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Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs -

Committee Chairs briefed Council members during open videoconferences. More information on the videoconferences is provided in table 2.[6]

Table 1

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

Item	*Briefing by the Chair*	*Meeting record and date*
Country-specific		
Reports of the Secretary-		

(a) Committee established 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 resolution 2607 (2021), the Council renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 December 2022 and expanded its tasks -12TJ0 Tc 0 Tw 15.26 0 Td( )Tj on s t9.66(ol)-2 (ut)-6.(

(b) Committee established 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 (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]

By resolution 2610 (2021), the Council stressed the important role of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, 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 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

[18] For more information, see part I, sect. 28.
[19] The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring 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 analyzing 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 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list and making a recommendation to the Committee on the 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.

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 considered delisting.[25]

(e) 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 further extension no later than 12 February 2022.[39] Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Government of Sudan, signatories of the 2020 Juba Peace Agreement, the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), and the Panel of Experts, to conduct a review of the situation in Darfur and to provide 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, with readiness to consider adjusting the measures concerning the Sudan to respond to the situation in Darfur.[40]

By 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]

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[37] The mandate of the Committee included monitoring 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 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

(h) 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 exports of petroleum, the arms embargo, the travel ban and the assets freeze.[48] By 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 of Libya's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported

(i) 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: (i) The situation in Afghanistan, and (ii) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.[03 Tw 12]

(j) 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]

(k) Committee estab.56 0 Td())Tj-0.004

provisions and the reporting and review provisions as set out in resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by resolution 2536 (2020).[64]

By the same resolution, the Council recalled that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)

By 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 organisations in Yemen.[70] By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 4 (p Mg)-10 (a)4t.-4t ofhaoled N3 (y t)-2 (he)4 (s)-1

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 the Republic of 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.

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 20th 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

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

On 12 January 2021, the Security Council issued a presidential statement recalling the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) in 2001.[88] By the same presidential statement, the Council commended the work by the CTC and its Executive Directorate (CTED) to strengthen 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 CTED and the United Nations 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 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 20th 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] 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) on the subject of terrorist-financing threats and trends and the implementation of that resolution,[93] but which had been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic measures, was held on 18 November 2021.[94]

On 30 December, the Council adopted resolution 2617 (2021) deciding that CTED 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] By the same resolution, the Council

[88] S/PRST/2021/1, first paragraph.
[89] Ibid., fourteenth paragraph.
[90] Ibid., fifteenth paragraph.
[91] Ibid., sixteenth paragraph.
[92] For the outcome document of the special meeting, see S/2021/986.
[93] Resolution 2462 (2019), paras. 36 and 37. For the report, see S/2020/493.
[94] S/2021/1041, paras. 8 and 16.
[95] Resolution 2617 (2021), para. 2.

requested CTED, in consultation with the CTC, 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(V)]TJ4.67 0l2 -0 0 12 72l0pqndg Td(Ie i)-6 (m)-6 -11 (n)m9 praeme t

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(b) 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 fulfill 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 C /MCID 5 BDC eB Th Cl /MCID 5 922021. 2 (e)4 thr oon wih thafurth

Establishment	*Mandate*	*Chairs (Vice-Chars)*

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant for twelve months until 17 September 2022.[106] The Council did not authorize the establishment of any new investigative bodies.

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

The 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, opening of new lines of investigation and furthering 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

recalling 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]

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 period under review, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-

Establishment/appointment	*Decisions*
Resolution 2379 (2017)	
21 September 2017	[illegible]

2021, the Council did not hear briefings by the Chairs of the country-specific configurations of heHd(w)4.6 (.un.

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 40

Commission and emphasized the need to integrate peacebuilding and sustaining peace into efforts to build back better in Africa.[142]

On 29 June, in connection with the situation in Mali, the Council adopted resolution 2584 (2021), by 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.[143]

On 20 October, in connection with the situation in the Great Lakes region, the Security Council adopted a presidential statement, highlighting the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission in mobilizing support of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations for peacebuilding and regional cooperation initiatives in the broader contexegratecTw [(w)4 (a)6 (s0 Td4 (r (l)-2