
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 Council adopted during 2022 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 Security 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 Security 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

A. Standing committees

During 2022, 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 2022.⁵ 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,

¹ For the Bureaux of the committees during the period covered in the present Supplement, see [S/2022/2](#), [S/2022/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2022/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2022/2/Rev.3](#) and [S/2022/2/Rev.4](#).

² See [S/2012/937](#).

³ [S/2017/507](#), annex, 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](#).

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

including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and expert groups, are discussed together with the relevant committees.

In 2022, 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- and region-specific items and 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 the subsidiary organs, including their mandates and/or any visits conducted by the Chairs.

Table 1
Briefings by Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2022

<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Country- and region-specific		
The situation in Afghanistan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	S/PV.8954 26 January S/PV.9227 20 December
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	S/PV.9142 30 September S/PV.9215 9 December
The question concerning Haiti	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022)	S/PV.9233 21 December
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	S/PV.8952 24 January S/PV.8996 16 March S/PV.9047 26 May S/PV.9120 30 August S/PV.9223 16 December
The situation in Mali	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	S/PV.9200 23 November
The situation in the Middle East	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	S/PV.8966 15 February
The situation in Somalia	Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	S/PV.8976 24 February S/PV.9071 21 June

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<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	S/PV.9005 28 March
		S/PV.9070 21 June
		S/PV.9128 13 September
		S/PV.9210 7 December
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	S/PV.9219 13 December
Thematic		
Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council	Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	S/PV.9201 23 November
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	S/PV.9218 12 December
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	
	Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	S/PV.8993 14 March

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In 2022, the Council established one new committee to oversee the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) concerning Haiti. The Council also amended the name of the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia to the “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Al-Shabaab”. The total number of committees overseeing specific sanctions measures had increased from 14 to 15 by the end of 2022.

As described in more detail below, while most 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, noting the increasing use of explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices and landmines, the Council expanded the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic by requesting the Panel to devote special attention to the analysis of threats relating to explosive ordnance, in cooperation with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council.⁶ The Council also strongly condemned attacks committed

⁶ Resolution [2648 \(2022\)](#), para. 9.

by armed groups of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and requested the Panel to consider proposing or updating further statements of cases for possible designation.⁷

In addition, during the period under review, the Council adopted, not unanimously, resolution 2664 (2022), in which it directed all committees established by it with respect to sanctions implementation to assist Member States in properly understanding and fully implementing the standing humanitarian exemption to all asset freeze measures imposed by the Council or any of its committees, with the exception of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), as decided by the Council in the same resolution, and further directed those committees, assisted by their respective panels of experts, to monitor the implementation of the humanitarian carve out, including any risk of diversion.⁸ In that regard, the Council emphasized the role of the 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.⁹

Table 2 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2022.

Table 2
Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 2022

<i>Type of measure</i>								
<i>Sanctions committee</i>	<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					

⁷ Ibid., para. 8.

⁸ Resolution 2664 (2022), paras. 1, 4 and 6.

⁹ Ibid., paras. 2 and 5.

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<i>Type of measure</i>								
	<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>
<i>Sanctions committee</i>								
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					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022)	X	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 Includes 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 Al-Shabaab

In 2022, while the mandate of the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) remained largely unaltered,¹⁰ its name was changed to the “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Al-Shabaab”.¹¹ More information about the work of the Committee can be found in its annual report.¹²

By its resolution [2661 \(2022\)](#), the Council provided for a two-day extension of the existing mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia, until 17 November 2022.¹³ Subsequently, the Council adopted, not unanimously, resolution [2662 \(2022\)](#), by which it renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 December 2023.¹⁴ Consistent with prior decisions, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to include dedicated gender expertise, in line with paragraph 11 of its resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), further requested the Panel to include gender as a cross-cutting issue in its investigations and reporting, and expressed its intention to review the mandate and to take appropriate action regarding any extension and modification of the mandate, including restrictions on the import of weapons and ammunition by the Federal Government of Somalia, no later than 15 November 2023.¹⁵

The Council further requested the Panel to provide regular updates to the Committee, including a minimum of four different thematic reports, a comprehensive midterm update, and a final report by 1 October 2023.¹⁶

¹⁰ 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 the implementation of the measures and deciding on requests for exemptions.

¹¹ Resolution [2662 \(2022\)](#), para. 24.

¹² [S/2022/995](#).

¹³ Resolution [2661 \(2022\)](#), para. 1. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, monitoring implementation, making recommendations to improve the implementation of the relevant measures and providing periodic reports.

¹⁴ Resolution [2662 \(2022\)](#), para. 44.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 47 (c).

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 2022, the Council addressed matters relating to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.¹⁷ The mandates of the Committee, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson remained largely unchanged in 2022.¹⁸ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.¹⁹ More information on the work of the Monitoring Team can be found in its reports.²⁰ More information on the work of the Office of the Ombudsperson can be found in its reports for 2022.²¹

By its resolution 2664 (2022), the Council created a standing humanitarian exemption to all asset freeze measures imposed by the Council or any of its committees²² and decided that the exemption would apply to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime for a period of two years, while expressing its intent to make a decision on the further extension of the exemption's application to that regime prior to its expiration. The Council further emphasized the role of the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the humanitarian carve out, in particular by assisting Member States in properly understanding and fully implementing the humanitarian carve out and monitoring its implementation, including any risk of diversion.²³

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

In 2022, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003). By its resolution 1518 (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).²⁴ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.²⁵

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

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) remained largely unaltered.²⁶ The Chair and several members of the Committee conducted a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda from 7 to 18 November, regarding which the Chair provided

¹⁷ For more information, see part I, sect. 30.

¹⁸ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures, which comprise 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.

¹⁹ S/2022/963.

²⁰ S/2022/547 and S/2023/95.

²¹ S/2022/608 and S/2023/133.

²² With the exception of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011).

²³ Resolution 2664 (2022), paras. 1, 2, 5 and 6.

²⁴ For background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000–2003*, chap. V, part I.B.2.

²⁵ S/2022/968.

²⁶ 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, transport and customs controls and a travel ban, monitoring implementation and deciding on requests for exemptions.

a briefing to the Council.²⁷ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.²⁸

During the period under review, the Council adopted, not unanimously, resolution 2641 (2022), by which it extended the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 August 2023 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 1 July 2023.²⁹ In addition, the Council called for enhanced cooperation between all States, in particular those in the region, and the Group of Experts, and requested the Group of Experts to provide a midterm report and a final report.³⁰ The Council also reaffirmed the reporting provisions set out in resolutions 2360 (2017) and 2478 (2019).³¹ 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.³²

In its resolution 2666 (2022), by which the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was extended, the Council 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 and to assist and exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts.³³

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

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) remained unchanged.³⁴ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.³⁵

In its resolution 2620 (2022), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan was extended until 12 March 2023, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 12 February 2023.³⁶

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 being 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.³⁷ The Committee held no meetings during 2022. As at 31 December 2022, no individual had been registered.

²⁷ See S/PV.9215.

²⁸ S/2022/971.

²⁹ Resolution 2641 (2022), para. 8. The mandate of the Group of Experts included, inter alia, 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.

³⁰ Resolution 2641 (2022), para. 9.

³¹ Ibid., para. 10.

³² Ibid., para. 12.

³³ Resolution 2666 (2022), para. 34. For more information on the mandate of MONUSCO, see part X, sect. I.

³⁴ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring the implementation of the measures adopted by the Council, which comprise 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.

³⁵ S/2022/961.

³⁶ Resolution 2620 (2022), para. 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analyzing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

³⁷ For more information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004–2007*, chap. V, part I.B.10.

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).³⁸ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.³⁹

In its resolution 2627 (2022), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) was extended until 30 April 2023, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intent to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 25 March 2023.⁴⁰ The Council also requested the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than 30 days after the Panel's reappointment and encouraged the Committee to engage in regular discussions with the Panel about its programme of work and its work.⁴¹

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) remained unchanged.⁴² For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁴³

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolution 2644 (2022), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya until 15 November 2023 and decided that the mandated tasks of the Panel as defined in resolution 2213 (2015) were also to apply with respect to the measures updated in resolution 2644 (2022), namely, the measures aimed at preventing the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products.⁴⁴ In the same resolution, the Council expressed its intent to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 15 October 2023 and requested the Panel to provide periodic reports.⁴⁵ The Council also requested that the Panel 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 focal point of the Government of Libya regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya.⁴⁶

³⁸ 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, which comprise, 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.

³⁹ S/2022/1001.

⁴⁰ Resolution 2627 (2022), paras. 1 and 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 the implementation of the measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴¹ Resolution 2627 (2022), para. 3.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ S/2022/970.

⁴⁴ Resolution 2644 (2022), paras. 2 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 might consider to improve the implementation of the relevant measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁵ Resolution 2644 (2022), paras. 12 and 13.

⁴⁶ Ibid., paras. 3 and 4.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

In 2022, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) under two different items, namely, “The situation in Afghanistan” and “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.⁴⁷

The mandate of the Committee remained largely unchanged.⁴⁸ The Council adopted one resolution in relation to the mandate of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. By its resolution 2665 (2022), the Council extended for a period of 12 months, until December 2023, 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.⁴⁹ 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 respond to non-compliance.⁵⁰ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁵¹ More information on the work of the Monitoring Team can be found in its thirteenth report.⁵²

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

During 2022, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012). 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 on requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures. For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁵³

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

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) remained unchanged.⁵⁴ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁵⁵

During the period under review, the Council adopted, not unanimously, resolution 2648 (2022), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic until 31 August 2023, requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 July 2023.⁵⁶

⁴⁷ For more information, see part I, sects. 14 and 30.

⁴⁸ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprise 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.

⁴⁹ Resolution 2665 (2022), para. 2. See the annex to the resolution for a comprehensive overview of the mandate of the Monitoring Team, which 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.

⁵⁰ Resolution 2665 (2022), para. 3.

⁵¹ S/2022/969.

⁵² S/2022/419.

⁵³ S/2022/996.

⁵⁴ 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, which comprise an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁵⁵ S/2022/987.

⁵⁶ Resolution 2648 (2022), paras. 6 and 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.

Expressing concern about reports of illicit transnational trafficking networks that continued to fund and supply armed groups in the Central African Republic, and noting the increasing use of explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices and landmines, the Council reiterated its request to the Panel to devote special attention to the analysis of such networks and to threats relating to explosive ordnance, in cooperation with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council.⁵⁷ The Council also strongly condemned attacks committed by armed groups of the Coalition des patriotes pour le changement and requested the Panel to consider proposing or updating further statements of cases for possible designation.⁵⁸ The Council further reaffirmed the Committee provisions and the reporting and review provisions as set out in resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by resolution 2588 (2021).⁵⁹

In its resolution 2659 (2022), by which it extended the mandate of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (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, in particular on religious or ethnic grounds, and ensuring unhindered access and safety for the Panel of Experts.⁶⁰

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) remained largely unchanged.⁶¹ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁶²

During the period under review, the Council adopted, not unanimously, resolution 2624 (2022), in which it reaffirmed its decision that the Committee 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.⁶³ By the same resolution, the Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen until 28 March 2023, requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 28 February 2023.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵

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

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) remained unchanged.⁶⁶ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁶⁷

During the period under review, the Council adopted, not unanimously, resolution 2633 (2022), by which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan until 1 July 2023 and requested

⁵⁷ Resolution 2648 (2022), para. 9.

⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 8.

⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 12. See also resolution 2399 (2018), paras. 26 and 41, and resolution 2588 (2021), para. 11.

⁶⁰ Resolution 2659 (2022), para. 37 (a)–(d). For more information on the mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I.

⁶¹ 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, which comprise an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁶² S/2022/1006.

⁶³ Resolution 2624 (2022), para. 6.

⁶⁴ Ibid., paras. 15 and 16. 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.

⁶⁵ Resolution 2624 (2022), para. 17.

⁶⁶ 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, which comprise an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁶⁷ S/2022/965.

the Panel to provide periodic reports.⁶⁸ 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 investigations and reporting.⁶⁹ The Council also encouraged the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.⁷⁰

In its resolutions 2625 (2022) and 2633 (2022), the Council encouraged the timely exchange of information between the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel of Experts and requested the Mission to assist the Committee and the Panel regarding the measures adopted in relation to South Sudan.⁷¹

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

In 2022, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) remained unchanged.⁷² For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2022.⁷³

In its resolution 2649 (2022), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Mali was extended until 30 September 2023, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the mandate of the Panel and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 August 2023.⁷⁴ The Council also reiterated its request to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to assist and exchange information with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁷⁵

In its resolution 2640 (2022), by which the mandate of MINUSMA was extended, the Council encouraged the Panel of Experts to identify parties responsible for engaging, directly or indirectly, in actions or policies referred to in paragraph 8 of resolution 2374 (2017), through its regular reporting and interim updates.⁷⁶ The Council also tasked MINUSMA with assisting and exchanging information with the Committee and the Panel and to assist in raising awareness on their roles and mandates.⁷⁷

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022) concerning Haiti

In July, in its resolution 2645 (2022), the Council expressed its readiness to take, within 90 days from the adoption of the resolution, appropriate measures that could include asset freeze or travel ban measures against those who engaged in or supported gang violence, criminal activities or human rights abuses or who otherwise took action that undermined the peace, stability and security of Haiti and the region.⁷⁸

In October, by its resolution 2653 (2022), the Council imposed, for an initial period of one year, a travel ban, an asset freeze and a targeted arms embargo against individuals and entities designated as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions that threatened the peace, security or stability of Haiti.⁷⁹ By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee,

⁶⁸ Resolution 2633 (2022), para. 18. 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.

⁶⁹ Resolution 2633 (2022), para. 19.

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 17.

⁷¹ Resolution 2625 (2022), para. 20 (i), and resolution 2633 (2022), para. 22. For more information on the mandate of UNMISS, see part X, sect. I.

⁷² The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, which comprise an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁷³ S/2022/978.

⁷⁴ Resolution 2649 (2022), paras. 4 and 5. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information, in particular on non-compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁷⁵ Resolution 2649 (2022), para. 4. For more information on the mandate of MINUSMA, see part X, sect. I.

⁷⁶ Resolution 2640 (2022), paras. 4 and 15.

⁷⁷ Ibid., para. 27 (b).

⁷⁸ Resolution 2645 (2022), para. 5.

⁷⁹ Resolution 2653 (2022), paras. 3, 6, 11 and 15.

consisting of all the members of the Council, mandated to designate those individuals and entities to be subject to the sanctions measures and to consider and decide on requests for exemptions.⁸⁰ The Council also mandated the Committee to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of or non-compliance with the measures.⁸¹ Finally, the Committee was tasked with encouraging a dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, and to cooperate with other relevant sanctions committees.⁸²

By the same resolution, the Council established a Panel of Experts, for an initial period of 13 months, to support the work of the Committee.⁸³ The Panel was mandated to provide the Committee with information relevant to the designation of individuals who might be responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions that threatened the peace, security or stability of Haiti. Furthermore, the Council tasked the Panel with assisting the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures imposed by the resolution, and also tasked the Panel with gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures.⁸⁴ The Council also directed the Panel to cooperate with the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Caribbean Community and relevant expert groups established by the Council.⁸⁵ The Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports, and a final report no later than 15 September 2023.⁸⁶ In addition, in December 2022, the Council appointed the Chair of the Committee, and the Secretary-General appointed the four members of the Panel of Experts.⁸⁷

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. On 28 and 29 October, the Counter-Terrorism Committee held a special meeting in Mumbai and New Delhi, India, on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Counter-Terrorism Committee adopted the Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes. On 15 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it welcomed the adoption of the Delhi Declaration by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and called upon the Committee to consider developing, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, within a reasonable period, a set of non-binding guiding principles, as provided in the Declaration.⁸⁸

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) also remained active in 2022, holding seven in-person meetings during the year. The Council adopted resolutions [2622 \(2022\)](#) and [2663 \(2022\)](#) in relation to the mandate of the Committee.

Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism

On 30 June, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) transmitted to the President of the Security Council, pursuant to resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate on the activities and achievements of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate for the period 2018 to 2021 and the observations of the Executive Director on the way forward to enhance the support of the Executive Directorate for the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Council and Member States.⁸⁹

On 28 and 29 October, the Counter-Terrorism Committee held a special meeting in Mumbai and New Delhi, India, on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes. At the

⁸⁰ Ibid., paras. 19 (a) and (c).

⁸¹ Ibid., paras. 19 (a) and (h).

⁸² Ibid., paras. 19 (f) and 20.

⁸³ Ibid., para. 21.

⁸⁴ Ibid., paras. 21 (a), (b) and (d).

⁸⁵ Ibid., para. 22.

⁸⁶ Ibid., paras. 4 and 21 (c).

⁸⁷ See [S/2022/2/Rev.4](#) and [S/2022/1033](#).

⁸⁸ [S/PRST/2022/7](#), penultimate paragraph.

⁸⁹ [S/2022/529](#), annexes I and II.

conclusion of the meeting, the Committee adopted the Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, in which the Committee reaffirmed that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and noted with concern the increased use by terrorists and their supporters of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including social media platforms, for terrorist purposes, such as for recruitment and incitement to commit terrorist acts, as well as for the financing, planning and preparation of their activities.⁹⁰ The Committee also noted with additional concern the increasing global misuse of unmanned aerial systems by terrorists to conduct attacks against and incursions into critical infrastructure and soft targets or public places, and to traffic drugs and arms.⁹¹ The Committee further decided to work on recommendations on the three themes of the special meeting, namely, countering terrorist exploitation of information and communications technologies and emerging technologies; threats and opportunities related to new payment technologies and fundraising methods; and threats posed by the misuse of unmanned aerial systems by terrorists, after the conclusion of the special meeting.⁹² The Committee also resolved to continue to assist Member States, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to achieve the full implementation of all relevant Council resolutions that pertained to countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.⁹³ The Committee also expressed its intention to develop, with the support of the Executive Directorate, a set of non-binding guiding principles, with a view to assisting Member States in countering the threat posed by the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, including by compiling good practices on the opportunities offered by the same set of technologies to counter the threat, consistent with international human rights and international humanitarian law.⁹⁴ In addition, the Committee requested the Executive Directorate to produce a gap analysis, for consideration by the Committee, on the capacities of Member States to counter the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes.⁹⁵

In a letter dated 30 November addressed to the Secretary-General, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General in his letter dated 10 August,⁹⁶ to appoint Natalia Gherman of the Republic of Moldova as the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.⁹⁷

On 15 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it welcomed the adoption of the Delhi Declaration by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and called upon the Committee to consider developing, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, within a reasonable period, a set of non-binding guiding principles, as provided in the Declaration.⁹⁸

On 23 December, the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee transmitted to the President of the Security Council the joint report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, prepared pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 2617 (2021).⁹⁹ The Chair indicated that, following consideration of the report at its 366th meeting, the Committee had agreed to recommend that the report be issued as a document of the Security Council and that the President of the Council address a letter to the President of the General Assembly annexing the report, to be brought to the attention of the Assembly in the context of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy review.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

In 2022, the Council adopted resolutions 2622 (2022) and 2663 (2022), related to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

⁹⁰ S/2022/998, paras. 1 and 5.

⁹¹ Ibid., para. 7.

⁹² Ibid., para. 30.

⁹³ Ibid., para. 31.

⁹⁴ Ibid., para. 32.

⁹⁵ Ibid., para. 35.

⁹⁶ S/2022/900.

⁹⁷ S/2022/901.

⁹⁸ S/PRST/2022/7, penultimate paragraph.

⁹⁹ S/2022/1002.

At a meeting held on 14 March,¹⁰⁰ in connection with the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the Council heard a briefing 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 pursuant to the resolution. The Chair noted that, as one of its main priorities, the Committee continued to conduct the comprehensive review of resolution 1540 (2004), in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1977 (2011). The Chair informed the Council that a central theme of the comprehensive review was the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States. In addition, he indicated that the Committee had been addressing its role in facilitating assistance matchmaking, its collaboration with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies and its outreach activities.

In 2022, the Council adopted two resolutions related to the mandate of the Committee. In its resolution 2622 (2022) of 25 February, the Council noted that the comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) had been postponed due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to extend the mandate of the Committee until 30 November 2022, with the continued assistance of its Group of Experts.¹⁰¹ In the same resolution, the Council further decided that the Committee, while continuing its work pursuant to its mandate, was to continue to conduct and complete the comprehensive review and submit to the Council a report on the conclusion of the review.¹⁰²

In its resolution 2663 (2022) of 30 November, the Council endorsed the 2022 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and took note of the results as contained in the final report.¹⁰³ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Committee for a period of 10 years, until 30 November 2032, and further decided that the Committee would conduct comprehensive reviews on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) both after five years and prior to the renewal of its mandate and would submit to the Council a report upon the conclusion of each of the reviews, with the first review to be held before December 2027.¹⁰⁴ The Council also decided to continue to provide the Committee with the assistance of its Group of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.¹⁰⁵ To facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), the Council encouraged the Committee to continue to actively engage in dialogue with Member States on the implementation of the resolution, and reiterated that the Committee was to continue to intensify its efforts to promote full implementation by all States of the resolution, through its programme of work, which included the compilation and general examination of information on the status of implementation.¹⁰⁶ The Council also encouraged the Committee to develop and review, as appropriate, voluntary technical reference guides, which Member States could take into consideration in their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), reiterating also its request that the Committee take note in its work of the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation, including those posed by non-State actors.¹⁰⁷ To facilitate technical assistance to Member States, the Council directed the Committee to periodically review, as appropriate, the role, efficiency and effectiveness of the Committee’s mechanism for matching offers and requests for assistance, as well as the status of assistance matters, and in that connection requested the Committee to maintain an updated comprehensive list of assistance providers.¹⁰⁸ Moreover, the Council requested the Committee to continue to organize and participate in outreach events on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and to convene regular open briefings at least once a year, or as needed, for Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations.¹⁰⁹ The Council further requested the Committee to make information and assistance-related programmes

¹⁰⁰ See S/PV.8993.

¹⁰¹ Resolution 2622 (2022), third preambular paragraph and para. 1.

¹⁰² Ibid., para. 2.

¹⁰³ Resolution 2663 (2022), penultimate preambular paragraph. See also S/2022/899.

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 2663 (2022), paras. 2 and 3.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para. 5.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., paras. 9 and 12.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid., paras. 13 and 15.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid., paras. 17 and 18.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., paras. 25 and 26.

relevant to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) widely available to and easily accessible for Member States.¹¹⁰

At year end, the Committee had not agreed on its programme of work, covering the period from 1 February 2022 to 31 January 2023, as requested by resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2325 (2016) and 2663 (2022). On 31 December, the Committee submitted the 2022 review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1977 (2011), paragraph 2 of resolution 2325 (2016) and paragraph 4 of resolution 2663 (2022).¹¹¹

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 2022, four of the six existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.¹¹²

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 2022.

Table 3
Working groups of the Security Council, 2022

<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	Ghana (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 (Gabon)

¹¹⁰ Ibid., para. 27.

¹¹¹ S/2022/1034, annex.

¹¹² Eighteen meetings were held. The Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and the Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004) did not meet during the period under review.

<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>	United Arab Emirates (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 the implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates</p>	Norway (Mexico)
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	Albania (United Arab Emirates)
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	Gabon (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 2023.¹¹³ 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 2018.¹¹⁴ On 26 May and 7 November 2022, the Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD submitted to the Council the eighth and ninth reports on the activities of the Team,¹¹⁵ which were marked by progress on all investigative lines of inquiry, including the completion of an initial case assessment on the use of chemical and biological weapons by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) in Iraq, as well as constructive collaboration with Iraqi authorities, including Kurdish entities and other Member States engaged in investigating and prosecuting ISIL/Da'esh perpetrators for their involvement in war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.¹¹⁶ In 2022, the Council held two meetings to hear briefings by the Special Adviser on the activities of UNITAD and its progress in implementing its mandate further to its reports.¹¹⁷

In addition, on 15 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2651 (2022), reaffirming resolution 2379 (2017), by which UNITAD had been established, and recalling the terms of reference approved by the Council.¹¹⁸ By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Special Adviser and UNITAD until 17 September 2023.¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹

IV. Tribunals

Note

In a note by the President of the Security Council dated 2 February 2018,¹²² the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be

¹¹³ Resolution 2651 (2022), para. 2.

¹¹⁴ S/2018/1031, para. 4. For more information on the establishment and history of UNITAD, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2016–2017 to Supplement 2021*.

¹¹⁵ S/2022/434 and S/2022/836.

¹¹⁶ For more information on the investigative priorities, see the previous reports of the Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD (S/2018/1031, S/2019/407, S/2019/878, S/2020/386, S/2020/1107, S/2021/419 and S/2021/974).

¹¹⁷ See S/PV.9059 and S/PV.9206. For additional information, see part I, sect. 34.

¹¹⁸ Resolution 2651 (2022), para. 1. For the terms of reference approved by the Council for UNITAD, see S/2018/118, annex.

¹¹⁹ Resolution 2651 (2022), para. 2.

¹²⁰ Ibid. See also resolution 2379 (2017), paras. 2 and 3, and letter dated 12 September 2022 from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/687).

¹²¹ Resolution 2651 (2022), para. 3.

¹²² S/2018/90.

considered under an item entitled “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”,¹²³ 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.¹²⁴ During the period under review, the Council adopted one presidential statement and one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations concerning, inter alia, the reappointment of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism and other aspects regarding the management, reporting and completion of functions of the Mechanism. The Council also took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to reappoint 25 judges, including the President of the Mechanism.¹²⁵

Developments in 2022

On 31 March, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it recalled its decision that the Mechanism was to operate for an initial period of four years starting from 1 July 2012 and its decision to review the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, before the end of that initial period and every two years thereafter. The Council also recalled its decision that the Mechanism was to continue to operate for subsequent periods of two years following each such review, unless the Council decided otherwise, and that the Mechanism should be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions.¹²⁶

By its resolution [2637 \(2022\)](#), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council appointed the Prosecutor of the Mechanism, with effect from 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2024.¹²⁷ In the resolution, the Council once again emphasized that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism was established to be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions, and requested the Mechanism to continue to be guided in its activities by those elements.¹²⁸ In addition, the Council welcomed the report submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its presidential statement of 31 March for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, as required by paragraph 17 of resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism.¹²⁹ The Council also took note of the conclusions of OIOS on the Mechanism’s implementation of the OIOS recommendations and paragraph 9 of resolution [2529 \(2020\)](#).¹³⁰ The Council further noted the views and recommendations made with regard to the Mechanism’s work by the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, requested the Mechanism to take into account those views and implement the recommendations, and listed a series of steps the Mechanism should continue to take to further enhance efficiency and effective and transparent management.¹³¹

¹²³ 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 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 2022 in connection with the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 25.

¹²⁴ See *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015 to Supplement 2021*.

¹²⁵ For more information on the appointment procedure, see part IV, sect. I.D.

¹²⁶ [S/PRST/2022/2](#), second and third paragraphs.

¹²⁷ Resolution [2637 \(2022\)](#), para. 1.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 8. For the report submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its presidential statement of 31 March ([S/PRST/2022/2](#), fifth paragraph), see [S/2022/319](#). For the report of OIOS, see [S/2022/148](#).

¹³⁰ Resolution [2637 \(2022\)](#), para. 8.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during 2022. 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, fulfilled its mandate in 2022. In a letter dated 10 February,¹³² the President of the Governing Council of the Compensation Commission reported that in January 2022 the \$52.4 billion in compensation awarded by the Commission had been paid in full and that the sixteenth special session of the Governing Council had been held on 9 February to mark the fulfilment of the mandate of the Commission, after nearly 31 years, and transmitted the final report on the work of the Commission. The President also reported that the Governing Council had adopted decision 277 (2022), in which it had declared that the Government of Iraq had fulfilled its international obligations to compensate all claimants awarded compensation by the Commission for losses and damages suffered as a direct result of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. In the same decision, the Governing Council had invited the Security Council to take the necessary action to note that the mandate of the Commission had been fulfilled and that the Commission would be winding down all activities in 2022.

On 22 February, the Council held a meeting under the item entitled “The situation between Iraq and Kuwait”,¹³³ at which the President of the Governing Council presented the final report on the work of the Commission.¹³⁴ At the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2621 \(2022\)](#) under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it decided that the Commission had fulfilled its mandate under resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#) and [692 \(1991\)](#) and other relevant resolutions of the Council and reaffirmed that Iraq had fulfilled its international obligations to compensate all claimants awarded compensation by the Commission for direct loss, damage – including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources – or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait.¹³⁵ By the same resolution, the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Commission, and, in accordance with decision 277 (2022) of the Governing Council, directed the Commission to conclude the outstanding matters necessary for its closure and for the dissolution of the United Nations Compensation Fund by the end of 2022, and to return to the Government of Iraq any amounts remaining in the Fund at the point of dissolution.¹³⁶ The Council also decided to conclude its consideration of compensation by the Commission and that upon completion of outstanding matters, the Commission was to be closed and the Fund was to be dissolved.¹³⁷

In a letter dated 12 December, the President of the Governing Council reported on the outcome of the eighty-ninth and final session of the Governing Council, held in Geneva on 9 December.¹³⁸ The President of the Governing Council announced that the Compensation Fund had been closed as at 30 June and that the amount that remained in the Fund had been returned to the Government of Iraq on 2 December. He also indicated that transition arrangements had been made for the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to receive, beginning in 2023, the progress reports by Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, on their environmental remediation and restoration projects being undertaken with compensation awarded by the Commission. He further confirmed that the work of the Governing Council had ended and that the Commission would formally close on 31 December 2022.

¹³² [S/2022/104](#).

¹³³ See [S/PV.8972](#). For further details on the Council meeting to consider the final report of the Compensation Commission, see part I, sect. 23.

¹³⁴ [S/2022/104](#), annex.

¹³⁵ Resolution [2621 \(2022\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

¹³⁸ [S/2022/941](#).

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 Cyprus¹³⁹
- 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)¹⁴⁰
- 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

In February, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General appointed a new Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa.¹⁴¹ In addition, in its resolutions 2618 (2022) and 2646 (2022), the Council welcomed the continuing personal engagement of the Secretary-General and that of his team on the situation in Cyprus, including his proposal for a United Nations envoy to lead further engagement which could provide critical support in the search for common ground with the goal of returning to formal negotiations, and urged the two sides of the conflict to engage actively and with an increased sense of urgency with the Secretary-General and his team towards a mutually acceptable settlement under the auspices of the United Nations, including by reaching an agreement regarding the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations envoy.¹⁴²

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 4.

¹³⁹ In 2022, the Secretary-General proposed the appointment of a United Nations envoy (see S/2022/534).

¹⁴⁰ The Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs has fulfilled the reporting functions of the Secretary-General to the Security Council regarding resolution 1559 (2004) since the former Special Envoy ended his functions in May 2016.

¹⁴¹ S/2022/141 and S/2022/142.

¹⁴² Resolutions 2618 (2022) and 2646 (2022), third preambular paragraph and para. 2.

Table 4
Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives, 2022

<i>Establishment/appointment</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	
S/1997/236 19 March 1997	Resolution 2654 (2022) , second, third, fourth, fifth, twelfth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs and paras. 3 and 5
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	
S/1997/320 17 April 1997	There were no developments in 2022
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	
S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2625 (2022) , para. 3 (d) (iii)
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 19 October 2004	There were no developments in 2022
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 31 August 2007	There were no developments in 2022
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	
Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	
Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2633 (2022) , para. 21
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2659 (2022) , nineteenth preambular paragraph and para. 35 (a) (vi)
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	Resolution 2662 (2022) , para. 48
	Resolution 2666 (2022) , para. 7
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	
S/2018/955 24 October 2018	Resolution 2630 (2022) , fifth preambular paragraph
S/2018/979 31 October 2018	

<i>Establishment/appointment</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	
S/2012/469 18 June 2012	Resolution 2624 (2022) , seventh and thirteenth preambular paragraphs
S/2012/470 21 June 2012	Resolution 2643 (2022) , paras. 3 and 4
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	
S/2013/166 15 March 2013	S/PRST/2022/4 , first paragraph
S/2013/167 18 March 2013	Resolution 2666 (2022) , paras. 16, 18, 24 (ii) (j) and 45
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) 21 September 2017	Resolution 2631 (2022) , para. 2 (d)
S/2018/118 9 February 2018	Resolution 2651 (2022) , paras. 1–3
S/2018/119 13 February 2018	

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by the Council in resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹⁴³ During the period under review, the Commission held a total of 27 meetings and produced a total of 65 outcome documents, with a sharp increase in the number of times the Commission submitted advice to the Council (17 times, compared with 9 in the previous session), including in the form of letters and formal briefings.¹⁴⁴ The Commission also undertook two field visits: one to South Sudan by the Chair and Vice-Chairs, and one to Liberia by the Chair of the Commission's Liberia configuration. In 2022, the Commission addressed the situations in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and, for the first time, South Sudan and Timor-Leste. The Commission was also engaged on the regional situations in the Great Lakes region, the Gulf of Guinea, the Lake Chad basin, the Pacific islands, the Sahel and, for the first time, Central Asia.¹⁴⁵

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2022, Kenya and Mexico 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 2022.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴³ 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. 33.

¹⁴⁴ For the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixteenth session, see [S/2023/86](#), in particular paras. 3, 5 and 29.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., paras. 6–21.

¹⁴⁶ See [S/2022/29](#).

Developments in 2022

In 2022, 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.¹⁴⁷ In addition, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission transmitted written advice from the Commission to the Council in the form of letters addressed to the President of the Security Council on eight occasions (see table 5 below).

In 2022, 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 the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.¹⁴⁸ In the 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 to accompany the Central African Republic and inform the Council on peacebuilding-related developments, as appropriate.

Table 5
Written advice by the Peacebuilding Commission transmitted by means of letters addressed to the President of the Security Council, 2022

<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Related Council meeting or document</i>
11 April	Implementation of resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021)	S/2022/307
25 April	The situation in the Great Lakes region	S/2022/353
8 June	The Central African region	S/2022/461
10 October	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union	S/2022/750
21 October	The situation in the Great Lakes region	S/2022/789
3 November	Integrating effective resilience-building in peace operations for sustainable peace	S/2022/827
15 November	Peace and security in Africa (Group of Five for the Sahel)	S/2022/860
18 November	Peace and security in Africa: piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea	S/2022/872

(i) Briefings and discussions

During a meeting held on 7 July, under the item entitled “Peace consolidation in West Africa”,¹⁴⁹ the representative of Bangladesh, in her capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, shared the perspective of the Commission on the situation in West Africa and the Sahel. She expressed concern about recent military takeovers in the region and about the persistence of violent incidents perpetrated by non-State armed groups and terrorist groups. She also expressed worry over the expansion of the terrorist groups to the coastal countries, notably in the Gulf of Guinea, and their growing nexus with organized criminal networks and pirates. In that connection, she reiterated the support of the Commission for the efforts to strengthen the regional maritime security architecture. Concerning the Sahel region, she encouraged greater support for the objectives of the priority investment plan of the Group of Five for the

¹⁴⁷ 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 Security 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).

¹⁴⁸ [S/2022/840](#).

¹⁴⁹ See [S/PV.9086](#).

Sahel, which incorporated climate change adaptation and governance reform, and called for enhanced efforts to combat terrorism and the prevalent violent extremism that was conducive to terrorism. Regarding the Lake Chad basin region, she stressed the need to increase support for the implementation of the Regional Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Areas Affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region, with a focus on the critical role of the territorial action plans. She also elaborated on the Commission's country-specific engagements in the Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

At a meeting held on 27 July, under the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace",¹⁵⁰ the Council heard briefings by the representative of Egypt in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission for 2021 and by the representative of Bangladesh in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission for 2022.

The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission for 2021 gave a briefing to the Council on the annual report of the Commission on its fifteenth session.¹⁵¹ He reported on efforts by the Commission to operationalize the outcome of the review set forth in the 2020 twin resolutions on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (General Assembly resolution 75/201 and Security Council resolution 2558 (2020)), including by exploring avenues to strengthen the advisory, bridging and convening roles of the Commission.¹⁵² In that regard, the Commission had further expanded and strengthened its relations with the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council through the designation of informal coordinators for the Commission's relations with those organs. The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission for 2022 gave a briefing to the Council on the Commission's programme of work for 2022 and its implementation status over the previous six months. The Chair informed the Council that the Commission had continued its efforts to enhance its advisory and bridging roles with the other main United Nations organs, including by sharing its programme of work with the General Assembly and the Security Council through formal communications from the Chair. He also highlighted an exchange of letters between the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the President of the Security Council¹⁵³ in which the Secretary-General was requested to liaise with the Commission in advance of relevant reporting to the Council.

During a meeting held on 8 and 9 August, under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa",¹⁵⁴ the representative of Bangladesh, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, provided updates on the Commission's engagement in the Central African Republic, Liberia, Burundi and the Lake Chad basin in the field of capacity-building. On the basis of those engagements, the Chair shared several observations, including the recognition of the need to increase collective efforts to strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive public service institutions, within the framework of the rule of law, and the importance of ensuring that women, youth and those in vulnerable situations were included in capacity-building efforts at the local, national and regional levels.¹⁵⁵ He further noted that the Commission promoted the role of regional, South-South and triangular cooperation and the sharing of best practices in addressing common challenges to peacebuilding and advancing economic recovery and sustainable development in Africa, and emphasized the commitment of the Commission to work more closely with the African Union and its Peace and Security Council in support of regional strategies and in mobilizing peacebuilding tools to sustain peace.

At a meeting held on 12 October, under the item entitled "Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)",¹⁵⁶ the representative of Bangladesh, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, drawing on the Commission's engagements with Colombia, shared the views of the Commission on peacebuilding efforts in the country following the ratification of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace in 2016. He expressed the Commission's recognition of the Government's determination to reactivate the

¹⁵⁰ See S/PV.9101.

¹⁵¹ S/2022/89.

¹⁵² See S/PV.9101.

¹⁵³ S/2022/202 and S/2022/250.

¹⁵⁴ See S/PV.9106 and S/PV.9106 (Resumption 1).

¹⁵⁵ See S/PV.9106.

¹⁵⁶ See S/PV.9151.

dialogue between the signatory parties and civil society, adding that the Commission welcomed the Government's commitment to reduce inequality and that it underlined the importance of inclusive approaches to addressing inequalities as drivers of conflict. He added that the Commission encouraged the full and effective use of mechanisms that drew on the inputs of Colombian civil society actors, victims and former combatants to build consensus towards the success of peace efforts, and that it welcomed the invaluable and complementary support provided by the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the United Nations country team. He added that the Commission welcomed the decision by the Government and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional to resume peace dialogues and reiterated the commitment of the Commission, within its mandate, to continue to accompany Colombia in its peacebuilding efforts.

The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission did not participate in informal interactive dialogues of Council members in 2022, departing from recent practice.¹⁵⁷

(ii) Decisions

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and its mandate in several decisions adopted under country- and region-specific items. No decisions of the Council adopted under thematic items contained references to the Peacebuilding Commission.

On 31 May, under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", the Council adopted resolution [2634 \(2022\)](#), in which it welcomed the interest given by the Peacebuilding Commission to the issue of piracy and its cost to States in the region through economic impacts on trade, investments, development and growth, and encouraged the Commission to continue to support, upon request and within its mandate, efforts by States of the Gulf of Guinea and regional and subregional organizations to consolidate peace in and around the Gulf of Guinea.¹⁵⁸

On 31 August, under the same item, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it reiterated its support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, acknowledged the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Commission and commended the Commission's continued engagement with the countries and regions in Africa in enhancing capacity in the areas of inclusive peacebuilding; socioeconomic development; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; security sector reform; institutions of justice; and national reconciliation, in line with national peacebuilding priorities. The Council also emphasized that such engagement should continue to be guided by the principles of national ownership and meaningful partnerships with subregional and regional organizations.¹⁵⁹

On 27 October, under the item entitled "Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)", the Council adopted resolution [2655 \(2022\)](#), in which it took note of the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission with the Government of Colombia and looked forward to further cooperation, including with relevant United Nations agencies, in order to ensure an integrated and coherent approach to the comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace.¹⁶⁰

On 28 October, under the item entitled "The situation in Libya", the Council adopted resolution [2656 \(2022\)](#), in which it encouraged further international support and regional cooperation between Libya, neighbouring countries and relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission, in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the country and the region.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁷ For further information on informal interactive dialogues in which the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission has participated, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012–2013* to *Supplement 2021*. The Chair also gave a briefing at an Arria-formula meeting on transitioning from conflict and fragility into peace through sustainable development, held on 20 December (S/2023/86, para. 29). For more information on Arria-formula meetings, see part II, sect. I.C.

¹⁵⁸ Resolution [2634 \(2022\)](#), tenth preambular paragraph and para. 14.

¹⁵⁹ S/PRST/2022/6, seventh paragraph.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution [2655 \(2022\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph.

¹⁶¹ Resolution [2656 \(2022\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph.

On 14 November, under the item entitled “The situation in the Central African Republic”, the Council adopted resolution [2659 \(2022\)](#), in which it stressed the valuable role of the Commission in offering strategic advice, providing observations for the Council’s consideration and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts.¹⁶²

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

During the period under review, there was one instance of a subsidiary organ of the Council being proposed but not established.

On 2 November, at a meeting held under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security”,¹⁶³ the Council considered a draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation concerning the claims against the United States and Ukraine contained in the complaint of the Russian Federation regarding the compliance with obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction in the context of the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine.¹⁶⁴

The draft resolution was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of 3 permanent members of the Council and the abstention of 10 non-permanent members.¹⁶⁵ By the draft resolution, the Council would have set up a commission consisting of all members of the Council to investigate the claims against the United States and Ukraine contained in the complaint of the Russian Federation regarding the compliance with obligations under the Convention in the context of the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine. The commission would have presented a report to the Council containing recommendations by 30 November 2022 and would have informed the States parties to the Convention at the ninth Review Conference of the results of the investigation.

Speaking before the vote as penholder of the draft resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation noted that it was a considerable milestone for the Council and that it would show whether the Council was ready to act in line with the Convention.¹⁶⁶ He also made reference to a prior discussion held on 27 October, during which the Russian Federation had explained the contents of the complaint lodged on 24 October under the Convention.¹⁶⁷ He also denounced the derailing of the negotiations, noting that Western countries were simply fearful of establishing the kind of commission that would consider the materials presented by the Russian Federation and adding that objections had also been raised with regard to the fact that the commission would consist of all members of the Council.¹⁶⁸ After the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation affirmed that, regardless of the outcome of the vote, his delegation retained the questions for the United States and Ukraine and would continue to further act within the framework of the Convention and make the efforts needed to establish all the facts having to do with the violations by the United States and Ukraine of their obligations thereunder.

After the vote, other Council members also intervened to explain their votes. In explaining their abstentions, several representatives¹⁶⁹ noted that the condition set forth in article VI of the Convention, namely, that the party alleging violations of the Convention must provide credible evidence to trigger an investigation, had not been met. The representative of Mexico explained that no State could be judge and jury of any commission that claimed to be independent and objective, adding that the Russian Federation

¹⁶² Resolution [2659 \(2022\)](#), para. 18.

¹⁶³ See [S/PV.9180](#).

¹⁶⁴ [S/2022/821](#).

¹⁶⁵ The draft resolution received 2 votes in favour (China and Russian Federation), 3 against (France, United Kingdom and United States) and 10 abstentions (Albania, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway and United Arab Emirates).

¹⁶⁶ See [S/PV.9180](#).

¹⁶⁷ See [S/PV.9171](#). See also [S/2022/796](#).

¹⁶⁸ See [S/PV.9180](#).

¹⁶⁹ Mexico, Ireland, Albania, Norway, Brazil and Ghana.

should be excluded, as it was one of the parties involved in the armed conflict. The representative of India explained his abstention by referring to his country's position at the consultative meeting under article V of the Convention held in Geneva in September, adding that any matter relating to the obligations under the Convention should be addressed in accordance with its provisions and through consultations and cooperation between the relevant parties. The representative of the United Arab Emirates explained that, in the absence of a broad agreement on the triggers and modalities for proceeding under article VI, his country chose to abstain in the voting on the draft resolution.

Explaining her vote against, the representative of the United States said that the draft was based on disinformation, dishonesty, bad faith and a total lack of respect for the Council, noting that the Russian Federation had failed to provide any credible evidence to support the false allegations. The representative of the United Kingdom, who had also voted against, explained that the allegations by the Russian Federation of United States and Ukrainian biological activities had been given a full hearing in Geneva in September, adding that the allegations had no credible basis in fact. Similarly, the representative of France stated that the allegations by the Russian Federation were completely groundless and supplemented his explanation of his country's negative vote by noting that the so-called evidence had already been assessed in detail and that it did not merit further consideration.

Explaining his country's vote in favour, the representative of China said that the Russian Federation had submitted its complaint to the Council and had requested that the Council initiate an investigation, which was reasonable and legitimate and should not be blocked. He also expressed his delegation's belief that a fair and transparent investigation by the Council could effectively address compliance concerns and help to uphold the authority and effectiveness of the Convention.