
Part IX

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: committees, tribunals and other bodies

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Introductory note

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

The power of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part IX of the present Supplement covers the practice of the Council relating to committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, and special advisers, envoys and representatives, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission. It also includes instances of subsidiary organs that were proposed but not established, where applicable. Field-based missions, including United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII. Each subsection below provides a summary of the major developments relating to each subsidiary organ during the period covered by this Supplement.

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council adopted during 2021 concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination. Subsection A covers standing committees and subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description of each committee includes the tasks of the committee, as mandated by the Council in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures such as an arms embargo, an asset freeze and/or a travel ban. Information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter is provided in part VII, section III. The committees are discussed within each subsection below in the order of their establishment.

The committees of the Council consist of all 15 members of the Council. Their meetings are held in private, unless a committee itself decides otherwise, and decisions are reached by consensus. The Council has both standing committees that meet only when issues under their purview are being considered and committees established on an ad hoc basis in response to specific requirements of the Council, such as counter-terrorism or sanctions committees.

The Bureau of each committee generally consists of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the Council on an annual basis.¹ Since the issuance in 2012 of a note by the President of the Council on the matter, the process for the appointment of Chairs and Vice-Chairs is conducted with the participation of all Council members.² According to the note by the President of the Council dated 31 August 2017, the informal process would be undertaken in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way “so as to facilitate an exchange of information related to the work of the subsidiary bodies involved” and would be “facilitated jointly by two members of the Council working in full cooperation”.³ On 27 December 2019, a new note by the President was issued, according to which the Council members stressed that the “informal consultation process should take into account the need for a shared responsibility and a fair distribution of work for the selection of the Chairs among all members of the Council, bearing in mind the capacities and resources of members”.⁴

¹ For the bureaux of the committees during the period covered in the present Supplement, see [S/2021/2](#).

² See [S/2012/937](#).

³ [S/2017/507](#), paras. 111–114. It was also indicated in the note that the Council should make every effort to agree on the appointment of the Chairs for the following year no later than 1 October. Previous notes of this nature were [S/2006/507](#) and [S/2010/507](#).

⁴ See [S/2019/991](#).

A. Standing committees

During 2021, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership, the Committee on the Admission of New Members and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters, continued to exist but did not meet.

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated monitoring teams, groups or panels of experts (expert groups) that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2021.⁵ Subsection 2 deals with subsidiary organs with a thematic scope, namely the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), which have broader mandates relating to terrorism and non-proliferation. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and expert groups are discussed together with the relevant committees.

In 2021 the committees carried out their mandate of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing implementation and reporting to the Council. In addition to reporting by means of written reports, some Committee Chairs delivered briefings to the Council in open meetings and closed consultations. As outlined in table 1, briefings by Chairs of subsidiary organs took place under both thematic and country-specific items and briefings were delivered as joint or individual briefings, in the context of which Chairs reported at varying intervals on a variety of aspects of the work of subsidiary organs, including their mandates and/or any visits conducted by the Chairs. Owing to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the ability of Chairs to deliver briefings to the Council in person continued to be affected, specifically during the first half of 2021, when several Committee Chairs provided briefings to Council members during open videoconferences. More information on the videoconferences is provided in table 2.⁶

⁵ For information concerning the sanctions measures relevant to each of the committees, see part VII, section III.

⁶ For more information on the format of meetings and the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II.

Table 1
Briefings by Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2021 (meetings)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Country-specific		
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	S/PV.8795 14 June 2021
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	S/PV.8856 14 September 2021
		S/PV.8924 10 December 2021 S/PV.8931 15 December 2021
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	S/PV.8873 5 October 2021 S/PV.8918 6 December 2021
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	S/PV.8855 10 September 2021 S/PV.8912 24 November 2021
The situation in Mali	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	S/PV.8922 8 December 2021
The situation in Somalia	Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	S/PV.8796 14 June 2021 S/PV.8885 20 October 2021
Thematic		
Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council	Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	S/PV.8915 2 December 2021
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	S/PV.8928
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	13 December 2021
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)		
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations		
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions		

Table 2
Briefings by Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2021 (videoconferences)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Videoconference record and date</i>
Country-specific		
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	S/2021/498 21 May 2021
The situation in the Middle East	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	S/2021/167 18 February 2021
The situation in Somalia	Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	S/2021/207 25 February 2021
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	S/2021/308 25 March 2021
Thematic		
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	S/2021/325 30 March 2021

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

During the period under review, the total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures was 14.

As described in more detail below, while many of the mandates of the committees remained largely unchanged, the Council modified some aspects of the mandates of certain committees or requested committees or expert panels to carry out specific tasks. For example, the Council expanded the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia to include gender as a cross-cutting issue in its investigations and reporting.⁷ In connection with the political transition process in Libya, the Council stressed that the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya should consider the designation of individuals or entities who breached the arms embargo, violated the ceasefire or obstructed the successful completion of the country's political transition.⁸ The Council reaffirmed its decision that the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) on Yemen might, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the sanctions measures imposed by the Council if the

Committee determined that such exemption was necessary to facilitate the work of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations in Yemen.⁹ The Council reiterated its encouragement to the Panel of Experts on Mali to identify parties responsible for the potential lack of implementation of the priority measures set out in resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#) through its regular reporting and interim updates.¹⁰ The Council, in resolutions relating to the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Sudan, also requested the Secretary-General to coordinate and consult with the respective Panels of Experts when conducting reviews and assessments for identifying benchmarks or measuring progress achieved against key benchmarks for the Council's review of relevant measures.¹¹

Table 3 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2021.

⁹ Resolution [2564 \(2021\)](#), para. 4.

¹⁰ Resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#), para. 6. See also resolution [2531 \(2020\)](#), para. 5, and resolution [2541 \(2020\)](#), seventh preambular paragraph.

¹¹ On the Central African Republic, see resolution [2588 \(2021\)](#), para. 13. On South Sudan, see resolution [2577 \(2021\)](#), para. 4. On the Sudan, see resolution [2562 \(2021\)](#), para. 5.

⁷ Resolution [2607 \(2021\)](#), para. 38.

⁸ Resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#), para. 14, and resolution [2571 \(2021\)](#), para. 11.

Table 3
Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 2021

	<i>Arms embargo</i>	<i>Asset freeze</i>	<i>Travel ban or restrictions</i>	<i>Non-proliferation measures/restrictions on ballistic missiles</i>	<i>Economic and financial restrictions</i>	<i>Petroleum related (including bunkering services)</i>	<i>Natural resources^a</i>	<i>Other^b</i>
Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	X	X	X				X	X
Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	X	X	X					X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)		X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	X	X	X		X	X		
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)			X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)		X	X					

^a This category refers to a variety of measures on natural resources, including charcoal, coal, iron, gold, titanium, copper, nickel, silver and zinc.

^b Including measures relating to, inter alia, transport and aviation, the ban on components of improvised explosive devices, trade restrictions and/or diplomatic restrictions.

Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) remained largely unchanged.¹² More information about the work of the Committee can be found in its annual report.¹³

By its resolution 2607 (2021), the Council renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 December 2022 and expanded its tasks to include gender as a cross-cutting issue in its investigations and reporting.¹⁴ Consistent with prior practice, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to include dedicated gender expertise, in line with paragraph 11 of its resolution 2467 (2019), and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding any extensions to the mandate of the Panel of Experts no later than 15 November 2022.¹⁵ The Council further requested that the Panel provide regular updates to the Committee, including a minimum of four different thematic reports delivered on a quarterly basis, including one on smuggling and trafficking in weapons and military equipment, a comprehensive midterm update and a final report by 15 October 2022.¹⁶ In addition, in its resolution 2608 (2021), the Council reiterated its call upon all States to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts on Somalia, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban.¹⁷

¹² The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprise an arms embargo, an asset freeze, a travel ban, a charcoal ban and a ban on components of improvised explosive devices, monitoring implementation of the measures and deciding on requests for exemptions.

¹³ S/2021/1051.

¹⁴ Resolution 2607 (2021), para. 38. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, monitoring implementation, making recommendations to improve implementation of the relevant measures and providing periodic reports.

¹⁵ Resolution 2607 (2021), para. 38.

¹⁶ Ibid., para. 41.

¹⁷ Resolution 2608 (2021), para. 10.

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

In 2021, the Council addressed matters relating to the Committee under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.¹⁸ The mandates of the Committee, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson remained largely unchanged in 2021.¹⁹ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.²⁰ More information on the work of the Monitoring Team can be found in its reports.²¹ More information on the work of the Office of the Ombudsperson can be found in its reports for 2021.²²

In its resolution 2610 (2021), the Council stressed the important role that the Committee played in identifying cases of non-compliance with the measures reaffirmed pursuant to resolution 2368 (2017) and reiterated the mandate of the Committee.²³ By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) for a period of 30 months from the date of expiration of its current mandate, in December 2021.²⁴ The Council also

¹⁸ For more information, see part I, sect. 28.

¹⁹ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban; deciding on requests for exemptions; designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures; and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. The mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance with the sanctions measures, providing to the Committee information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list, assisting the Ombudsperson to the Committee in carrying out its mandate, and providing periodic reports. The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson included, inter alia, reviewing requests from individuals and entities seeking to be removed from the sanctions list and making a recommendation to the Committee on those requests.

²⁰ S/2021/1041.

²¹ S/2021/655 and S/2022/83.

²² S/2021/122, S/2021/676 and S/2021/1062.

²³ Resolution 2610 (2021), eighteenth preambular paragraph and paras. 48–52.

²⁴ Ibid., para. 63.

recalled the mandate of the Office as set out in annex II to the resolution, and affirmed that the Ombudsperson should continue to present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that had requested removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting.²⁵ By the same resolution, the Council decided, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombudsperson, to extend the mandate of the current New York-based Monitoring Team and its members, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), for a further period of 30 months from the expiration of its mandate in December 2021, under the direction of the Committee, with the responsibilities outlined in annex I to the resolution.²⁶

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

In 2021, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003). By its resolution 1518 (2003), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003).²⁷ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.²⁸

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) remained largely unaltered.²⁹ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 6 to 10 November 2021,

regarding which he provided a briefing to the Council.³⁰ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.³¹

By its resolution 2582 (2021), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 August 2022 and expressed its intention to review the Group's mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 1 July 2022.³² In addition, the Council called for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, and the Group of Experts, and requested the Group of Experts to provide a midterm and a final report.³³ The Council also reaffirmed the reporting provisions set out in resolutions 2360 (2017) and 2478 (2019).³⁴ The Council recalled the Secretary-General's commitment that the United Nations would do everything possible to ensure that the perpetrators of the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and the four Congolese nationals accompanying them were brought to justice, and stressed the importance of a continued deployment by the Secretary-General of the follow-up mechanism to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to assist with the national investigation, within existing resources.³⁵

In its resolution 2612 (2021), by which the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was extended, the Council expressed its full support to the Group of Experts, called for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, MONUSCO and the Group of Experts, and requested timely information exchange between the Mission and the Group of Experts. The Council also requested MONUSCO to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2293 (2016) in cooperation with the Group of Experts.³⁶

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid., para. 98.

²⁷ For background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000–2003*, chap. V, part I.B.2.

²⁸ S/2021/1050.

²⁹ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze, transport and customs controls and a travel ban, monitoring the implementation of the measures and deciding on requests for exemptions.

³⁰ See S/PV.8918.

³¹ S/2021/1040.

³² Resolution 2582 (2021), para. 5. The mandate of the Group of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance with the sanctions measures, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

³³ Resolution 2582 (2021), para. 6.

³⁴ Ibid., para. 7.

³⁵ Ibid., para. 9.

³⁶ Resolution 2612 (2021), paras. 22, 38–39. For more information on the mandate of MONUSCO, see part X, sect. I.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan remained unchanged.³⁷ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.³⁸

In its resolution 2562 (2021), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) was extended until 12 March 2022, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding the further extension of the mandate no later than 12 February 2022.³⁹ Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Government of the Sudan, the signatories of the 2020 Juba Peace Agreement, the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) and the Panel of Experts, to conduct a review of the situation in Darfur and to provide to the Council, by 31 July 2021, a report containing recommendations for clear and well-identified benchmarks that could serve in guiding the Council to review the measures on Darfur. The Council further expressed its intention to establish clear and well-identified key benchmarks no later than 15 September 2021, and its readiness to consider adjusting the measures concerning the Sudan to respond to the situation in Darfur.⁴⁰

In its resolution 2579 (2021), the Council reiterated the mandate of UNITAMS to cooperate with the Panel of Experts in order to facilitate the work of the Panel.⁴¹

³⁷ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring the implementation of the measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures.

³⁸ S/2021/1037.

³⁹ Resolution 2562 (2021), para. 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁰ Resolution 2562 (2021), para. 5. See the report of the Secretary-General dated 31 July 2021 providing a review of the situation in Darfur and benchmarks to assess the measures on Darfur (S/2021/696). The Council did not establish benchmarks in 2021. For more information on the sanctions measures concerning the Sudan, see part VII, sect. III.

⁴¹ Resolution 2579 (2021), para. 16. For more information on the mandate of UNITAMS, see part X, sect. II.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) to register and oversee the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals designated by the International Independent Investigation Commission, or by the Government of Lebanon, as suspected of involvement in the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.⁴² The Committee held no meetings during 2021. As at 31 December 2021, no individual had been registered.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

During the period under review, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).⁴³ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁴⁴

In its resolution 2569 (2021), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) was extended until 30 April 2022, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intent to review the mandate of the Panel and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 25 March 2022.⁴⁵

⁴² For more information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004–2007*, chap. V, part I.B.10.

⁴³ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions, and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising, inter alia, an arms embargo, an embargo relating to nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, sectoral bans on coal, minerals and fuel, a ban on the export of luxury goods, a travel ban, an asset freeze, a ban on the provision of financial services and a ban on specialized teaching and training in disciplines that could contribute to prohibited activities and programmes.

⁴⁴ S/2021/1053.

⁴⁵ Resolution 2569 (2021), paras. 1–2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, making recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee or Member States might consider to improve implementation of the measures and providing periodic reports.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya remained unchanged.⁴⁶ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁴⁷

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolution 2571 (2021), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya until 15 August 2022 and decided that the Panel's mandated tasks as defined in resolution 2213 (2015) should also apply with respect to the measures updated in resolution 2571 (2021), namely the measures aimed at preventing the illicit export of petroleum, the arms embargo, the travel ban and the assets freeze.⁴⁸ In the same resolution, the Council expressed its intent to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 15 July 2022 and requested the Panel to provide periodic reports.⁴⁹ The Council also requested that the Panel of Experts closely follow and report to the Committee any information relating to the illicit export from or illicit import to Libya of petroleum and directed the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya.⁵⁰ Moreover, in its resolution 2570 (2021), adopted on the same date and focused on the Libyan political transition process, the Council stressed that the Committee should consider the designation of individuals or entities who breached the arms embargo,

violated the ceasefire or obstructed the successful completion of the political transition of Libya.⁵¹

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

In 2021, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee under two different items of its agenda, namely: (a) "The situation in Afghanistan"; and (b) "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts".⁵²

The mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) remained largely unchanged.⁵³ The Council adopted one resolution in relation to the mandate of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. By its resolution 2611 (2021), the Council extended for a period of 12 months, until December 2022, the mandate of the Monitoring Team in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), with further details on the mandate set forth in the annex to the resolution.⁵⁴ In the resolution, the Council also directed the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 2255 (2015) and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building. In addition, the Council encouraged Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee and directed the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to

⁴⁶ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, gathering and analysing information on compliance, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprise an arms embargo, a travel ban, an asset freeze and measures aimed at preventing illicit exports of petroleum.

⁴⁷ S/2021/1058.

⁴⁸ Resolution 2571 (2021), paras. 3 and 12. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, monitoring implementation, making recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures and providing periodic reports. For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Libya, see part VII, sect. III.

⁴⁹ Resolution 2571 (2021), paras. 12–13.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 3–4.

⁵¹ Resolution 2570 (2021), para. 14. See also resolution 2571 (2021), para. 11.

⁵² For more information, see part I, sects. 14 and 28.

⁵³ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprised an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the sanctions list. The Committee was supported by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

⁵⁴ Resolution 2611 (2021), para. 2. See the annex to the resolution for a comprehensive overview of the mandate of the Monitoring Team. The mandate of the Monitoring Team included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance with the sanctions measures, providing to the Committee information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list and providing periodic reports.

respond to non-compliance.⁵⁵ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁵⁶ More information on the work of the Monitoring Team can be found in its twelfth report.⁵⁷

Committee established pursuant to resolutions 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

During 2021, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau. The Committee continued to oversee the implementation of the travel ban, designate individuals who met the listing criteria contained in resolution 2048 (2012) and consider and decide upon requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures. For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁵⁸

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic remained unchanged.⁵⁹ The Chair of the Committee and its members conducted a visit to the Central African Republic from 11 to 15 October.⁶⁰ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁶¹

In its resolution 2588 (2021), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 31 August 2022, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 July 2022.⁶² Expressing concern about reports of illicit transnational trafficking networks which continued to

fund and supply armed groups in the Central African Republic, the Council continued to request the Panel, in the course of carrying out its mandate, to devote special attention to the analysis of such networks, in cooperation with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council.⁶³ The Council further reaffirmed the Committee provisions and the reporting and review provisions as set out in resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by resolution 2536 (2020).⁶⁴

In the same resolution, the Council recalled that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic had approved all exemption requests submitted by the Central African Republic authorities under the framework of the arms embargo, and reiterated its readiness to review the arms embargo measures, through, inter alia, the suspension or progressive lifting of the measures, in the light of progress achieved on the key benchmarks for the review of the arms embargo measures established in the presidential statement of 9 April 2019.⁶⁵ In that connection, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), including the Mine Action Service and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 June 2022, an assessment on the progress achieved by the Central African Republic on the key benchmarks.⁶⁶

In its resolution 2605 (2021), by which it extended the mandate of MINUSCA, the Council reiterated the Mission's tasks to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, including by monitoring the implementation of sanctions measures, supporting the Panel in the collection of information on acts of incitement to violence, particularly on religious or ethnic grounds, and ensuring unhindered access and safety for the Panel of Experts.⁶⁷

⁵⁵ Resolution 2611 (2021), para. 3.

⁵⁶ S/2021/1057.

⁵⁷ See S/2021/486.

⁵⁸ S/2021/1066.

⁵⁹ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring and discussing implementation, processing notifications, deciding on exemptions, gathering and analysing information on compliance and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁶⁰ See S/2021/1054.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Resolution 2588 (2021), paras. 6–7. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, monitoring implementation, providing information relevant to listing and providing periodic reports.

⁶³ Resolution 2588 (2021), para. 8.

⁶⁴ Ibid., para. 11. See also resolution 2399 (2018), paras. 26 and 41, and resolution 2536 (2020), para. 11.

⁶⁵ Resolution 2588 (2021), fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs. See also S/PRST/2019/3, seventh paragraph.

⁶⁶ Resolution 2588 (2021), para. 13.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2605 (2021), para. 36 (a)–(d). For more information on the mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) remained largely unchanged.⁶⁸ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁶⁹

In its resolution 2564 (2021), the Council reaffirmed its decision that the Committee could, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the sanctions measures imposed by the Council if the Committee determined that such exemption was necessary to facilitate the work of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations in Yemen.⁷⁰ By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 March 2022, requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 28 February 2022.⁷¹ The Council further directed the Panel to cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Council to support the work of its sanctions committees, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004) and extended by resolution 2368 (2017).⁷²

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

In 2021, the mandates of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan remained unchanged.⁷³ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to South Sudan from 16 to 20 November 2021, regarding which

the representative of Viet Nam provided a briefing to the Council on behalf of the Chair.⁷⁴ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁷⁵

In its resolution 2577 (2021), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 1 July 2022, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports.⁷⁶ The Council reiterated its request to the Secretariat to include the necessary gender expertise on the Panel and encouraged the Panel to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue across its investigation and reporting.⁷⁷ Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel, to conduct, no later than 15 April 2022, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks outlined in the resolution for the Council's review of the arms embargo measures.⁷⁸ In the same resolution, the Council reiterated its request to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate.⁷⁹

In its resolutions 2567 (2021) and 2577 (2021), the Council encouraged the timely exchange of information between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts and requested the Mission to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts regarding the measures adopted in relation to South Sudan.⁸⁰

⁶⁸ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring and discussing implementation, deciding on exemptions, gathering and analysing information on compliance and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁶⁹ S/2021/1056.

⁷⁰ Resolution 2564 (2021), para. 4.

⁷¹ Ibid., paras. 9–10. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, monitoring implementation, providing information relevant to listing and providing periodic reports.

⁷² Resolution 2564 (2021), para. 11.

⁷³ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁷⁴ See S/PV.8931.

⁷⁵ S/2021/1045.

⁷⁶ Resolution 2577 (2021), para. 17. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analysing information on compliance and, as of 2018, information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports. Resolution 2577 (2021) was adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions. For more information on the outcome of the vote, see part I, sect. 7.

⁷⁷ Resolution 2577 (2021), para. 18.

⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 4.

⁷⁹ Ibid., para. 20.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2567 (2021), para. 18 (f), and resolution 2577 (2021), para. 21. For more information on the mandate of UNMISS, see part X, sect. I.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

In 2021, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) remained unchanged.⁸¹ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2021.⁸²

In its resolution 2584 (2021), by which the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was extended, the Council encouraged the Panel of Experts to identify parties responsible for the potential lack of implementation of the priority measures set out in the resolution through its regular reporting and interim updates.⁸³ Furthermore, in its resolution 2590 (2021), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Mali was extended until 30 September 2022, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 August 2022.⁸⁴ In those two resolutions, the Council further reiterated its request to MINUSMA to assist and exchange information with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁸⁵

2. Other committees

During the period under review, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established by resolution 1535 (2004) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee remained active. In 2021, the Council adopted resolution 2617 (2021) deciding that the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate would continue to operate for another four years, until 31 December 2025.⁸⁶ On

4 November 2021, the Counter-Terrorism Committee held a special meeting on the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee.⁸⁷ In addition, the joint special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), which had been requested by the Council in its resolution 2462 (2019), took place on 18 November 2021.

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) continued to meet, holding three in-person meetings during the year, as reported by its Chair to the Council. The Council adopted resolution 2572 (2021) in relation to the mandate of the Committee.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

On 12 January 2021, the Council issued a presidential statement recalling the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in 2001.⁸⁸ In the same presidential statement, the Council commended the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate in strengthening the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and relevant subsequent resolutions by identifying capacity gaps and facilitating technical assistance to Member States.⁸⁹ The Council also underscored the importance of strong coordination and cooperation between the Executive Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, as they worked within their mandates and in their distinct roles to ensure effective United Nations engagement with Member States to improve the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.⁹⁰ The Council further reiterated the need to enhance the ongoing cooperation among the committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2253 (2015) and 1540 (2004).⁹¹ On 4 November 2021, the Counter-Terrorism Committee held a special meeting on the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Committee issued an outcome document.⁹² In its resolution 2462 (2019), the Council had requested a joint special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee pursuant to

⁸¹ The mandate of the Committee included, *inter alia*, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁸² S/2021/1043.

⁸³ Resolution 2584 (2021), paras. 6 and 17.

⁸⁴ Resolution 2590 (2021), paras. 3–4. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, *inter alia*, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information, especially on non-compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁸⁵ Resolution 2584 (2021), para. 31 (b), and resolution 2590 (2021), para. 3. For more information on the mandate of MINUSMA, see part X, sect. I.

⁸⁶ Resolution 2617 (2021), para. 2.

⁸⁷ See S/PV.8915.

⁸⁸ S/PRST/2021/1, first paragraph.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, fourteenth paragraph.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, fifteenth paragraph.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, sixteenth paragraph.

⁹² S/2021/986.

resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) on the subject of terrorist-financing threats and trends and on the implementation of resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#),⁹³ but the meeting was postponed owing to COVID-19 pandemic measures. The meeting was held on 18 November 2021.⁹⁴

On 30 December, the Council adopted resolution [2617 \(2021\)](#), deciding that the Executive Directorate would continue to operate for another four years, until 31 December 2025, and further deciding to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2023.⁹⁵ In the same resolution, the Council requested the Executive Directorate, in consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to review and make recommendations on the implementation of its own mandate within six months of the adoption of the resolution, including options to enhance transparency, efficiency and inclusivity and lessons learned from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to submit them to the Committee for its consideration.⁹⁶ The Council further requested the Executive Directorate to assess the efforts of Member States to tackle all forms of terrorism and violent extremism, including those based on xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, and called on the Executive Directorate to assess the implementation by Member States of the provisions in Council resolutions [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#) calling for strengthened efforts to address the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters and to counter terrorist travel.⁹⁷ In the same resolution, the Council encouraged the Executive Directorate to raise awareness of the threats posed by terrorist use of unmanned aerial systems to launch attacks, or to traffic drugs and arms, as well as the importance of Member State cooperation with investigations, prosecutions, seizures and confiscations, as well as the return, restitution and repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property through appropriate channels and in accordance with relevant legal frameworks.⁹⁸ The Council also requested that the Executive Directorate hold consultations with women and women's organizations to inform its work, and urged the Executive Directorate, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to conduct and gather gender-sensitive research and collect data on the drivers of radicalization to terrorism for

women, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women and girls and on women's human rights and women's organizations.⁹⁹ The Council further encouraged the Executive Directorate to integrate into its work the impact of terrorism on children and children's rights, especially with regard to issues related to the families of returning or relocating foreign terrorist fighters.¹⁰⁰

Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

On 30 March 2021, in connection with the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", the Council heard a briefing via videoconference by the Chair of the Committee on the activities of the Committee in promoting the full and effective implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and on the role of the Committee in facilitating assistance to Member States to fulfil their obligations under the resolution.¹⁰¹ The Chair also gave an overview of the activities of the Committee relating to the comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) prior to the renewal of the mandate of the Committee in April 2021. The Chair further informed Council members that, owing to delays caused by the pandemic, and in order for States to plan accordingly, the Committee had decided that all remaining activities related to the review, including the open consultations, should be postponed until 2021, with the exception of the process under way of revising the Committee matrices and any other activities that could be undertaken online. In addition, the Chair indicated that the Committee had made progress in the discussion on the period of the technical extension of its mandate, as well as on the contents of its programme of work.

In 2021, the Council adopted one decision relating to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). In its resolution [2572 \(2021\)](#) of 22 April 2021, the Council noted that, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the comprehensive review on the status of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) had been postponed, and decided to extend the mandate of the Committee until 28 February 2022, with the continued assistance of its group of experts.¹⁰² In the same resolution, the Council also decided that the Committee, while continuing its work pursuant to its mandate, should continue to conduct and complete the comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and submit to the Council a report on the conclusion of the

⁹³ Resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), paras. 36–37; see also [S/2020/493](#).

⁹⁴ [S/2021/1041](#), paras. 8 and 16.

⁹⁵ Resolution [2617 \(2021\)](#), para. 2.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 6–7.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 32–33.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 36.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 37.

¹⁰¹ See [S/2021/325](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 31.A.

¹⁰² Resolution [2572 \(2021\)](#), third preambular paragraph and para. 1.

review.¹⁰³ On 31 December, the Committee submitted the review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2021, pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 2325 (2016).¹⁰⁴

At year-end, the Committee had not agreed on its twentieth programme of work, covering the period from 1 February 2021 to 31 January 2022, as requested by resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016).

¹⁰³ Ibid., para. 2.

¹⁰⁴ See S/2021/1121.

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, working groups of the Council continued to meet. As in the case of the committees, the working groups were composed of all 15 members of the Council and meetings were held in private unless otherwise decided. Decisions were reached by consensus. In 2021, five of the six existing working groups of the Council continued to hold meetings despite the impact of the COVID-19

pandemic on their ability to conduct those meetings in person.¹⁰⁵

Table 4 provides information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions, and chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council in 2021.

¹⁰⁵ Of 32 meetings held, 16 were by videoconference and 16 were in person. The Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004) did not meet during the period under review.

Table 4
Working Groups of the Security Council, 2021

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair (Vice-Chair)</i>
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations		
Established on 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3)	To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council, and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, so that their views are taken into account by the Council	Tunisia (United Kingdom)
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa		
Established in March 2002 (S/2002/207) ^a	To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity [now African Union]) and subregional organizations	Kenya (Niger)

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair (Vice-Chair)</i>
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)		
Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))	<p>To consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, including more effective procedures considered to be appropriate for bringing them to justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing their financial assets, preventing their movement through the territories of Member States, and preventing supply to them of all types of arms and related material, and on the procedures for implementing these measures</p> <p>To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council</p>	Niger (France, India, Russian Federation)
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict		
Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))	<p>To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict</p> <p>To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)</p> <p>To consider other relevant information presented to it</p> <p>To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict</p> <p>To address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates</p>	Norway (Niger)
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions		
Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Estonia)
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals		
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal made by some Council members at the 4161st meeting (no formal decision was taken) ^b	To deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the Tribunals	Viet Nam (Kenya)

^a In notes by the President of the Security Council, the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group for periods of one year until 31 December 2011 (see S/2003/1138, S/2004/1031, S/2005/814, S/2007/6, S/2008/795, S/2009/650 and S/2010/654). From that date onward, the Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

^b See S/PV.4161.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) for 12 months until 17 September 2022.¹⁰⁶ The Council did not authorize the establishment of any new investigative bodies.

United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

UNITAD formally commenced its activities on 20 August 2018.¹⁰⁷ On 1 May and 24 November 2021, the Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD submitted to the Council the sixth and seventh reports on the activities of the Team, which included the completion of three case briefs in relation to the core investigative priorities, the opening of new lines of investigation and the furthering of existing investigations, strengthening cooperation with and providing training to Iraqi authorities, continuing its engagement with all elements of Iraqi society and further enhancing the Team's evidence-collection and analytical capacity.¹⁰⁸ In 2021, Council members held one

videoconference and one meeting to hear briefings by the Special Adviser on the activities of UNITAD and its progress in implementing its mandate further to its reports.¹⁰⁹

In addition, on 17 September 2021, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2597 \(2021\)](#), reaffirming resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), by which UNITAD had been established, and recalled the terms of reference approved by the Council.¹¹⁰ By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Special Adviser and UNITAD until 17 September 2022.¹¹¹ As with previous extensions, the Council noted that any further extension of the mandate would be decided at the request of the Government of Iraq, or any other Government that had requested UNITAD to collect evidence of acts that might amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed by ISIL (Da'esh) in its territory.¹¹² In addition, the Special Adviser was requested to continue to submit and present reports to the Council on the activities of the Team every 180 days.¹¹³

¹⁰⁶ Resolution [2597 \(2021\)](#), para. 2.

¹⁰⁷ [S/2018/1031](#), para. 4. For more information on the establishment and history of UNITAD, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2016–2017 to Supplement 2020*.

¹⁰⁸ See [S/2021/419](#) and [S/2021/974](#). For more information on the investigative priorities, see previous reports of the Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD ([S/2018/1031](#), [S/2019/407](#), [S/2019/878](#), [S/2020/386](#) and [S/2020/1107](#)).

¹⁰⁹ See [S/2021/460](#) and [S/PV.8914](#). For additional information, see part I, sect. 33.

¹¹⁰ Resolution [2597 \(2021\)](#), para. 1. For the terms of reference approved by the Council for UNITAD, see [S/2018/118](#), annex.

¹¹¹ Resolution [2597 \(2021\)](#), para. 2.

¹¹² *Ibid.* See also resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), paras. 2–3, and the letter dated 16 September 2021 from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2021/801](#)).

¹¹³ Resolution [2597 \(2021\)](#), para. 3.

IV. Tribunals

Note

In a note by the President of the Council dated 2 February 2018,¹¹⁴ the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be considered under an item entitled “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”,¹¹⁵ under which would be subsumed the earlier

consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.¹¹⁶ During the

the Former Yugoslavia) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) after the completion of their mandates. For more information on the activities of the Council during 2021 in connection with the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 23.

¹¹⁶ See *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015 to Supplement 2020*.

¹¹⁴ [S/2018/90](#).

¹¹⁵ By its resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Council established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (International Tribunal for

period under review, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint the judges nominated to fill the vacancies resulting from the death of one judge and the resignation of one judge of the Mechanism for the remainder of their respective terms of office.¹¹⁷

Developments in 2021

In an exchange of letters dated 14 July and 22 July 2021 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,¹¹⁸ the Council took note of the

¹¹⁷ For more information on the actions of the Council concerning judges of the Mechanism, see part IV, sect. I.D.

¹¹⁸ See [S/2021/674](#) and [S/2021/675](#). See also [S/2021/726](#).

intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy following the death of one of the judges of the Mechanism on 17 February 2021 for the remainder of the term of office ending on 30 June 2022.

In an exchange of letters dated 13 and 16 December 2021 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,¹¹⁹ the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy following the resignation of another judge of the Mechanism with effect from 17 November 2021 for the remainder of the term of office ending on 30 June 2022.

¹¹⁹ See [S/2021/1064](#) and [S/2021/1065](#).

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during 2021. The United Nations Compensation Commission, established pursuant to resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#) and [692 \(1991\)](#) to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 and 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate. In a letter dated 14 October 2021, the President of the Governing Council of the Compensation Commission stated that the remaining \$1.1 billion payment towards the Commission's outstanding claim award was expected to be paid in full in early 2022, which would bring the mandate of the

Commission to its conclusion. The President of the Governing Council indicated that as soon as practicable after the final payment, the Governing Council would hold a special session and adopt a final decision noting full payment of the \$52.4 billion awarded in compensation by the Commission, and that shortly after that special session, he intended to formally present the final report of the Governing Council on the work of the Commission to the Council. He further noted that a Council resolution dissolving the Compensation Commission and the Compensation Fund would also be required after the final decision of the Governing Council.¹²⁰

¹²⁰ See [S/2021/880](#).

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

Section VI provides a list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Special representatives appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions are covered in part X and those authorized by the General Assembly are covered in part IV. Previous supplements should be consulted for information concerning special advisers, envoys and representatives whose functions have ceased.

During the period under review, the following envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General continued to exercise their functions:

- Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#)
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

- Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Libya

In a letter dated 1 April 2021 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Secretariat and the Government of Burundi had agreed that the Office of the Special Envoy would be closed by 31 May 2021 and that its liquidation would be completed by 30 June 2021.¹²¹ In a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of

the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region submitted to the Council pursuant to resolution [2556 \(2020\)](#) and covering the period from 16 March to 15 September 2021, the Secretary-General confirmed that the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi had officially closed on 31 May.¹²²

Decisions of the Council acknowledging the appointment of special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred during the period under review are listed in table 5.

¹²¹ See [S/2021/323](#).

¹²² [S/2021/836](#), para. 23.

Table 5

Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives, 2021

Establishment/appointment *Decisions*

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

[S/1997/236](#) Resolution [2602 \(2021\)](#), second, third, fourth, sixth, thirteenth and fifteenth preambular
19 March 1997 paragraphs and paras. 3 and 6

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

[S/1997/320](#) There were no developments in 2021^a
17 April 1997

[S/1997/321](#)
21 April 1997

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

[S/2004/567](#) Resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#), para. 3 (d) (iii)
12 July 2004

[S/2004/568](#)
13 July 2004

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#)

[S/PRST/2004/36](#) There were no developments in 2021
19 October 2004

[S/2004/974](#)
14 December 2004

[S/2004/975](#)
16 December 2004

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect

[S/2007/721](#) There were no developments in 2021
31 August 2007

[S/2007/722](#)
7 December 2007

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

- Resolution 1888 (2009) Resolution 2577 (2021), para. 20
30 September 2009 Resolution 2607 (2021), para. 36
S/2010/62 Resolution 2605 (2021), eighteenth preambular paragraph and para. 34 (a) (vi)
29 January 2010 Resolution 2610 (2021), forty-fifth preambular paragraph
S/2010/63 Resolution 2610 (2021), forty-fifth preambular paragraph
2 February 2010

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa

- S/2018/955 Resolution 2575 (2021), fourth preambular paragraph
24 October 2018 Resolution 2579 (2021), para. 17
S/2018/979 Resolution 2609 (2021), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 12 and 33–34
31 October 2018

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

- S/2012/469 Resolution 2564 (2021), ninth preambular paragraph
18 June 2012 Resolution 2586 (2021), paras. 3–4
S/2012/470 Resolution 2586 (2021), paras. 3–4
21 June 2012

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

- S/2013/166 S/PRST/2021/19, third, eighth, sixteenth, eighteenth and twentieth paragraphs
15 March 2013 Resolution 2612 (2021), sixth preambular paragraph and paras. 14, 26, 29 (ii) (b) and 56
S/2013/167 Resolution 2612 (2021), sixth preambular paragraph and paras. 14, 26, 29 (ii) (b) and 56
18 March 2013

Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

- Resolution 2379 (2017) Resolution 2576 (2021), para. 4 (d)
21 September 2017 Resolution 2597 (2021), paras. 1–3
S/2018/118 Resolution 2597 (2021), paras. 1–3
9 February 2018
S/2018/119 Resolution 2597 (2021), paras. 1–3
13 February 2018

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya^b

- Resolution 2542 (2020) Resolution 2571 (2021), fourth preambular paragraph
15 September 2020 S/PRST/2021/4, ninth paragraph
S/2020/1217 S/PRST/2021/6, eleventh paragraph
19 November 2020 S/PRST/2021/24, sixth paragraph
S/2020/1218 S/PRST/2021/24, sixth paragraph
15 December 2020

^a In 2021, the Council referred to the senior United Nations official in resolution 2561 (2021) (eighteenth preambular paragraph) and in resolution 2587 (2021) (seventeenth preambular paragraph).

^b For more information on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, see part X, sect. II.

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by the Council in resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹²³ During the period under review, the Commission held a total of 29 meetings, which was a decrease in the number of Commission meetings held in 2021 compared with 2020, and produced a total of 66 outcome documents, an increase from the previous year.¹²⁴ Owing to the continuing restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of the Commission's engagements in 2021 were held in a virtual format.¹²⁵ In 2021, the Commission addressed the situations in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and, for the first time, the Gulf of Guinea.¹²⁶ The Commission was also engaged on the regional situations in the Great Lakes Region, the Lake Chad basin and the Sahel.¹²⁷

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2021, Kenya and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of one year, until the end of 2021.¹²⁸

¹²³ In its resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#), the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be to, inter alia, bring together all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations involved in peacekeeping and peacebuilding to marshal the resources and advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict, and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations. For more information, see part I, sect. 32.

¹²⁴ For the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifteenth session, see [S/2022/89](#), paras. 3–4.

¹²⁵ [S/2022/89](#), para. 3.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 5–18.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*

¹²⁸ See [S/2021/21](#).

Developments in 2021

In 2021, consistent with past practice, the Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to provide briefings on the activities of the Commission as described below.¹²⁹ In 2021, the Council did not hear briefings by the Chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Commission on the situations that were also on the agenda of the Council. However, the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council transmitting the Commission's advice pertaining to the renewal of the mandate of MINUSCA.¹³⁰ In that letter, the Chair expressed his readiness to provide further information and clarifications, as required, adding that the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Central African Republic configuration, would continue accompanying the Central African Republic and informing the Council on peacebuilding-related developments, as appropriate.

(i) Briefings and discussions

During a videoconference held on 12 April in connection with the item entitled “The situation in the Great Lakes region”, the representative of Egypt briefed Council members in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission on the engagement by the Commission in support of peacebuilding and regional cooperation in the region.¹³¹ He elaborated on the activities of the Commission towards promoting the role of women in peacebuilding and development and indicated that the Commission would continue to advocate for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in peacebuilding in the region. The Chair also noted that the Commission had collaborated closely with international financial institutions and regional actors on efforts to address vulnerability, improve resiliency and support country responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. He also reported that the Commission had continued to assist with cross-border cooperation in the context of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the

¹²⁹ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established in the note by the President of the Council dated 26 July 2010 ([S/2010/507](#), para. 61) and was reaffirmed in the note by the President dated 30 August 2017 ([S/2017/507](#), para. 95).

¹³⁰ [S/2021/918](#).

¹³¹ See [S/2021/351](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 3.

Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, including for enhanced security cooperation.

During an open videoconference held on 18 May in connection with the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa” on the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel,¹³² the representative of Egypt, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, informed the Council of the continued engagement of the Commission in the pursuit of peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the Sahel.¹³³ He emphasized that the Commission had an important role to play in complementing the focus of the Council on peace and security by strengthening engagement with the Economic and Social Council and the development system and supporting strengthened United Nations partnerships with international financial institutions. The Chair further stressed that the Commission would continue to encourage greater system-wide coherence to tackle the root causes of violence and rebuild much-needed peace and stability in the region.

On 12 October, the Council held an open debate under the agenda item “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” focusing on diversity, State-building and the search for peace, at the initiative of Kenya, which held the presidency for the month.¹³⁴ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission submitted a written statement for the open debate, in which he noted that the engagements by the Commission had shown that inclusivity and respect for diversity were key to building and sustaining peace.¹³⁵ Concerned over challenges in preserving hard-won peacebuilding gains around the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chair called for ramping up collective efforts in supporting nationally owned and led endeavours to prevent, mitigate and build back better from crises and conflicts and for the further alignment of resources and efforts of the United Nations and international financial institutions with national peacebuilding priorities, the strengthening of partnerships with regional and subregional organizations and the inclusion of all segments of society. He also emphasized that United Nations field presences had to be fully equipped to effectively work with various partners in line with national peacebuilding priorities to implement peacebuilding-related activities. He indicated that peacebuilding efforts had to be accompanied by communication strategies that utilized

new and traditional media to promote peaceful coexistence and counteract incitement, hate, hate speech, misinformation and fake news. The Chair concluded that the Commission was well positioned to continue to advise the Council, when and where relevant, including during the review of peacekeeping mandates and transitions, with a view to bringing a peacebuilding perspective that complemented the deliberations of the Council and better informed its actions.

The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission did not participate in informal interactive dialogues of Council members in 2021, a departure from recent practice.¹³⁶

(ii) Decisions

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and to its mandate in several decisions adopted under thematic as well as country- and region-specific items.

Thematic decisions

On 9 September, under the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, the Council adopted resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), in which it acknowledged the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with its resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#). In that regard, the Council reaffirmed its intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for peacebuilding and sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review and reconfiguration of peace operations.¹³⁷ In the same resolution, the Council strongly encouraged the Commission to continue fully utilizing its role to convene United Nations bodies, Member States, national authorities and all other relevant stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations and international financial institutions, to ensure an integrated, strategic, coherent, coordinated and gender-responsive approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace and, in particular, to facilitate the development of joint objectives and priorities prior to transitions. In that connection, the Council requested the Secretary-General to liaise with the Commission in advance of relevant reporting to the Council with a view to

¹³² [S/2021/442](#).

¹³³ See [S/2021/484](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 9.

¹³⁴ A concept note was circulated in a letter dated 6 October 2021 ([S/2021/854](#)).

¹³⁵ See [S/2021/868](#).

¹³⁶ For further information on informal interactive dialogues in which the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission has participated, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012–2013 to Supplement 2020*.

¹³⁷ Resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), para. 10.

facilitating the provision of complementary and timely advice from the Commission to the Council.¹³⁸

In its presidential statement of 9 November, in connection with the item entitled “Maintenance of international peace and security”, the Council reiterated its support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, and called on the Commission to continue strengthening its advisory, bridging and convening roles in support of nationally owned priorities and efforts in the countries and regions under its consideration to enhance its efficiency and impact in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹³⁹

On 16 November, in its presidential statement in connection with the same item, the Council further recognized the advisory role of the Commission in supporting peacebuilding in conflict-affected countries with respect for national ownership and the countries’ national priorities as an important addition to the capacity of the international community in the broad peacebuilding agenda, in accordance with its mandate.¹⁴⁰

Country- and region-specific decisions

Decisions of the Council with regard to country- and region-specific items also mentioned the Peacebuilding Commission.

On 12 March, under the item entitled “The situation in the Central African Republic”, the Council adopted resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), in which it stressed the valuable role of the Commission in bringing strategic advice, providing observations for the Council’s consideration and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts.¹⁴¹

On 12 November, under the same item, the Council also adopted resolution [2605 \(2021\)](#), in which it stressed the valuable role of the Commission, and encouraged continued coordination with the Commission and other relevant international organizations and institutions in support of the long-term peacebuilding needs of the Central African Republic, including support to the peace process, consistent with the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic.¹⁴²

On 19 May, in connection with the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa”, the Council issued a presidential statement welcoming the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission and emphasizing the need to integrate peacebuilding and sustaining peace into efforts to build back better in Africa.¹⁴³

On 29 June, in connection with the situation in Mali, the Council adopted resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#), in which it noted the involvement of the Peacebuilding Commission on the Sahel and recognized that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and developmental actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, was critical to building and sustaining peace in Mali and the Sahel.¹⁴⁴

On 20 October, in connection with the situation in the Great Lakes region, the Council adopted a presidential statement highlighting the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission in mobilizing the support of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations for peacebuilding and regional cooperation initiatives in the broader context of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region to prevent the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict.¹⁴⁵

¹³⁸ Ibid., para. 11.

¹³⁹ [S/PRST/2021/22](#), penultimate paragraph.

¹⁴⁰ [S/PRST/2021/23](#), penultimate paragraph.

¹⁴¹ Resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), ninth preambular paragraph.

¹⁴² Resolution [2605 \(2021\)](#), para. 18.

¹⁴³ [S/PRST/2021/10](#), twenty-fifth paragraph.

¹⁴⁴ Resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#), ninth preambular paragraph.

¹⁴⁵ [S/PRST/2021/19](#), ninth paragraph.

VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established

During the period under review, there were no instances of a subsidiary organ being proposed but not established.