹²²⁴ Ibid., Mexico.

¹²²⁵ Ibid., Norway.

¹²²⁶ Ibid., Russian Federation.

while others also recognized the role of the Economic Community of West African States in promoting the political transition in Mali.¹²²⁷ In addition, the representative of France the role of the League of Arab States in facilitating various political processes, especially in Libya, Yemen, Syria and the Middle East overall. In the same vein, the representative of Lebanon recalled the decisive role of the League of Arab States in concluding the Taif Accords in 1989 ending the civil war in the country and in the aftermath of the Port of Beirut explosion. Further, some speakers underscored the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in promoting thematic priorities such as women and peace and security,¹²²⁸ ensuring the meaningful participation of women in all political processes,¹²²⁹ its efforts in Ukraine through the Special Monitoring Mission,¹²³⁰ as well as its leading role in mediation efforts, such as the Trilateral Contact Group, the Minsk Group, the Geneva International Discussions and the “5+2 Dialogue”.¹²³¹ The representative of the United States noted the role of the Organization of American States in brokering agreements to resolve territorial disputes between Belize and Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as well as between Costa Rica and El Salvador, as well as its participation in the disarmament and demobilization in Colombia. Further, the representative of France recognized the role of the Organization of la Francophonie, particularly in terms of electoral observation and political dialogue, as was the case of Haiti,-whereas the Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations also recognized the role of the European Union in facilitating dialogue between Serbia and Kosovo. In addition, other speakers recognized various regional women’s mediator and peacebuilding initiatives such as the Network of African Women for Conflict Prevention and Mediation (FemWise Africa), the African Women Leaders Network, the Arab Women Mediators Network, and the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry.¹²³²

¹²²⁷ Ibid., Mexico, Norway, France, Ghana and Japan.

¹²²⁸ Ibid., Sweden and Liechtenstein.

¹²²⁹ Ibid., United States.

¹²³⁰ Ibid., Ireland, United States, Norway, France, Sweden, Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Malta and Ukraine.

¹²³¹ Ibid., Malta.

¹²³² Ibid., Ireland, Norway, United Kingdom, Peru and Portugal. For further details on the briefings and discussions, see part VIII, sect. I.

At the same meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement in connection with this item.¹²³³ In the presidential statement, the Council recalled its previous relevant resolutions and presidential statements which underscored the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations and further recognized that regional and subregional organizations were well positioned to understand the root causes of armed conflicts owing to their knowledge of the region.¹²³⁴ The Council further recognized that regional organizations were well positioned in promoting confidence, trust and dialogue among concerned parties within their respective regions and also recognized the role they could play in post-conflict reconstruction and sustainable development.¹²³⁵ In this regard, the Council emphasized the role of states, regional and subregional organizations, the United Nations and relevant stakeholders in promoting confidence-building measures and dialogue at various levels while ensuring synergy, coherence and complementarity of such efforts and requested the Secretary-General, while presenting regular written reports on matters seized by it, to make recommendations for further enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in promoting confidence building and dialogue.¹²³⁶

On 10 June 2021, the Council held a meeting focused on the cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union. At the meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.¹²³⁷ In his remarks, the High Representative reported that the European Union was defining its next set of joint European Union-United Nations priorities on peace operations and crisis management to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations and maximize their impact. He recalled that the world was into the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had served to underscore the fragility of a hyper globalized and interdependent world. In that regard, he noted that the European Union was a staunch promoter of vaccine multilateralism and called on all players to lift export restrictions on vaccines and their components. Beyond the pandemic, the High Representative affirmed that climate change and biodiversity losses had reached existential

¹²³³ See [S/PRST/2021/9](#).

¹²³⁴ *Ibid.*, first and third paragraphs.

¹²³⁵ *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

¹²³⁶ *Ibid.*, seventh and last paragraphs.

¹²³⁷ See [S/PV.8792](#).

levels and emphasized that the Council had an important role to play on climate, health and their links to peace and security. In light of the two major United Nations summits later in the year, in Kunming and in Glasgow, and to give impetus to their success, he expressed the hope that the Council would adopt a resolution on the link between climate change and security, which was increasingly evident. He also highlighted a few concrete areas where the European Union was deeply engaged and where urgent results were needed, including Israel-Palestine, Syria, Libya, Iran, Belarus, Ukraine, and the Western Balkans.

Following the briefing, Council members recognized the European Union as an important partner to the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, including regarding its contribution towards solving issues on the Council's agenda such as its role in the Middle East peace process as a member of the Quartet,¹²³⁸ its role in revitalizing and restoring the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action,¹²³⁹ and its contribution to enforcing the United Nations arms embargo on Libya through the European Union Naval Force Mediterranean Operation IRINI (Operation IRINI).¹²⁴⁰ Cautioning that the efforts of the European Union should not go beyond the frameworks set forth in Council mandates, the representative of the Russian Federation underlined that his delegation still had questions about the Operation IRINI, as one of its objectives was to assist in the fulfilment of the United Nations arms embargo on Libya. Council members further recognized the efforts of the European Union towards peace and security and peacebuilding on the African continent,¹²⁴¹ including supporting peace processes led by African subregional organizations, and in that regard also recognized its support for Africa-led regional peacekeeping efforts, notably, the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Joint Force of the Group of Five.¹²⁴² On the European continent, Council members also discussed the human rights situation in Belarus,¹²⁴³ as well as the situation in Ukraine.¹²⁴⁴ Specifically, some Council members addressed the occupation and annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol by the

¹²³⁸ Ibid., India, Ireland, Tunisia, Mexico, China, France and Estonia.

¹²³⁹ Ibid., United Kingdom, Russian Federation, India, Ireland, Tunisia, China and France.

¹²⁴⁰ Ibid., United Kingdom, Tunisia, United States, Mexico, Norway, France, Niger and Estonia.

¹²⁴¹ Ibid., Kenya, United Kingdom, India, Tunisia, United States, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Mexico, China, Norway and Niger.

¹²⁴² Ibid., Kenya, United Kingdom, India, United States, China, Norway, France, Niger and Estonia.

¹²⁴³ Ibid., United Kingdom, United States, Norway, France and Estonia.

¹²⁴⁴ Ibid., United Kingdom, United States, Norway, France and Estonia.

Russian Federation,¹²⁴⁵ the intervention of the Russian Federation in eastern Ukraine¹²⁴⁶ and the military buildup near Ukraine's boarder.¹²⁴⁷

On 28 October 2021, at the initiative of Kenya, which held the Presidency of the Council for the month,¹²⁴⁸ Council members held a high-level open videoconference in connection with this item and focused on the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union. At the videoconference, Council members heard a briefing by the Deputy Secretary-General.¹²⁴⁹ In her remarks, the Deputy Secretary-General noted that the Secretary-General's annual report on the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union contained a number of hopeful developments and, specifically, she underlined the growing cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations on sustainable development, elections and peace processes. In connection with the report of the Secretary-General on *Our Common Agenda*,¹²⁵⁰ the Deputy Secretary-General underlined three urgent actions that required global solidarity and support, namely, the need to prioritize the response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa through accelerated vaccine distribution, more robust national health systems and much-needed investments in preparedness; the need to reaffirm the focus on sustainable development, with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063 at the heart of the common efforts; and the need to continue securing adequate, predictable and sustainable resources that would bring to life development, peace and security mandates across Africa.¹²⁵¹

Council members also heard a statement by the President of Ghana, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).¹²⁵² In reference to the security challenges affecting the African

¹²⁴⁵ Ibid., United States, Norway and Estonia.

¹²⁴⁶ Ibid., United States and Estonia.

¹²⁴⁷ Ibid., France and Estonia. For further information on the discussions in relation to Ukraine, see part I, sect. 18.

¹²⁴⁸ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 18 October 2021 ([S/2021/887](#)).

¹²⁴⁹ See [S/2021/941](#).

¹²⁵⁰ See [A/75/982](#).

¹²⁵¹ See [S/2021/941](#).

¹²⁵² Ibid. In addition to the President of Ghana, Council members heard a briefing by the African Union's High Representative for the Peace Fund. His statement was however not included in the letter of the President of the Council compiling all statements. For further details on the working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic also relating to its documentation, see part II, as well as *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II, sect. I.

continent, the President of Ghana stated that as acknowledged in the Secretary-General's report on *Our Common Agenda*, there was need to re-emphasize global solidarity and find new ways of working together for the common good. He expressed the hope that solidarity would be renewed within the Council in addressing the gaps in cooperation between the United Nations and the continental and regional arrangements of Africa. In this regard, he offered a few points for the Council's consideration. First, regular consultations between the United Nations and the African Union and its organs, such as the African Union Peace and Security Council, as well as with regional economic communities such as ECOWAS. Secondly, the United Nations needed to enhance the wealth of experience it had in preventive diplomacy in its engagement with Africa. Thirdly, cooperation between the United Nations and Africa needed to be a steady effort towards resolving the root causes of conflicts, within the context of sustaining peace, encompassing programmes aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflicts. And finally, he posited that the linkage between peace and development could not be ignored.

Following the briefings, Council members noted the various threats and challenges faced by the African continent, including terrorism, armed conflicts and instability as well as structural challenges such as exclusion, marginalization, absence of state authority and weak governance.¹²⁵³ Speakers also highlighted the additional impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,¹²⁵⁴ as well as climate,¹²⁵⁵ especially with regard to the continent's socioeconomic and security challenges.¹²⁵⁶ In that regard, speakers emphasized the need for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union and its subregional organizations to address challenges to peace and security on the African continent,¹²⁵⁷ including in implementing the Silencing the Guns in Africa initiative, the Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹²⁵⁸ Specifically, Council members also emphasized the need to help

¹²⁵³ Ibid., Kenya, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, India, China, Mexico and Russian Federation.

¹²⁵⁴ Ibid., Kenya, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Norway, Ireland, United Kingdom, China, Mexico, and Russian Federation.

¹²⁵⁵ Ibid., Kenya, Tunisia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Norway, Ireland, United Kingdom, Estonia and France.

¹²⁵⁶ Ibid., Kenya and China.

¹²⁵⁷ Ibid., Kenya, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Norway, India, Ireland, United Kingdom, Estonia, China, France, Mexico and Russian Federation.

¹²⁵⁸ Ibid., Viet Nam, Norway, Estonia and France.

Africa gain access to COVID-19 vaccines.¹²⁵⁹ Council members further called for increased cooperation between the Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.¹²⁶⁰ The representative of India underlined that given the fact that nearly 70 per cent of the mandates of resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter concerned Africa, a strong and effective partnership between the United Nations and the African Union had to be the foundational edifice.¹²⁶¹ Council members also acknowledged¹²⁶¹ the contributions of African-led peacekeeping operations to international peace and security, such as African Union Mission in Somalia, the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the Multinational Joint Task Force and some of them emphasized the need for adequate, predictable and sustainable support,¹²⁶² including through United Nations assessed contributions.¹²⁶³

On 28 October 2021, Council members also issued a presidential statement.¹²⁶⁴ In the presidential statement, the Council commended the progress made in the United Nations-African Union partnership and stressed that it should further develop into a systematic, operational, and strategic partnership rooted in shared values and strong commitment to international cooperation adapted to the complex security challenges facing Africa.¹²⁶⁵ The Council also underscored the importance of further consolidation of the United Nations-African Union cooperation partnership in the different components of the African Peace and Security Architecture.¹²⁶⁶ Further, the Council recognized that ad hoc and predictable financing arrangements for African Union-led peace support operations authorized by the Council and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter could impact the effectiveness of these peace support operations, and encouraged further dialogue on options for addressing the issue.¹²⁶⁷ Lastly, the Council recognized the negative impact and unprecedented extent of the COVID-19 pandemic that had caused severe

¹²⁵⁹ Ibid., Viet Nam, Norway, Ireland, China, France, and Mexico.

¹²⁶⁰ Ibid., Tunisia, Viet Nam, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Norway, India, Ireland, Mexico, and Russian Federation.

¹²⁶¹ Ibid., India.

¹²⁶² Ibid., Kenya, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, India, Ireland, China and France.

¹²⁶³ Ibid., Kenya, Tunisia, India, China, France and Russian Federation. For further details on the briefings and discussions, see part VIII, sect. I.

¹²⁶⁴ See [S/PRST/2021/21](#).

¹²⁶⁵ Ibid., fourth paragraph.

¹²⁶⁶ Ibid., tenth paragraph.

¹²⁶⁷ Ibid., twenty-fourth paragraph.

socioeconomic, humanitarian, political and security repercussions including in Africa and, inter alia, called upon vaccine producing countries and the private sector to translate their commitment into actions in order to facilitate expedited access by Africa to vaccines.¹²⁶⁸

Table 1
Meetings: Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations

<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.8792 10 June 2021	European Union			High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy	All Council members, invitee	

Table 2
Videoconference: Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
18 January 2021	S/2021/66	Letter dated 20 January 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	
29 January 2021	No record (see A/76/2 , part II, chap 36)		S/PRST/2021/2
19 April 2021	S/2021/394	Letter dated 21 April 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/2021/9
28 October 2021	S/2021/941	Letter dated 10 November 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/2021/21

¹²⁶⁸ Ibid., ninth paragraph.