
Part VI

Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

The following subsidiary bodies of the Security Council were active during the period under review:

Chapter 1

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq, in particular resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 687 (1991), 692 (1991), 700 (1991), 706 (1991), 707 (1991), 712 (1991), 715 (1991), 773 (1992), 778 (1992), 806 (1993), 833 (1993), 899 (1994), 986 (1995), 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997), 1153 (1998), 1158 (1998), 1175 (1998), 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1266 (1999), 1281 (1999), 1284 (1999), 1293 (2000), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1441 (2002), 1443 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002), 1472 (2003), 1476 (2003) and 1483 (2003). By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council lifted the comprehensive sanctions regime against Iraq, keeping in place only the arms embargo.

The bureau of the Committee in 2002 consisted of Ole Peter Kolby (Norway) as Chairman, the delegations of Bulgaria and Mauritius providing the two Vice-Chairmen. In 2003, it consisted of Gunter Pleuger (Germany) as Chairman and Bulgaria and Pakistan as Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under consideration, the Committee held nine formal meetings and numerous informal consultations at the expert level to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime, in particular those relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995). No reviews of sanctions have been conducted since the adoption of resolution 1194 (1998).

During the period under review, the Committee worked in close cooperation with the Office of the Iraq Programme to ensure the effective implementation of all relevant arrangements under the oil-for-food programme established by resolution 986 (1995). The oil-for-food programme has been continuously extended, most recently by resolutions 1443 (2002), 1447 (2002) and 1483 (2003). By resolution 1472 (2003) of 28 March 2003, the Security Council revised the oil-for-food programme for an interim period of 45 days to ensure the continuing supply of humanitarian goods to the people of Iraq. The Committee was directed to closely monitor the implementation of some of the main provisions of the resolution. Those measures were extended by resolution 1476 (2003) until 3 June 2003 and again by resolution 1483 (2003) until 21 November 2003, by which time the oil-for-food programme was to be terminated and the Committee dissolved.

On 11 June 2003, the Committee adopted its guidelines for the application of paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003) regarding the identification of individuals and entities whose assets should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. On 27 June, the Committee adopted a first list of such individuals in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003). The list is available at the web site http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/IraqKuwait/1483_lst.htm

During the reporting period, the Committee submitted two reports (S/2002/1261 and S/2003/331) to the Security Council on its work relating to the implementation of phases XI and XII of the oil-for-food programme.

In accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted three reports to the Security Council at 90-day intervals during the reporting period (S/2002/1167, S/2003/61 and S/2003/507) on the implementation of the arms embargo and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The Committee's annual report on its major activities for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 (S/2003/300) was adopted on 5 March 2003.

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
12	US\$ 36,378,070

Chapter 2

Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

The mandate of the United Nations Compensation Commission is to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. During the period under review, the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held four regular sessions (forty-fifth to forty-eighth) and one special session (eleventh), at which it considered various issues relating to the activity of the Commission.

The Governing Council took the following decisions on different claim categories:

Processing of claims

Category D

The Governing Council approved the reports and recommendations of the D1 and D2 Panels of Commissioners concerning part two of the twelfth, parts one and two of the fourteenth, parts one and two of the fifteenth and part one of the sixteenth instalments of category D claims (individual claims for damages above \$100,000).

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
1,865	US\$ 753,411,176.33

Category E

In respect of category E claims (claims filed by corporations, other private legal entities and public-sector enterprises), the Governing Council took the following action:

The Governing Council approved the report and recommendations of the E1 Panel of Commissioners concerning the eighth instalment of E1 claims (oil sector claims).

The Governing Council approved the reports and recommendations of the E2 Panel of Commissioners concerning the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth instalments of E2 claims (claims filed on behalf of corporations and other business entities not incorporated in Kuwait, excluding oil sector, construction/engineering and export guarantee and insurance claims).

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
608	US\$ 78,021,030

The Governing Council approved the reports and recommendations of the E3 Panel of Commissioners concerning the twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instalments of category E3 claims (non-Kuwaiti construction and engineering claims).

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
65	US\$ 19,751,193

The Governing Council approved the reports and recommendations of the E4 Panel of Commissioners concerning eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-third (A) and twenty-fourth instalments of E4 claims (Kuwaiti private sector corporate claims, excluding oil sector claims) and the special report on overlapping claims.

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
621	US\$ 565,587,789

Category F

In respect of category F claims (claims filed by Governments and international organizations), the Governing Council took the following action:

The Governing Council approved the report and recommendations of the F3 Panel of Commissioners concerning part three of the third instalment of F3 claims (Government of Kuwait claims, with the exception of Kuwaiti environmental claims).

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
2	US\$ 1,507,604,000

The Governing Council approved the report and recommendations of the F4 Panel of Commissioners concerning the second instalment of F4 claims (environmental claims).

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
31	US\$ 711,087,737

Category E/F

The Governing Council approved the reports and recommendations of the E/F Panel of Commissioners concerning the third and fourth instalments of E/F claims (export credit guarantee claims submitted under category F and insurance claims submitted under category E).

<i>Number of claims resolved</i>	<i>Amount recommended</i>
55	US\$ 4,851,326

In summary, the Commission resolved 3,259 claims and awarded a total amount of compensation of \$3,676,692,321 during the period under review.

Payment of claims

Funds to pay compensation are drawn from the United Nations Compensation Fund, which receives a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products. This percentage was originally set at 30 per cent by the Security Council under its resolution 705 (1991), which percentage was maintained in resolution 986 (1995) and subsequent resolutions establishing and extending the oil-for-food mechanism. The level of funding was changed to 25 per cent as from December 2000 under resolution 1330 (2000). By paragraph 21 of resolution 1483 (2003), the Council set the percentage of the proceeds of all export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas to be deposited into the Compensation Fund at 5 per cent.

During the period under review, the Commission, acting pursuant to Governing Council decisions 100 (S/AC.26/Dec.100 (2000)/Rev.1) and 197 (S/AC.26/Dec.197

(2003)), made available a total amount of \$2,223,420,632 to Governments and international organizations for distribution to 2,703 successful claimants in categories D, E and F.

The first phase of payment involved an initial payment of \$2,500 to each successful individual claimant in categories A (claims of individuals for departures from Kuwait or Iraq) and C (claims of individuals for damages up to \$100,000) as well as payment of the full amounts of approved compensation to all successful claimants in category B (claims for death or serious personal injury). In the second phase, amounts of up to \$100,000 were made available to approved claims in all categories. Having completed the first and second phases of payment in July 1999 and September 2000, respectively, the Commission made available to Governments and international organizations full payment of approved compensation in categories A, B and C for disbursement to individual claimants.

Under the third phase of payment, successful claimants in categories D, E and F received an initial amount of \$5 million (or the unpaid balance) and subsequent payments of \$10 million (or the unpaid balance), in the order in which the claims were approved. Newly approved claims were given priority in initial payment over subsequent payments to previously approved claims. On 26 June 2003, the Governing Council adopted decision 197 at the conclusion of its forty-eighth session, establishing a temporary payment mechanism in view of the reduction in the Compensation Fund's income. Under the temporary payment mechanism, \$200 million from the Fund will be made available for the payment of claims every quarter. Successful claimants in all categories will receive an initial amount of \$100,000 or the unpaid principal amount of the award, if less; subsequent rounds of payments of \$100,000 to successful claimants in all categories will be disbursed in the order in which they have been approved, until the available funds for distribution have been exhausted.

As at 31 July 2003, the Commission has awarded total compensation in the amount of \$46,254,389,388 in respect of 1,508,179 claims of individuals, corporations and Governments, of which \$17,786,175,985 has been made available for payment to successful claimants.

Chapter 3

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1284 (1999)

The period under review has been one of intense activity for the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC).

During the period, the issue of Iraq was one of the main themes of the general debate at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The opening of the session coincided with the announcement, in a letter dated 16 September addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2002/1034, annex) by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, that the Government of Iraq had decided to allow the return of the United Nations weapons inspectors without conditions and that the Iraqi side was ready to discuss the practical arrangements necessary for the resumption of inspections.

This announcement was followed by meetings of the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the Iraqi authorities at Vienna on 30 September and 1 October to clarify practical arrangements for the resumption of inspections. At the same meeting, the head of the Iraqi delegation handed over the backlog of semi-annual declarations, for 1998 to 2002, due under relevant Security Council resolutions.

On 8 November 2002 the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1441 (2002). It provided for a strengthened inspection regime by conferring revised and additional authorities on United Nations weapons inspectors. In adopting the resolution, the Council also endorsed the terms of a letter, dated 8 October, from the Executive Chairman and the Director General addressed to the Iraqi side, listing the conclusions they had drawn from the bilateral talks held at Vienna on practical arrangements for conducting inspection activities in Iraq.

As required by resolution 1441 (2002), the Government of Iraq informed the Secretary-General by a letter dated 13 November (S/2002/1242, annex) that Iraq would deal with the resolution and that it

welcomed the return of United Nations inspectors. The Executive Chairman and the Director General of the IAEA travelled to Baghdad on 18 November, together with an advance team of about 30 persons from the two organizations, to discuss the practical implementation of inspections, in particular pursuant to resolution 1441 (2002). Inspections formally commenced on 27 November 2002.

Under paragraph 3 of resolution 1441 (2002), Iraq was required to provide a currently accurate, full and complete declaration of all aspects of its programmes to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems. Iraq accordingly submitted, on 7 December, a declaration to UNMOVIC and IAEA and to the Security Council, through its President. The declaration included new material concerning non-weapons-related activities during the period from the end of 1998 to the middle of 2002, and on permitted missile development. In answer to a request made by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC during his visit to Baghdad on 18 November, the Iraqi side also provided clarifications on their backlog of semi-annual declarations for 1998 to 2002 by submitting updates of those declarations.

On 19 December 2002 and 9 January 2003, the Executive Chairman informally briefed the members of the Security Council on the preliminary assessment by UNMOVIC of the Iraqi declaration, as well as on the progress of inspections in Iraq and other UNMOVIC activities.

The Executive Chairman, together with the Director General of IAEA, visited Baghdad from 19 to 20 January 2003 for talks with representatives of the Government of Iraq about the conduct of inspection activities. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1441 (2002), the Executive Chairman updated the Council on 27 January on the resumed inspection activities and on the extent of Iraqi cooperation.

The Executive Chairman and the Director General of IAEA visited Baghdad once more on 8 and 9 February 2003. On 14 February, at an open meeting of the Council, the Executive Chairman provided a further briefing on UNMOVIC activities.

On 6 March, in response to requests from several members of the Security Council, UNMOVIC declassified and made available to delegations and on the UNMOVIC web site an internal working document of clusters of unresolved disarmament issues, which it

had been working on over the past few years as part of the process, under paragraph 7 of resolution 1284 (1999), of identifying key remaining disarmament tasks for Iraq to complete.

By paragraph 7 of resolution 1284 (1999), UNMOVIC was required to draw up a work programme, for approval by the Council, showing how the Commission intended to implement the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, and to present the list of key remaining disarmament tasks to be completed by Iraq. The draft was sent to the Security Council on 17 March 2003. A copy was also provided to Iraq.

From the day of the first inspection in Iraq on 27 November 2002 until the withdrawal of all United Nations personnel on 18 March 2003, UNMOVIC conducted 731 inspections, covering 411 sites, 88 of which had not been inspected before. The sites had either been declared by Iraq during inspections or in their semi-annual declarations, or had been selected by UNMOVIC on the basis of outside information.

Aerial inspections were also conducted using UNMOVIC helicopters. UNMOVIC air operations in Iraq were carried out, under contract, by one fixed-wing aircraft and eight helicopters. The Commission continued to receive overhead imagery from commercial satellite sources and briefings based on imagery at the disposal of Governments. In the latter part of the period, the Commission was also able to use a high-altitude surveillance aircraft (U2) flown on its behalf by the Government of the United States of America and a medium-altitude surveillance aircraft (Mirage IV) flown on its behalf by the Government of France. Both aircraft were able to provide a very useful service, in response to requests from the Commission. In addition the Governments of Germany and the Russian Federation had agreed to provide UNMOVIC with unmanned aerial vehicles and Antonov aircraft, respectively. At the time of the withdrawal from Iraq separate talks were under way between the two Governments and UNMOVIC to conclude agreements on those aircraft.

Imagery from all sources provided important support to the inspection process, particularly with respect to providing current maps, line diagrams and driving instructions. It was also important as a means of verifying information provided by Governments.

Work continued over the period on the refinement and updating of archives and databases to support inspections and analysis. This included the scanning and processing of reports and other materials collected during inspections, as well as data provided by the Government of Iraq. To support the inspections in Iraq, a wide area network was established between New York and Baghdad to allow the transmittal of all forms of data in a secure fashion, to support inspections and to provide the results of inspections. In the latter part of the period, work was also undertaken to review the practical use of data in the field and the reporting and retrieval of information, in the light of the experience gained during the recent inspections.

Extensive work was also undertaken by the Commission's experts in reviewing contracts concluded under the oil-for-food programme for the inclusion of items contained in the goods review list approved by the Security Council in resolution 1409 (2002) and amended in resolution 1454 (2002). That review process ceased with the adoption of resolution 1483 (2003).

During the inspection phase, the Office of Outside Information received from a number of Member States information on specific sites where weapons of mass destruction were thought to be located. On the basis of that information, inspections were planned and carried out in many of the locations provided. While no weapons of mass destruction were found UNMOVIC did find items of interest as well as conventional weapons at some of the sites.

In addition, inspectors and analysts were provided with a focused view from around the world of open information on the various disciplines relating to weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. The open source information contracts with both a French and an American research institute ended and the finalized products were entered into the UNMOVIC database.

In the period under review UNMOVIC has continued to conduct both month-long general training courses for potential inspectors and more specialized, shorter-term courses focusing on specific disciplines. The sixth and seventh courses in the former category were held at Vienna from 7 October to 8 November 2002 and from 20 January to 7 February 2003. Five advanced courses for persons on the roster of trained experts have been held. They have included advanced training on biological weapons, missiles, chemical

weapons, and chemical laboratory equipment. A total of 161 selected experts of 47 nationalities took part in the seven courses. The total number of persons trained by UNMOVIC since the beginning of training activities in July 2000 is 380, including 49 staff members from Headquarters. They comprise 55 nationalities.

On 18 March 2003, following a United States warning to the United Nations to withdraw its personnel from Iraq and the decision of the Secretary-General to withdraw and suspend all United Nations operations in Iraq, all UNMOVIC personnel, together with other United Nations staff, were successfully evacuated by air to Larnaca, Cyprus. Prior to this, all necessary measures were taken in accordance with contingency evacuation plans to ensure the protection of all assets, material and equipment and the security of all sensitive documentation.

The UNMOVIC staff remained for a few days in Larnaca to finalize inspection reports and working papers and complete inventories. The administrative and logistics tasks associated with the repatriation of staff were initiated, and by the end of March 2003 most of the staff had been repatriated. The Cyprus field office reduced its staff and closed out the financial accounts for Baghdad. Since then, all UNMOVIC inspectors and support staff in Iraq have been repatriated.

On 19 March 2003, the Executive Chairman provided the Security Council with an oral briefing on the draft work programme. Since armed activities were initiated in Iraq on 19 March and UNMOVIC inspections were suspended, the Council took no action on the draft work programme.

Following the suspension of UNMOVIC activities in Iraq, at the request of the President of the Council, the Executive Chairman briefed the Council on 22 April 2003 on the Commission's readiness to resume work in Iraq should the Council so decide.

UNMOVIC infrastructure, logistics and equipment remain in place for searches, verification activities, interviews and monitoring missions, and there are a large number of inspectors trained in site inspection and searches with the ability to recognize dual-use equipment and processes.

UNMOVIC also interacted with many Governments in the area of export control, in particular

in finding practical solutions to such matters as defining material as dual-use and finding the appropriate balance between the non-proliferation goals and legitimate commerce. The experience gained in that respect by UNMOVIC will be useful if it is decided to maintain an export/import notification and monitoring mechanism for certain exports to Iraq.

In its resolution 1483 (2003), the Security Council reaffirmed the importance of the disarmament of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and the eventual confirmation of the disarmament of Iraq. In paragraph 11, the Council reaffirmed that Iraq must meet its disarmament obligations, encouraged the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to keep the Council informed of their activities in that regard, and underlined its intention to revisit the mandates of UNMOVIC and IAEA as set forth in several earlier resolutions.

In the period under review, the Executive Chairman has submitted four reports on UNMOVIC activities to the Security Council (S/2002/981, S/2002/1303, S/2003/232 and S/2003/580). A detailed account of general operational and logistics issues, inspection and sampling methods, findings through inspection and analysis and destruction activities is contained in the thirteenth quarterly report of the Commission (see S/2003/580). The Executive Chairman gave oral briefings to the Security Council on those reports, during informal consultations of the members.

At the peak of inspection activities, in February and March 2003, the number of UNMOVIC personnel in Iraq reached a total of 202 staff from 60 countries. They included 84 inspectors, 57 crew members for the aircraft and the helicopters, logistics and administrative staff, a team of United Nations translators and interpreters, a unit of United Nations security officers, medical and communication personnel and construction workers. Of these, 28 staff were stationed in the regional office at Mosul and the rest operated from the Baghdad Ongoing Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Centre. In the course of inspection activities, one inspector, Jian Xing Yu (China) died following injuries sustained in a vehicle accident.

As at the end of June 2003, the UNMOVIC core staff in the Professional grades at Headquarters comprises 75 persons of 31 nationalities, 14 of whom are women.

During a visit to Washington, D.C., in October 2002, the Executive Chairman met the President and Vice-President of the United States of America. He also met in January 2003 in London with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and in Paris with the President of France. In his visits to other Member States, and in New York, he had meetings with Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers and other high-level officials and regional organizations. He also briefed visiting parliamentarians and government officials.

The Executive Chairman also maintained his practice of providing monthly briefings to successive Presidents of the Security Council and has kept the Secretary-General informed on the work of UNMOVIC.

During the period under review the UNMOVIC College of Commissioners held four regular plenary sessions at United Nations Headquarters, on 29 and 30 August and 26 November 2002, and on 24 and 25 February and 28 May 2003. The College also held special sessions in New York on 18 October 2002 and on 23 January and 12 February 2003. Sessions of the College were attended by observers from IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The Executive Chairman gave the Commissioners reports on the work of UNMOVIC since the previous sessions of the College and on discussions held during his visits to Baghdad, as well as on new developments with respect to the Security Council's deliberations on Iraq.

During the period under review, Paul Schulte (United Kingdom), Marjatta Rautio (Finland) and John Wolf (United States of America) resigned from the College of Commissioners. The Secretary-General proposed, and the Council agreed to appoint, Bryan Wells (United Kingdom) and Olga Pellicer (Mexico) to the College. No successor has yet been named for Mr. Wolf.

Hans Blix ended his assignment as Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC on 30 June 2003. Both the members of the Security Council and the Secretary-General expressed their appreciation for the dedication and professionalism that Mr. Blix had demonstrated during his tenure. The Secretary-General appointed the Deputy Executive Chairman, Demetrius Perricos, as Acting Executive Chairman, effective 1 July 2003.

Chapter 4

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

In 2002, the bureau of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya consisted of François Lonsény Fall (Guinea) as Chairman, the delegations of Bulgaria and Ireland providing the two Vice-Chairmen. In 2003, the bureau consisted of Mamady Traoré (Guinea), the delegations of Bulgaria and Germany providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

The Security Council, on 8 April 1999, in a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/10), noted that the conditions for suspending the wide range of aerial, arms and diplomatic measures against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had been fulfilled as at 5 April 1999. On 9 July 1999, in a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/22), the Security Council welcomed the positive developments identified in the Secretary-General's report of 30 June 1999, as well as the commitment of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to further implement resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) by continuing cooperation to meet all their requirements. It also reaffirmed its intention to lift as soon as possible the measures it had imposed in 1992 and 1993.

The Committee did not submit an annual report for the year 2002 to the Security Council.

Chapter 5

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992). The bureau of the Committee in 2002 consisted of Stefan Tafrov (Bulgaria) as Chairman, the delegations of Mexico and Norway providing the Vice-Chairmen. In 2003 Germany replaced Norway.

The Committee held four formal and three informal meetings during the reporting period. At its 20th meeting, on 9 September 2002, the Committee met with the three-member Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1425 (2002). On 4 September the Panel, based in Nairobi had commenced its six-month mandate; its task was to gather independent information on violations of the arms embargo against Somalia. At its 21st meeting, on 14 November, the Committee was convened to hear a mid-term oral briefing by the Panel on its work and preliminary findings. At its 22nd meeting, on 4 April 2003, the Committee considered the Panel's report (S/2003/223).

At an informal meeting held on 23 April 2003, the Committee decided that the Chairman would address letters to the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization, the African Union and the League of Arab States seeking their cooperation and views on the Panel's report. During the reporting period replies were received from ICAO and the League of Arab States.

At its 23rd meeting, on 12 May 2003, the Committee met with the four new members of the Panel, including its Chairman, after the Panel was re-established by Security Council resolution 1474 (2003) for six months, based in Nairobi, and mandated, inter alia, to investigate the violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air and sea, and to refine the recommendations provided in its report.

On 27 December 2002, the Committee adopted its annual report for 2002 (S/2002/1430).

Chapter 6

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

The pace of the activities of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia has reached an all-time high. Holding six trials simultaneously throughout the year, the Tribunal's three Trial Chambers have handled more cases during

the period covered by the present report than any previous year. They examined 29 merits cases, as well as two cases of contempt of court, and rendered four final judgements on the merits or sentencing judgements. The trial of the accused Slobodan Milošević, former President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, continued before Trial Chamber III. The Trial Chambers also received an increasing number of guilty pleas resulting from plea agreements, including from Biljana Plavšić, a former Co-President of the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Momir Nikolić and Dragan Obrenović, former Bosnian Serb army officers accused of having played a role in the events at Srebrenica. Moreover, the accused Nenad Banović pleaded guilty on 26 June 2003. On 31 July, Milimir Stakić was sentenced to life imprisonment for extermination as a crime against humanity, murder as a violation of the laws and customs of war, persecutions as a crime against humanity, murder as a crime against humanity, and deportation as a crime against humanity. He was acquitted on the charges of genocide, complicity in genocide, and forcible transfer as a crime against humanity.

The Appeals Chamber too has disposed of a greater number of appeals than in years past.

While carrying out its mission with full vigour, the Tribunal has pressed forward with plans to bring its efforts to an orderly completion in the foreseeable future. Major internal reforms designed to improve the efficiency of proceedings were continued. Notably, on 19 May 2003, at the urging of President Meron (and in accordance with an earlier recommendation of his predecessor, President Jorda), the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1481 (2003), amending the Tribunal's statute to permit ad litem judges to carry out pre-trial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they are assigned. In the spring of 2003, the Tribunal put in place a major element in the external component of its completion strategy by reaching an agreement with the Office of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the establishment of a special chamber for war crimes prosecutions in the State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The establishment of that chamber, endorsed by the steering board of the Peace Implementation Council on 12 June 2003, should enable the Tribunal to begin transferring some cases of mid- and lower-level accused by the end of 2004 or early in 2005. The Prosecutor remained committed to

commencing no new investigations after the end of 2004.

The Tribunal currently has 24 judges from 23 nations: 16 permanent judges, including two judges from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda serving in the Appeals Chamber, and eight of a possible nine ad litem judges.

On 27 February 2003, the permanent judges elected Theodor Meron (United States of America) President, effective 11 March 2003. He succeeded Claude Jorda (France).

During the reporting period, the following changes in the membership of the Tribunal occurred. Judge Asoka de Zoysa Gunawardana (Sri Lanka) left the Appeals Chamber. He remains a Trial Chamber Judge of the Tribunal for Rwanda. On 4 June 2003, Judge Mónica Weinberg de Roca (Argentina) joined the Appeals Chamber. Ad litem Judge Mohamed Fassi Fihri (Morocco) left because of illness on 31 October 2002. He was replaced by ad litem Judge Carmen María Argibay (Argentina), who was appointed on 1 November 2002. Ad litem Judges Maureen Harding Clark (Ireland) and Fatoumata Diarra (Mali) finished their terms of service on 31 March 2003. Ad litem Judge Joaquin Martin Canivell (Spain) was appointed on 1 May 2003.

The judges held two regular and one extraordinary plenary sessions, at which they amended the Rules of Procedure and Evidence to clarify the standards for referral of cases to competent national courts, to permit the replacement of a judge in certain cases of judicial disability even without the consent of the accused, when the interests of justice so warrant.

The invigorated law enforcement efforts undertaken by the Government of Serbia in the wake of the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjić on 11 March 2003 led to the arrest and transfer to the Tribunal of several important accused, including Franko Simatović, Jovica Stanišić and Veselin Šljivančanin. Nearly 20 indictees, including some high-ranking military and political officials, notably Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić, remain at large, however. The full cooperation of the States of the international community, especially the States of the former Yugoslavia, remains essential if the Tribunal is to carry out its mandate.

The Office of the Prosecutor presented its case in seven trials and worked on 19 cases in the pre-trial stage.

In September 2002, pursuant to decisions made at the July 2002 plenary session, the Tribunal saw the establishment of an Association of Defence Counsel. Under revised rule 44 (A), attorneys representing accused persons at the Tribunal must belong to the Association, which makes them subject to a code of professional conduct and a disciplinary system. These reforms should help to improve the quality and accountability of defence counsel as well as enabling the Tribunal to stay better informed about the concerns of the defence bar. The Disciplinary Panel began its operations with the first complaints in June 2003.

The Registry of the Tribunal, under the supervision of the Registrar, Hans Holthuis, continued to perform its core judicial activities by exercising court management functions, providing information to the media and the public at large, specifically in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, administering the legal aid system under which it assigns defence counsel to indigent accused, providing services to victims and witnesses, and supervising the Detention Unit. The Registry further provided administrative services to the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, administering the budget and finances, and the Tribunals, human resources, and played its role in developing the managerial aspects of the completion strategy.

The number of requests for documents (approximately 6,000), visitors to the Tribunal (approximately 5,000) and visits to its web site (approximately 650,000 per month) all increased over previous years.

The Victims and Witnesses Section assisted the approximately 520 witnesses and accompanying persons who came to The Hague.

The Tribunal received approximately \$2.2 million and pledges totalling \$650,000 in voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Those contributions supported the Tribunal's Outreach Programme, which works to keep the peoples of the region informed about the Tribunal's activities, but also the Office of the Prosecutor's arrest initiatives, military analysis, operations in Kosovo, investigations in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and review of cases

being considered for prosecution in local courts through the “rules of the road” project.

In May 2003, the Tribunal began operation of the Judicial Database, which provides the Judges, and staff of the Chambers, Registry and Office of the Prosecutor with electronic access to court records in most of the Tribunal’s cases. The elimination of the backlog of documents to be entered into the system should be completed by the end of 2003.

On 20 December 2002, the General Assembly adopted resolution 57/288, in which it decided that the revised appropriation approved in resolution 56/247 B for the biennium 2002-2003 should be increased to \$262,653,700 gross (\$235,955,000 net) in order to cover the requirements of an additional trial team in the Office of the Prosecutor (six new posts) as well as adjustments in the re-costing of the appropriation. The current number of authorized posts is 1,058.

Chapter 7 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

By resolution 1448 (2002) of 9 December 2002, the Security Council decided to terminate the sanctions regime against UNITA, and to dissolve the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola with immediate effect.

Until then, the bureau of the Committee during the reporting period had consisted of Richard Ryan (Ireland) as Chairman and the delegations of Colombia and Singapore as Vice-Chairmen. During the reporting period, the Committee held two meetings.

At its 42nd meeting on 14 October 2002, the Committee considered the report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1404 (2002). The report detailed the results of the Mechanism’s enquiries and investigations to date in view of the ongoing peace process. The Chairman of the mechanism pointed out a number of continuing concerns, such as the need to complete the search for UNITA arms caches and to ensure that the illicit trafficking in diamonds was halted. In the light of the

positive developments related to the peace process, members considered the possible lifting of financial sanctions. The Chairman transmitted the report to the President of the Security Council by a letter dated 14 October 2002 (see S/2002/1119). Also at the 42nd meeting, the Chairman stated that his delegation had received new information from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations regarding the list of senior UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, which would be clarified in bilateral consultations between the Permanent Missions of Angola and Ireland before being circulated to the members of the Council.

At its 43rd meeting, on 21 November 2002, the Committee concluded its consideration of the report of the Mechanism and heard a briefing from the members of the Mechanism on their recent visit to Angola. The Mechanism reported that it had consulted with various Governments and UNITA officials, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola and representatives of the Troika of Observer States, the European Union and Angolan civil society. On the basis of those consultations and in view of the fact that there had been no recent breaches of the ceasefire, the Mechanism concluded that the objectives of the sanctions had been met and recommended that the sanctions be lifted. Following on this recommendation and taking into account the recent statement by the Joint Commission in Angola calling for the lifting of all remaining sanctions against UNITA, the Chairman suggested that the planned revision of the UNITA list be abandoned in the light of recent developments in Angola.

On 19 December 2002, the former Chairman of the Committee submitted to the President of the Security Council a final report covering the Committee’s activities during the period from 1 January to 9 December 2002 (S/2002/1413).

Chapter 8 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

In 2002, the bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda consisted of Mikhail Wehbe (Syrian Arab Republic) as Chairman, the delegations of

Guinea and Ireland providing the Vice-Chairmen. In 2003, Spain replaced Ireland.

On 24 December 2002, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda adopted its annual report to the Security Council for 2002 (S/2002/1406).

Chapter 9

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

During the period under review, nine trials involving 23 accused have been conducted. As at 30 June 2003, the Tribunal has delivered 11 judgements involving 13 accused. Twelve accused have been convicted and one acquitted. Three judgements involving four accused were delivered during the first half of 2003. By the end of 2003, the Tribunal will have rendered 15 judgements involving 21 accused since the first trials started in 1997. This doubles the number of accused tried, compared to the first mandate (1995-1999). In view of the establishment by the Security Council of a pool of 18 ad litem judges, the judicial capacity of the Tribunal will increase further.

The three Trial Chambers have supervised pre-trial preparations in 21 cases involving 31 accused. They rendered many decisions on motions, held conferences and hearings for initial appearances, and confirmed indictments. The judges also held two plenary sessions, during which they considered a number of proposals for rule changes to expedite the trials.

The Appeals Chamber delivered two appeal judgements, six interlocutory appeal decisions and 15 other decisions and orders.

The posts of Deputy Prosecutor and Chief of Prosecutions are now filled. The Prosecutor has been conducting up to 26 investigations, which are to be confirmed by the end of 2004. This will conclude her investigations programme. Some suspects could be deferred to national jurisdictions, including Rwanda, subject to agreement on the standard to be applied. A new provision, rule 11bis, makes deferrals possible.

The Registry has undergone changes to strengthen its capacity to support the other Tribunal's organs and the defence. An External Relations and Strategic Planning Section has been established to enhance the cooperation between the Tribunal and Governments as well as other institutions. A Management Committee and a Coordination Council are now in place to better coordinate strategic decisions among the three organs of the Tribunal and thereby permit smooth progress in the framework of the global completion strategy.

Chapter 10

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

In 2002, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Adolfo Aguilar Zinser (Mexico) as Chairman, the delegations of Cameroon and Singapore serving as Vice-Chairmen. In 2003 Pakistan replaced Singapore.

During the period under review, the Committee held five formal meetings and two informal consultations to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

During the reporting period, the Committee received three requests for travel ban waivers under paragraph 5 of resolution 1132 (1997) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998), of which two were granted.

At its 28th meeting, on 13 November 2002, the Committee continued its consideration of the fourth review of the certificate of origin for the export of rough and uncut diamonds from Sierra Leone and decided to write a letter to the Government of Sierra Leone in response to its fourth review.

At its 30th meeting, on 8 April 2003, the Committee considered a letter from the representative

of Sierra Leone providing additional information on the fourth review of the certificate of origin regime of Sierra Leone. The Committee further considered a request for an exemption to paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998) and decided not to grant it at that time.

At its 31st meeting, on 30 May 2003, the Committee decided to delete eight names from the travel ban list. The list was subsequently reissued as a press release. At that meeting the Committee also considered the fifth review of the certificate of origin regime.

At its 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2003, the Committee considered a letter from the Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone regarding a request for an exemption to paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998) and decided to address a letter to the Registrar along the lines discussed during the meeting.

At its 4654th meeting, on 4 December 2002, the Security Council considered an oral report by the Chairman of the Committee and adopted resolution 1446 (2002) extending the diamond ban for an additional six months from 5 December 2002. On 4 June 2003 the Chairman of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations of the whole and subsequently the President of the Council made a statement to the press to the effect that the embargo against the import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone without a valid certificate of origin had expired on 4 June 2003 and that the Security Council would not renew those measures owing to the increased efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to control and manage its diamond industry and ensure proper control over diamond mining areas, and the Government's full participation in the Kimberley Process.

On 20 December 2002, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone adopted its annual report to the Security Council (S/2002/1414).

Chapter 11 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)*

In 2002, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Alfonso Valdívieso (Colombia) as Chairman, and the delegations of Guinea and Singapore as Vice-Chairmen. At the beginning of 2003, Juan Gabriel Valdés (Chile) assumed the Chairmanship of the Committee. He was succeeded by Heraldo Muñoz (Chile) on 19 June 2003, while the delegations of Guinea and Spain served as Vice-Chairmen.

During the reporting period the Committee held 8 formal meetings and 21 informal consultations at the expert level.

In September 2002 the Committee considered the second report of the Monitoring Group submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1390 (2002) (S/2002/1050/Rev.1).

The Committee adopted new guidelines for the conduct of its work in November 2002, which were submitted to the Member States and published on the Committee's Internet web page.

On 16 December 2002, the Committee considered the third report submitted by the Monitoring Group under resolution 1390 (2002) (S/2002/1338) and decided to forward to the Security Council all the recommendations made by the Group in its three reports.

By paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002), all States were requested to report to the Committee on the measures they had taken with respect to Osama bin Laden, al-Qa`idah and the Taliban. As at 31 July 2003, the Committee had received 86 reports from States.

On 17 January 2003, the Security Council adopted resolution 1455 (2003) with a view to improving the implementation of the financial prohibitions, arms embargo and travel ban against designated individuals and entities belonging to or associated with Osama bin Laden, al-Qa`idah and the Taliban. The Council called upon States to strengthen

* Formerly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan.

domestic legislation in order to combat terrorism, and invited States to report such actions to the Committee. The Committee was requested to communicate to Member States, at least every three months, the list of members of al-Qa'idah and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them. The Council stressed to all Member States the importance of submitting to the Committee new names and identifying information as well as additional details regarding names already listed. The Chairman of the Committee was requested to report orally at least every 90 days to the Council on the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group and to provide detailed oral assessments on the implementation of the sanctions measures taken by Member States.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 1455 (2003) the Security Council stressed the need for improved coordination and increased exchange of information between the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.

By paragraph 8 of resolution 1455 (2003) the Secretary-General was requested to reappoint, in consultation with the Committee, five experts for a further period of 12 months, drawing as much as possible, and as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001). In February 2003, the Secretary-General reappointed the Monitoring Group leaving its composition unchanged. On 16 June 2003 the Group submitted its first report to the Committee pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1455 (2003) (S/2003/669 and Corr.1).

In paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003), States were called upon to submit an updated report to the Committee on all steps taken to implement the measures against Osama bin Laden, al-Qa'idah and the Taliban, including a comprehensive summary of frozen assets of listed individuals and entities within the territories of Member States. As at 31 July 2003 replies had been received from 64 States.

By paragraph 12 of resolution 1455 (2003), the Monitoring Group was requested to assist the Committee in providing guidance to Member States in the preparation of the reports called for in paragraph 6. Such guidelines were prepared by the Committee and

distributed to the Member States; they were also published on the Committee's Internet web page.

The Chairman of the Committee held an open briefing for interested Member States on 28 February 2003 to provide them with information on the actions that would need to be taken in connection with resolution 1455 (2003).

In March 2003, the Committee issued a reformatted version of its consolidated list that provided identifying information in a more systematic manner than the previous version.

In September 2002 the Committee had sent out a request to the Member States for additional information on the names included in the Committee's consolidated list. In April 2003, the list was amended on the basis of the additional information provided by Member States. The Committee also adopted specific guidelines for considering additional information submitted by States and/or regional organizations related to individuals and entities on its list.

On 15 April 2003, the Chairman of the Committee briefed the Security Council on the work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group pursuant to resolution 1455 (2003).

During the reporting period, the Committee's consolidated list was updated 17 times to reflect the addition of 39 individuals and 29 entities and the removal of 3 individuals and 3 entities.

On 20 December 2002, the Committee adopted its annual report to the Security Council for 2002 (S/2002/1423).

Chapter 12

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

In 2002, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore) as Chairman, the delegations of Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic providing the Vice-Chairmen. For the period of 2003 covered by this report, Munir Akram (Pakistan) served as Chairman, the delegations of Angola and the Syrian Arab Republic serving as Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held six formal meetings and several informal consultations to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

During the reporting period, the Committee received 21 notifications of travel under paragraph 7 (a) of resolution 1343 (2001) and considered 34 requests for travel ban waivers under paragraph 7 (b) of the resolution, of which 20 were granted. The Committee also received nine requests for deletion from the list of persons affected by the travel ban and has yet to receive any request for exemption of non-lethal military equipment under paragraph 5 (c).

At its 14th meeting, on 4 September 2002, the Committee decided to delete the names of three individuals from the travel ban list and to merge two entries into one since they referred to the same person.

At the quarterly review of the travel ban list conducted at its 15th meeting, on 31 October 2002, the Committee decided to delete the names of five individuals from the list and added the name of one individual. The Committee further decided to retain the names of two individuals who had requested that their names be removed from the list, and amended the entries for 16 individuals to reflect changes in their designation. At its 15th meeting the Committee also considered the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2002/1115) submitted in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 1408 (2002).

At its 17th meeting, on 3 February 2003, the Committee discussed a draft timetable for its work in 2003 and the sixth revision of the draft guidelines for the conduct of its work.

At the quarterly review of the travel ban list conducted at its 18th meeting, on 3 March 2003, the Committee decided to retain the names of four individuals who had requested that their names be removed. In addition, the Committee decided to defer a decision on three other individuals.

At the quarterly review of the travel ban list conducted at its 19th meeting, on 6 June 2003, the Committee decided to delete the names of two individuals from the travel ban list and to retain the names of three individuals who had requested that their names be removed.

During informal consultations held on 22 and 28 April 2003, the Committee considered the report of the

Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2003/498) submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1458 (2003).

On 25 November 2002, the Security Council held its first review and on 5 May 2003 its second review as provided for in paragraph 20 of resolution 1408 (2002), and considered an oral report by the Chairman, the reports of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2002/1115 and S/2003/498) and the reports of the Secretary-General (S/2002/1183 and S/2003/466) on Liberia's compliance with the sanctions regime.

On 18 December 2002, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia adopted its annual report to the Security Council (S/2002/1394).

Chapter 13 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter- terrorism

Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 1373 (2001) on 28 September 2001. The resolution requires all States to cooperate in a wide range of areas, from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, as well as cooperating in criminal investigations, and exchanging information on possible terrorist acts, and to report on the steps they have taken to implement the resolution.

By that resolution the Security Council also established a counter-terrorism committee to monitor implementation of the resolution, with the assistance of appropriate expertise.

Further, the Security Council, in the Declaration annexed to resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001, invited the Committee to explore ways in which States could be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and subregional organizations the promotion of best practice in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) and the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes.

The current Chairman is Inocencio F. Arias (Spain), the delegations of Angola, Mexico and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee is assisted by a number of expert advisers appointed by the Secretariat with the approval of the Committee, taking account of relevant expertise and the principle of equitable geographical representation. In response to the Secretariat's notes verbales dated 23 October 2001 and 1 October 2002, in which the Chairman had expressed the hope that Member States would be prepared to offer qualified candidates in relation to the provision of expert advice to the Committee, 159 names of experts from the following 58 States have been submitted: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela and United States of America. The experts currently advising the Committee are from the Bahamas, Brazil, Egypt, France, India, Ireland, Jamaica, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United States.

As at 31 July 2003, the Committee has received 191 initial reports from Member States and five others pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001), all of which are available on the Committee's web site (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/>). To facilitate the preparation of the reports, the Chairman issued guidance for their submission on 26 October 2001. As at 31 July 2003, the Committee has approved 280 replies from the Chairman in respect of 394 reports, having requested a follow-up report from each State. As at the same date, 147 supplementary reports have been received. In response to 98 letters sent by the Committee to Member States replying to their supplementary submissions, the Secretariat has received 50 further reports.

As set forth in its second programme of work (S/2002/67), the Committee has established three subcommittees, each composed of five of its members and chaired by one of the Committee's Vice-Chairmen, to have an initial discussion of each report between

members of the Subcommittee and the experts on the Committee's response to the report. The relevant subcommittees have also invited the States concerned to attend part of the subcommittees' discussion of the reports.

In response to the Secretariat's note verbale dated 23 October 2001, by which all Member States, including the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council, were requested to supply a list of designated contact points, one in the Permanent Mission and one in the Government's ministry or agency, 178 States have submitted replies; 29 United Nations agencies and Secretariat departments and 47 international or regional organizations and agencies have also replied.

In response to notes verbales dated 27 November 2001 and 7 February 2002, requesting Member States, international or regional organizations and agencies in a position to do so to offer assistance in the area of legislative and administrative practice covered by resolution 1373 (2001), 26 responses have been received from the following 16 States: Bahamas, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom and United States; and the following 10 organizations or agencies: Commonwealth Secretariat, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Civil Aviation Organization, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, International Maritime Organization, International Labour Organization, Office on Drugs and Crime. These have been incorporated in the directory of assistance and, together with other relevant information, can be found on the Committee's web site.

During the period from 1 August 2002 to 30 June 2003, the Committee held 38 formal meetings of the whole, and 73 subcommittee meetings (47 meetings with experts and 26 meetings with Member States). The Chairman also held 12 meetings with interested Member States during that period.

On 20 January 2003, the Security Council held a high-level meeting on combating terrorism. In the Declaration attached to resolution 1456 (2003) adopted at that meeting the Council called on the Committee to intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by

Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of the Declaration the Secretary-General submitted a report summarizing the proposals made during the ministerial meeting and the comments and responses to the proposals received from Security Council members (S/2003/191 and Add.1).

The Security Council also held four open debates, on 4 and 8 October 2002 and on 20 February, 4 April and 23 July 2003, respectively. On 4 April the Security Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2003/3) inviting the Committee to continue

reporting on its activities at regular intervals and expressing its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 October 2003.

On 6 March 2003, the Committee convened a special meeting with 57 international, regional and subregional organizations, United Nations agencies, Secretariat departments and other bodies. At the meeting participants agreed that all of the invited organizations had a specific role to play in enhancing the effectiveness of global action against terrorism. While each had its own mandate and its own contribution to make, all recognized the high value of cooperation at the global level (S/AC.40/2003/SM.1/4).