
Part VI

Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

Chapter 1

Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

The United Nations Compensation Commission, established under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), was mandated to process claims and pay compensation for losses arising as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait from 2 August 1990 until 2 March 1991. Successful claims are paid with funds drawn from the United Nations Compensation Fund, which is funded by a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products. This percentage, originally set at 30 per cent by the Security Council under its resolution 705 (1991), is currently at 5 per cent in accordance with paragraph 21 of Council resolution 1483 (2003), which provides that 5 per cent of the proceeds of all export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas shall be deposited into the Compensation Fund.

During the period under review, the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held two regular sessions (sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth) and a number of informal meetings, at which it considered various issues relating to the activities of the Commission, including payment of compensation awards to successful claimants, and the monitoring of environmental projects being undertaken with funds awarded under the F4 category of claims.

Since the conclusion of the claims processing stage in June 2005, the Commission has focused its work, with a small secretariat, on payment of awards to claimants, archiving its records, and the follow-up programme for environmental awards established by the Governing Council at its fifty-eighth session in 2005 under decision 258 to monitor the technical and financial implementation of various environmental projects. With respect to the follow-up programme, the secretariat of the Commission has continued working with the participating claimant Governments (Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) and the Government of Iraq to ensure that decision 258 is fully and properly implemented. In addition, claimant Governments have begun to submit various

reports to the Governing Council in compliance with that decision, and the preliminary stages of implementation for the projects subject to the follow-up programme are well under way.

As from mid-2007, the secretariat was downsized into its residual format in accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Council at its fifty-eighth session to maintain the Compensation Fund under the continuing oversight of the Governing Council, assisted by a small secretariat.

During the period under review, the Commission made available a total amount of \$2,858,840,301 to Governments for distribution among successful claims. The payments were made pursuant to decision 256, adopted by the Governing Council at its fifty-eighth session, concerning the payment mechanism and the priority of payment of the outstanding awards. In accordance with that decision, awards with outstanding amounts greater than \$500 million receive a maximum amount of \$2 million per quarter, while awards with outstanding amounts smaller than \$500 million, as well as remaining F4 environmental awards, receive rounds of payments of \$2 million until all available funds in the Compensation Fund have been exhausted. At present, 16 awards remain to be paid.

The Commission has awarded total compensation in the amount of \$52,383,356,715 to individuals, corporations and Governments. As at 31 July 2007, \$25,373,584,246 has been made available to Governments and international organizations for payment to successful claimants.

Chapter 2

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 oversee the implementation of the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and subsequently amended by resolutions 1356 (2001) and 1425 (2002). By resolution 1744 (2007) the Council adopted exemptions to the arms embargo for

supplies of weapons and military equipment, technical assistance and training for the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia; and for the purpose of helping to develop security sector institutions, consistent with the political process, on a case-by-case basis and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of its receiving advance notification from the State providing supplies or technical assistance.

In 2007, Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa) was elected by the Security Council as Chairman of the Committee, the delegations of Ghana and Slovakia providing the Vice-Chairmen. In 2008, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Ambassador Kumalo, with the delegations of Croatia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as Vice-Chairmen.

During the reporting period, the Committee met six times in informal consultations.

On 5 October 2007 the Committee held informal consultations to exchange views on the report due to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1772 (2007), concerning possible measures that the Council might adopt to strengthen the effectiveness of the arms embargo. On 11 October, the Chairman presented an oral report to the Security Council.

On 15 January 2008, the Committee held a discussion with the Monitoring Group on Somalia, in connection with the midterm briefing of the Monitoring Group pursuant to paragraph 3 (h) of resolution 1766 (2007).

On 25 March, the Committee met in informal consultations to discuss a request from the Monitoring Group to facilitate cooperation with a number of States and regional organizations.

On 23 April, the Committee received a presentation by the Monitoring Group on its final report pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1766 (2007) (S/2008/274), and held a discussion on the findings and recommendations set out in the report. The Chairman transmitted the report to the President of the Security Council on 24 April and on 5 May briefed the Council in informal consultations about the Committee's consideration of the final report of the Monitoring Group.

On 25 June, the Committee met the members of the Monitoring Group re-established by the Secretary-

General pursuant to resolution 1811 (2008). The Committee also held informal consultations to consider the Security Council's request, contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 1814 (2008), to provide specific recommendations on targeted measures on individuals and entities who block the peace process or breach the arms embargo. On 14 July, the Committee consulted with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, on the same issue, and subsequently agreed to address a letter, dated 1 August 2008, to the President of the Security Council containing the Committee's recommendations in connection with the Council's request contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 1814 (2008).

During the period under review, the Committee received nine notifications of deliveries of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian and protective use, pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1356 (2001).

The Committee's website can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/751/index.shtml>.

Chapter 3 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

During the reporting period, in June and July 2008, two of the remaining four fugitives indicted by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia were arrested and transferred to The Hague.

Stojan Župljanin, the most senior police officer in the so-called Autonomous Region of Krajina established by Serb forces in the north-western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995, was arrested in Serbia on 11 June 2008, and transferred to The Hague on 21 June, after evading justice for more than eight years. Radovan Karadžić, the political leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and one of the two most wanted accused along with his military Commander, Ratko Mladić, was finally arrested in Serbia on 21 July 2008, and transferred to the Tribunal on 30 July, after eluding justice for almost 13 years.

Judicial activity remained intense over the reporting period. In total, from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008, the Appeals Chamber delivered six judgements involving nine accused, bringing to 115 the number of cases fully completed. The Trial Chambers delivered four judgements involving nine accused and at their peak ran eight trials simultaneously involving a total of 28 accused.

At the close of the reporting period, appeal proceedings are ongoing for 10 accused, 27 are currently on trial, and one accused is awaiting judgement. Six accused remain at the pretrial stage, including the two recently arrested fugitives. Unfortunately, two more accused remain at large, their continuing flight jeopardizing the successful implementation of the completion strategy.

The Tribunal has improved efficiency by implementing various procedural reforms aimed at increasing the speed of proceedings, while respecting fully the due process rights of the accused. The Tribunal is continuously looking for new measures to improve the conduct of its proceedings and to protect the right of the accused to an expeditious trial. As part of this commitment, the President, Fausto Pocar, reconstituted in April 2008 the working groups on speeding up trials and on speeding up appeals. The Tribunal also benefited from the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1800 (2008), by which it authorized the assignment of up to four additional *ad litem* judges for the period until 31 December 2008. This measure allowed the Tribunal to commence new trials and make maximum use of the permanent judges.

The Office of the Prosecutor also took a number of steps to reduce the time necessary to present cases in ongoing and upcoming trials by using more written evidence instead of live witness testimony and by trying to speed up the transition from pretrial to trial.

There were a number of important institutional developments during the reporting period. On 14 September 2007, the Security Council extended until 31 December 2007 the mandate of Carla Del Ponte (Switzerland) as Prosecutor, which was due to expire on 15 September. She was succeeded on 1 January 2008 by Serge Brammertz (Belgium), appointed for a four-year term under Security Council resolution 1786 (2007). On 26 September 2007, Judge Fausto Pocar (Italy) and Judge Kevin Parker (Australia) were re-elected by acclamation for a new

term (2007-2009) as President and Vice-President, respectively. On 1 July 2008, Norman Farrell (Canada) took up his duties as Deputy Prosecutor, following his appointment by the Secretary-General.

Viewing the completion strategy as a strategy designed to allow the continuation of its activities by domestic courts in the former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal hosted an increasing number of working visits, seminars, training programmes and conferences for judicial professionals in the region. The most significant development in this regard, however, was the amendment by the plenary of judges of rule 75 (H) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. This amendment allows judges or parties in other jurisdictions authorized by an appropriate judicial authority to directly petition the Tribunal for access to material protected by the Tribunal which is relevant to proceedings before other domestic or international courts. This rule amendment demonstrates the commitment of the Tribunal to assisting other jurisdictions in fighting impunity.

The Office of the Prosecutor further strengthened its cooperation with national prosecutorial authorities, by sharing information and expertise. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor transferred investigative materials to Bosnia and Herzegovina (eight files), Croatia (two files), Serbia (two files) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (four files). In December 2007 the Office of the Prosecutor also signed an agreement on access to its electronic disclosure system with Montenegro; similar agreements had previously been signed with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia.

In keeping with this spirit of partnership, the Tribunal also initiated a number of projects to ensure that its methods, practices, know-how and jurisprudence will be fully accessible to future international courts. With the assistance of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a compilation of the Tribunal's best practices — from investigations to the enforcement of sentences — is being prepared. Also, in conjunction with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the impact of the Tribunal's outreach activities and training programmes is being assessed. In President Pocar's words: Our goal is to ensure that the legacy of the International Tribunal will be secured ... This is an integral part of the idea that while the institution of the Tribunal in its narrow understanding

is completing its work, our mandate will in fact be continued by domestic actors, in particular in the former Yugoslavia.

Chapter 4

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda was mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 918 (1994) and subsequently modified by resolution 1011 (1995).

In 2007, the Committee was chaired by R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Indonesia), who was elected by the Security Council to serve as Chairman on 29 October 2007, while the delegation of Italy served as Vice-Chairman. For 2008, Ambassador Natalegawa continued to serve as Chairman, and the delegation of Italy continued to provide the Vice-Chairman.

On 31 December 2007, the Chairman transmitted to the Security Council the report of the Committee containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2007 (S/2007/782).

In the reporting period, the Committee held informal consultations on 11 April 2008, during which the Chairman discussed with the members possible scenarios for the Committee's future work. On 22 May, the Chairman briefed the Security Council during informal consultations on the Committee's consultations on 11 April, and conveyed the Committee's recommendation that the Council consider dissolving the Committee.

On 10 July 2008, by resolution 1823 (2008), the Security Council decided to terminate the prohibitions imposed by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1011 (1995) and to dissolve the Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda.

Chapter 5

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 1994 and 31 December 1994

Since 1 August 2007, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has maintained its high level of productivity, while upholding trial fairness and the rights of the accused.

In coordination with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Prosecutor arrested three of the high-profile fugitives earmarked for trial. Two of them were arrested at the end of 2007 and early in 2008 and are currently detained at the Tribunal. A third fugitive who was arrested at the end of 2007 is awaiting the completion of the judicial process in the country of apprehension, Germany, for his transfer to the Tribunal. The hunt continues for top fugitives Félicien Kabuga, Protais Mpiranya and others earmarked for trial in Arusha.

The Office of the Prosecutor continues to receive and to respond to requests for mutual legal assistance from national jurisdictions conducting investigations with a view to the prosecution or extradition of Rwandan fugitives appearing on the INTERPOL wanted list.

During the period under review, the referral of the case of Michel Bagaragaza to the Netherlands was revoked on the grounds that the courts of the Netherlands found they lacked jurisdiction to try the case. This warranted the return of Michel Bagaragaza to Arusha to stand trial. That case, as well as the case for contempt against a former investigator, is scheduled for trial and judgement delivery in 2008.

In the same period, the cases of two accused were referred to France. In addition, the Office of the Prosecutor filed five applications in terms of rule 11 bis for orders referring the cases of four accused and one fugitive to Rwanda for trial. Decisions were delivered rejecting three of those applications, while

decisions in respect of the other two are pending. The Office of the Prosecutor is appealing against those three decisions. Following investigations by both the Office of the Prosecutor and the Office of the Prosecutor General of Rwanda, four senior Rwandan Army officers are being prosecuted in Rwanda for war crimes. The Office of the Prosecutor has sent a representative to observe the proceedings.

The Prosecutor issued, for the first time, an indictment against one witness for giving false testimony and an indictment against a former investigator for contempt of court. Three trial judgements concerning three accused were delivered, including in the case for false testimony and in one case of a guilty plea.

The evidence phase in the trials against five persons was completed, bringing the total in the judgement writing phase to nine accused in six cases. Trials are in progress against 19 persons in four multi-accused cases and in two single-accused cases commenced during the reporting period.

At the appeals level, in addition to many interlocutory decisions on review and reconsideration and pre-appeal orders and decisions, three judgements concerning five persons were delivered during the reporting period. This brings to 25 the total number of persons whose judgements have been completed at the appellate level. There are currently two pending appeals from judgement, one of which will be decided in August.

In summary, as at 31 July 2008, of the 92 indictments issued by the Prosecutor, 41 have been disposed of. Of the remaining 51, 4 have been earmarked for referral and 13 accused are still at large. The evidence phase of all the trials of which the Tribunal had been seized in 2003, with the exception of the *Karemera et al.* trial and the four cases earmarked for transfer to a domestic jurisdiction, will be completed by the end of 2008, although there will be some spillover of the judgement writing phase of some of them.

The Registry continues to support the judicial process by servicing the other organs of the Tribunal and the defence, and by seeking support from States and/or international institutions, inter alia to ensure the appearance of witnesses and their safety, to identify countries where convicted persons will serve their

sentences and to fund activities not covered by the regular budget.

One convicted person has been transferred to Italy. Two acquitted persons remain under the Tribunal's protection. The Registrar continues to deploy all efforts for their relocation.

In line with the Tribunal's completion strategy, the Registry (a) has stepped up all outreach activities, including capacity-building programmes for the Rwandan judiciary; (b) has put in place a joint archives strategy with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, United Nations Headquarters and the main stakeholders and has started its implementation; and (c) has continued to provide active support in the facilitation of trial-readiness of cases.

The Tribunal has substantially complied with its completion strategy. However, the recent arrest of three accused has an impact on the Tribunal's projections for the completion of work at first instance. Because the three newly arrested are considered to be high-level accused, their trials should be held at the Tribunal. In view of the current workload and the occupancy rate of courtrooms, the scheduling of these three new cases will necessarily extend into 2009.

In view of these exceptional circumstances, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council and the President of the General Assembly, the Tribunal requested an extension of the terms of office of some judges in order to allow the completion of the trial work at the earliest date possible before the end of 2009. By its resolution 1824 (2008), taking into consideration the projections provided by the Tribunal of all the remaining cases at trial stage, the Security Council decided to extend until 31 December 2009, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner, the terms of office of seven permanent judges and eight ad litem judges, and to extend until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner, the terms of office of the two permanent judges appointed to the Appeals Chamber. As a contingency against the unexpected, the Council also decided to extend the terms of office of nine ad litem judges who were elected by the General Assembly in 2003 but are not currently appointed to serve at the Tribunal. In its decision, the Council expressed its expectation that the extension of those terms of office would enhance the effectiveness of trial proceedings and contribute

towards ensuring the implementation of the completion strategy.

It should be recalled that the Tribunal's ability to maintain or improve upon its current level of efficiency is largely dependent on the retention of its highly experienced and qualified judges and staff.

Chapter 6 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), which consist of an arms embargo on non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone and travel restrictions on members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front as designated by the Committee.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Qatar) as Chairman, while the delegations of the Congo and Panama served as Vice-Chairmen. For 2008, Le Luong Minh (Viet Nam) served as Chairman, the delegations of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama providing the Vice-Chairmen.

During the reporting period, the Committee held two informal meetings.

At its informal consultations on 4 December 2007, the Committee considered three letters from the Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone concerning issues relating to the travel of individuals included in the Committee's travel ban list to testify in the trial of the former President, Charles Taylor, or for the enforcement of sentences handed down by the Special Court. The Committee, by a letter dated 14 December 2007, conveyed to the Registrar the procedures to be followed for individuals included in the Committee's travel ban list needing to travel internationally for the enforcement of sentences handed down by the Special Court.

On 21 December 2007, by resolution 1793 (2007), the Security Council decided to exempt from the restrictions the travel of any witnesses whose presence at the trial is required. At the Committee's

request, the Registrar of the Special Court has agreed to keep it informed of the travel of any individuals pursuant to resolution 1793 (2007).

At its informal consultations on 30 May 2008, the Committee considered a letter from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone containing his Government's recommendations concerning individuals on the travel ban list. Following its deliberations on the subject, on 9 June, the Committee decided to remove 24 names from the list of individuals affected by the travel restrictions set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998). The revised list can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1132/tblist.shtml>.

On 17 December 2007, at the 5806th meeting of the Security Council, the outgoing Chairman briefed the Council on the work of the Committee.

On 28 December 2007, the Committee transmitted its report for 2007 to the Security Council (S/2007/777).

Chapter 7 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban as set out in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006) and 1822 (2008).

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Johan C. Verbeke (Belgium), who served as Chairman, Ghana and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairmen. Belgium continued to provide the Chairman in 2008, Burkina Faso and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairmen. On 4 June 2008, Jan Grauls (Belgium) succeeded Ambassador Verbeke as Chairman of the Committee.

During the reporting period, the Committee held 3 formal and 30 informal meetings.

On 30 June 2008, by resolution 1822 (2008), the Security Council reiterated the existing mandatory measures (assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo) and extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a further period of 18 months. In addition, the Council introduced new provisions, aiming at further strengthening the sanctions regime and ensuring the continued development of fair and clear procedures for listing, de-listing and exemptions to the measures. In particular, the Council directed the Committee to make accessible on its website a narrative summary of reasons for the listing, for new and existing entries on the Consolidated List, of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 1822 (2008). Moreover, the Council directed the Committee to conduct by 30 June 2010 a comprehensive review of all names included in the Consolidated List at the date of adoption of the resolution, followed by an annual review of all names on the list that have not been reviewed in three or more years.

Pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005) and 1735 (2006), the Chairman undertook two visits to selected countries during the reporting period. From 26 October to 4 November 2007 he visited Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. From 29 March to 5 April 2008, the Chairman travelled to Mauritania, Senegal and Mali. As a result of those visits, the Chairman was able to convey useful information on the implementation of sanctions measures to the Committee upon his return.

On 15 November 2007, the Chairman transmitted to the President of the Security Council the seventh report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (S/2007/677). On 13 May 2008, the Chairman transmitted the eighth report of the Monitoring Team (S/2008/324). The Committee reported on its position on those reports in its own reports transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 8 January (S/2008/16) and 18 June 2008 (S/2008/408), respectively.

Pursuant to resolution 1735 (2006), the Chairman presented his 180-day oral briefings, together with the Chairmen of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee, on 14 November 2007 (see S/PV.5779) and 6 May 2008 (see S/PV.5886), respectively. Through those briefings the Council was informed about the

work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, as well as on the implementation of the sanctions measures by States.

During the reporting period, two States submitted their reports on the implementation of sanctions measures in accordance with resolution 1455 (2003), bringing the total number of reports submitted to 154. In addition, eight States submitted checklists pursuant to resolution 1617 (2005), bringing the number of submitted checklists to 60.

The Monitoring Team undertook several visits to various regions to discuss sanctions implementation with States and international organizations. The Team also held regular meetings with experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the group of experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help facilitate concrete cooperation, including in the area of reporting, among the three Committees.

The Chairman transmitted the report on the work of the Committee in 2007 to the Security Council (S/2008/25) on 8 January 2008.

On 18 December 2007 and 21 July 2008, the Chairman held public briefings for Member States, at which he relayed information on new developments in the work of the Committee.

During the reporting period, the Committee added the names of 21 individuals and one entity to the Al-Qaida section of the Consolidated List and added the name of one individual to the Taliban section of the list. The Consolidated List is available on the Committee's website at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml>.

During the reporting period, the Committee also de-listed two individuals and 12 entities from the Al-Qaida section and one entity from the Taliban section of the Consolidated List. The Committee received six requests for de-listing, in total, including a request from one individual together with 12 entities, from the focal point for de-listing established pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006) during the reporting period. Of these, the Committee de-listed one individual and 12 entities; the other five individuals remained on the list after the process of the consideration of their requests within the Committee had been completed.

The Committee also introduced two major changes with regard to the format of the Consolidated List. Since November 2007, the list has been available on the Committee's website in XML format. The addition of the new format is intended to better assist Member States in their efforts towards a more effective implementation of the sanctions regime. On 22 February 2008, the Committee decided to separate section E (de-listed individuals and entities) from its Consolidated List. For future reference, the names of the de-listed individuals and entities can now be found on the Committee's website (de-listing section) at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/delisting.shtml>.

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. On 16 May 2008, INTERPOL, at the request of the Committee, published the first batch of INTERPOL-Security Council Special Notices for four of the entities included in the Consolidated List. The publication of notices for entities follows the publication, initiated in 2005, of notices for individuals included in the list. As at 31 July 2008, more than 300 notices for individuals and entities have been published on the INTERPOL website. The notices can be found at <http://www.interpol.int/Public/NoticesUN/Default.asp>.

The Committee continued to consider notifications and requests submitted pursuant to resolution 1452 (2002) in accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

Chapter 8

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, known as the Counter-Terrorism Committee, is mandated to monitor the implementation of that resolution. The Committee has been assisted in its work by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, established by resolution 1535 (2004) for an initial period ending on 31 December 2007. By resolution 1787 (2007), the Security Council extended the Executive Directorate until 31 March 2008 and asked it to prepare a revised organizational plan, which the Committee submitted to the Council on 7 February 2008 (S/2008/80). By resolution 1805 (2008), the

Council decided that the Directorate will continue to operate as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Committee until 31 December 2010.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Ricardo Alberto Arias (Panama) as Chairman, while the delegations of Peru, Qatar and South Africa served as Vice-Chairmen. From 3 January to 19 February 2008, the Committee was chaired by Mirjana Mladineo (Croatia). From 20 February 2008, Neven Jurica (Croatia) served as Chairman. In 2008, the delegations of France, the Russian Federation and Viet Nam were serving as Vice-Chairmen. Each Vice-Chairman chaired one of the Committee's three subcommittees.

During the reporting period, the Committee held 18 formal meetings, 7 informal meetings and 15 subcommittee meetings.

Resolution 1373 (2001) sets out a comprehensive agenda of counter-terrorism activities, including steps aimed at bringing to justice perpetrators of terrorist acts as well as those who harbour, aid and support them. It also requires all States to cooperate on a wide range of issues relating to counter-terrorism. All States are required to report to the Committee on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). As at 31 July 2008, the Committee had received 911 reports from Member States and other entities. Those included 192 first, 174 second, 143 third, 115 fourth, 71 fifth and 14 sixth reports from Member States, as well as 192 reports from Member States pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005). The Committee had also received 10 reports from entities other than Member States.

During the period under review, the Committee submitted three semi-annual programmes of work to the Security Council, covering the periods from July to December 2007 (see S/2007/675); January to June 2008 (see S/2008/187); and July to December 2008 (see S/2008/471).

In its work, the Committee has continued to move away from the issue of reporting towards the practical implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). This shift in emphasis reflected the Committee's intention to adopt a tailor-made approach for each individual State, analysing its accomplishments in implementing resolution 1373 (2001) and seeking ways and means to increase the efficiency of its engagement, including through the facilitation of technical assistance. The new approach also aimed at encouraging the States that

had fallen behind with reporting to re-engage with the Committee.

In order to support this new approach, the Committee continued to use the preliminary implementation assessment, developed in 2006, as an analytical tool designed to provide a systematic, even-handed, transparent and effective way to monitor the extent to which States had met their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001). During the reporting period, the subcommittees considered and the Committee approved the preliminary implementation assessments for 184 Member States. Subsequently, those assessments were sent to Member States together with a letter from the Chairman of the Committee, asking Member States to provide the Committee with comments, updates or further information, as well as outlining possible steps to enhance the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

The preliminary implementation assessments also served as the basis for the preparation by the Executive Directorate of a global survey of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The survey was considered by the Committee at its 198th and 202nd meetings and was issued as a document of the Security Council on 10 June 2008 (S/2008/379).

The Committee has continued, through its Executive Directorate, to conduct visits to Member States, with their consent, in order to engage in detailed discussions on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) in line with resolution 1535 (2004). During the reporting period, the Committee has visited Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Georgia, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Niger, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Viet Nam. The Committee has also continued to take stock of its earlier visits and to work on improving their efficiency, including by developing a thorough follow-up process. At its 205th meeting the Committee approved a proposal of the Directorate for the next round of Committee visits to Member States, for the period from July 2008 to December 2010.

The Committee has continued to work to deepen its engagement and cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and has encouraged and assisted them in the development of capacities that would improve their ability to assist their members with the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). At its 189th meeting the Committee was

briefed by representatives of INTERPOL, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Maritime Organization and the World Customs Organization as part of the preparations for its fifth special meeting with international, regional and subregional organizations, on the theme "Prevention of terrorist movement and effective border security", which was held from 29 to 31 October 2007 in Nairobi. At its 197th meeting the Committee received a briefing from the European Union Counter-Terrorism Coordinator.

During the first half of 2008, the Executive Directorate has implemented its revised organizational plan (S/2008/80), which included the creation of five cross-cutting technical groups. At its 203rd to 206th meetings the Committee received briefings from the coordinators of those groups.

During the reporting period, the Committee has continued to implement its mandate under resolution 1624 (2005), that is, to include in its dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement that resolution and to work with Member States to help build capacity, including through promoting good practices and facilitating the exchange of information. On 18 January 2008, the Chairman transmitted to the Security Council the Committee's second report on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) (S/2008/29).

The Committee has also continued to explore ways to respond to the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in which the Security Council was encouraged to consider ways to strengthen its monitoring and enforcement role in counter-terrorism, including by consolidating State reporting requirements, taking into account and respecting the different mandates of its counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies. The Committee has continued to enhance its cooperation and coordination with those subsidiary bodies, as well as their affiliated expert groups. At its 190th meeting, the Committee discussed common strategy on the question of non-reporting/late-submitting States, which had been developed by the Executive Directorate, the Monitoring Team of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). At its 203rd meeting the Committee discussed its role and the role of the Executive Directorate in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Meanwhile, the three counter-

terrorism-related Security Council Committees have continued the practice of coordinating their periodic briefings to the Council. Such briefings were held on 14 November 2007 (see S/PV.5779) and 6 May 2008 (see S/PV.5886).

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by its Executive Directorate and can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>.

Chapter 9 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) is mandated by the Security Council to continue to identify, pursuant to paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities whose funds, assets or economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. As set out in paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), those individuals and entities include the previous Government of Iraq or its State bodies, corporations or agencies located outside Iraq, as well as Saddam Hussein or other senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Leslie Kojo Christian (Ghana) with Belgium serving as Vice-Chairman. On 3 January 2008, Michel Kafando (Burkina Faso) was elected Chairman of the Committee, while Belgium was elected to continue to serve as Vice-Chairman. On 17 December 2007, Ambassador Christian, as outgoing Chairman of the Committee, briefed the Security Council on the work of the Committee during his chairmanship (see S/PV.5806).

While the Committee did not hold meetings during the reporting period, it did consider several issues brought to its attention, relating in particular to its lists of individuals and entities established pursuant to resolution 1483 (2003). Those lists are available on the Committee's website at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1518/index.shtml>.

The Chairman transmitted the report on the work of the Committee in 2007 to the Security Council (S/2008/109) on 14 February 2008.

Chapter 10 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the measures imposed by that resolution and by resolution 1532 (2004), of which the following are currently in effect: the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and subsequently modified by resolutions 1683 (2006) and 1731 (2006); the travel ban imposed by resolution 1521 (2003); and the assets freeze imposed by resolution 1532 (2004). During the sanctions review held during informal consultations on 20 October 2006, the members of the Council concluded that there was no basis for reinstating the prohibitions on the import of Liberian timber, which had expired on 20 June 2006. By its resolution 1753 (2007), the Council decided to terminate the measures on diamonds.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Qatar) as Chairman, while the delegations of Indonesia and South Africa served as Vice-Chairmen. For 2008, Giadalla A. Ettalhi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) served as Chairman, the delegations of Indonesia and South Africa continuing as the Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held 10 informal consultations and one formal meeting to consider various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

The Committee received seven requests for de-listing, in total, including a second request from one individual, from the focal point for de-listing established pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006) during the reporting period. Of these, the Committee de-listed two individuals. Three other individuals remained on the Committee's list(s) after the process of consideration of their requests within the Committee had been completed. A decision on the request of the remaining individual was pending at the end of the reporting period. The Committee also received from a

Member State one request for de-listing which was not acceded to.

In addition to the individuals de-listed through the focal point process, the Committee removed five individuals from the travel ban list in response to a proposal received from a Member State. Altogether, the Committee removed seven individuals from the travel ban list, one of whom was also removed from the assets freeze list.

The latest versions of the travel ban and assets freeze lists are available on the Committee's web page at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1521/index.shtml>.

The Committee also considered seven requests for travel ban waivers under paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 1521 (2003), of which two were granted.

The Committee considered and did not object to two requests, submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 1532 (2004), to authorize the release of hitherto frozen funds to cover the extraordinary expenses of an entity included in the assets freeze list.

The Committee approved two requests, submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 1521 (2003), for exceptions to the arms embargo to allow for the equipping and training of the Liberian armed forces and police. It also approved three requests submitted in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1683 (2006) for limited supplies of weapons and ammunition for use by members of the Government of Liberia police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

At its informal consultations on 17 August 2007, the Committee considered the programme of work of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1760 (2007) with the experts. At informal consultations on 9 October, the Committee considered a request for de-listing received from the focal point for de-listing.

At informal consultations on 5 and 12 December, the Committee heard briefings from the Panel of Experts on its final report submitted pursuant to resolution 1760 (2007) (S/2007/689). On 14 December, as part of the Council's sanctions review, the Chairman briefed the Security Council on the main findings contained in the report and on the Committee's discussion of the report and its recommendations.

On 17 December, at the 5806th meeting of the Security Council, the outgoing Chairman briefed the Council on the work of the Committee.

By its resolution 1792 (2007), the Security Council renewed the measures first imposed by paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12 months and reappointed the Panel of Experts for a further six months.

On 28 December, the Committee transmitted its report for 2007 to the Security Council (S/2007/776).

At its informal consultations on 22 February 2008, the Committee heard a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its proposed programme of work based on the mandate accorded to it under resolution 1792 (2007). The Committee also considered a request for de-listing which had been received from the focal point for de-listing. The Committee considered another de-listing request received from the focal point at its informal consultations on 19 March.

At its informal consultations on 7 May, the Committee considered a request received from a Member State to remove an individual from the travel ban and assets freeze lists. At its 10th meeting, on 21 May, the Committee considered a letter received from a Member State which proposed the removal of five individuals from the travel ban list. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed to update the description of one individual on both its travel ban and assets freeze lists.

At its informal consultations on 11 June, the Committee heard a briefing by the Panel of Experts, the mandate of which was due to expire on 20 June, on its report submitted pursuant to resolution 1792 (2007) (S/2008/371). On 13 June, the Committee further considered the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts. On 16 June, the Chairman made a statement to the Council summarizing the observations and recommendations of the Panel of Experts.

By its resolution 1819 (2008) the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1760 (2007) for a further six months. On 14 July 2008, the Secretary-General appointed three persons to serve on the Panel (see S/2008/459).

At its informal consultations on 31 July, the Committee heard a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its proposed programme of work, based on the

mandate accorded to it under resolution 1819 (2008). The Committee also considered a request for de-listing which had been received from the focal point for de-listing.

Chapter 11 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo was mandated by the Security Council to oversee and assess the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) on all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territories of North and South Kivu and of Ituri, and on groups not parties to the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement. By its resolution 1533 (2004), the Council also established a Group of Experts to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo.

The arms embargo was renewed and expanded by resolution 1596 (2005) to include any recipient in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the exception of units of the national army and police, provided that the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 and 4 of that resolution were met. By paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005), the Council decided to impose a travel ban and assets freeze against individuals acting in violation of the arms embargo, as designated by the Committee, and on 1 November 2005 the Committee adopted the consolidated list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and assets freeze, which has been periodically updated.

By resolution 1649 (2005), the Council extended the scope of the travel restrictions and assets freeze, with effect from 15 January 2006, to political and military leaders of foreign armed groups or Congolese militias receiving support from abroad impeding the disarmament of their combatants. By resolution 1698 (2006), the Council renewed the measures imposed by resolution 1596 (2005), as well as the mandate of the Group of Experts, until 31 July 2007, and further expanded the scope of targeted sanctions to include political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable

international law, and individuals committing serious violations of international law, involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict.

Since 31 July 2007, the sanctions regime has been further extended, until 31 March 2008, pursuant to resolutions 1768 (2007), 1771 (2007) and 1799 (2008). By resolution 1807 (2008), the Security Council renewed the sanctions regime until 31 December 2008, and limited the applicability of the arms embargo, previously imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005), to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and decided that the measures on arms and technical training no longer applied to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In 2007 the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Jorge Voto-Bernales (Peru) as Chairman, the delegations of Indonesia and Qatar serving as Vice-Chairmen. In 2008, R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Indonesia) served as Chairman, and the delegations of Costa Rica and Viet Nam served as Vice-Chairmen. On 11 January 2008, the Chairman transmitted the Committee's annual report to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/17).

During the reporting period the Committee held nine informal consultations.

On 3 October 2007 the Committee continued its consideration of draft guidelines for the conduct of its work, and held a discussion with a representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in connection with paragraph 4 of resolution 1771 (2007) regarding the designation of receiving sites for authorized shipments of military equipment. The Committee also considered a request for exemption to the assets freeze pursuant to paragraph 16 (b) of resolution 1596 (2005).

On 1 November the Committee held an exchange of views on the programme of work of the Group of Experts re-established pursuant to resolution 1771 (2007). On 14 and 28 November the Committee continued its discussion of the implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 1771 (2007), and considered a letter from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, both in connection with the monitoring and implementation of the arms embargo.

On 18 December the Committee considered a progress report of the Group of Experts and continued its discussion of draft guidelines for the conduct of the Committee's work. In this regard, on 26 December, the Committee decided, on a provisional basis, to use in the conduct of its work the guidelines of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

On 8 February 2008, the Committee considered the final report of the Group of Experts pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1771 (2007) (S/2008/43) and the recommendations contained therein. On 11 February, the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the report to the President of the Security Council, and on 13 February briefed the Council in informal consultations about the findings contained in the report.

On 4 April, the Committee considered, among other things, a progress report of the Group of Experts re-established pursuant to resolution 1799 (2008).

On 28 May, the Committee held an exchange of views with the new members of the Group of Experts re-established pursuant to resolution 1807 (2008) in connection with their programme of work. On 14 July, the Committee held informal consultations to consider a request for exemption pursuant to paragraph 16 (b) of resolution 1596 (2005).

During the reporting period, the Committee has received two notifications regarding technical training and assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008), and three notifications concerning deliveries of non-lethal military equipment for humanitarian and protective use. Pursuant to paragraph 15 (d) of resolution 1807 (2008), the Committee informed the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of every notification it received pursuant to paragraph 5 of that resolution.

The Committee approved two exemptions to the assets freeze pursuant to paragraphs 16 (a) and (b) of resolution 1596 (2005), respectively. The Government of the Netherlands informed the Committee of the transfer to the International Criminal Court of Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui, on 24 October 2007 and 8 February 2008, respectively. Both

individuals are included in the consolidated travel ban and assets freeze list.

During the reporting period, the Committee received four requests for de-listing, in total, including a request from one individual together with two entities, from the focal point for de-listing established pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006). Of these, the Committee de-listed one individual. The other individual and four entities remained on the Committee's consolidated travel ban and assets freeze list after the process of consideration of their requests within the Committee had been completed.

The Committee's website can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/index.shtml>.

Chapter 12

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) was established by the Security Council on 28 April 2004 for a period no longer than two years, with a mandate to report to the Council, for its examination, on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee's mandate was extended for a further period of two years by resolution 1673 (2006). By resolution 1810 (2008), the Council extended the mandate of the Committee for a period of three years, until 25 April 2011.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Peter Burian (Slovakia) as Chairman, the delegations of Ghana, Indonesia and the United Kingdom serving as Vice-Chairmen. In 2008, the Committee was chaired by Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica), while the delegations of Croatia, Indonesia and the United Kingdom served as Vice-Chairmen. Each Vice-Chairman chaired one of the Committee's three subcommittees.

During the period under review, the Committee held 3 formal and 25 informal meetings. The Committee's three subcommittees did not meet. The Committee continued to be supported in its work by eight experts. On 14 September 2007, the Committee adopted its sixth programme of work, for the period from 1 October 2007 to 27 April 2008. On

18 December, the Committee held a thematic debate on the biological aspects of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

During the reporting period, the Chairman of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council by the Chairmen of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), held on 14 November 2007 (see S/PV.5779) and 6 May 2008 (see S/PV.5886). On 17 December 2007, the outgoing Chairman briefed the Security Council on the Committee's work under his Chairmanship (see S/PV.5806).

In October and November 2007, the Committee sent letters to all 192 Member States reminding them to submit reports or provide up-to-date information on further steps they had taken or planned to take to achieve the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Each letter was accompanied by a matrix, prepared by the Committee's experts and subsequently approved by the Committee, to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006). As at 31 July 2008, 103 Member States have responded to the Committee's letter and 155 States have submitted at least one report since 2004. One international organization has also submitted a report. At its 21st meeting the Committee approved the updated or revised matrices for 117 States.

At informal meetings in March, April, May and June 2008, the Committee considered various versions of the draft of its report to the Security Council, the initial version of which had been prepared by the Committee's experts. At its 22nd meeting the Committee adopted its report to the Council, and transmitted it to the Council on 8 July 2008 (S/2008/493).

As part of its outreach activities, the Committee was briefed on 11 December 2007 by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and Security Policy of NATO. In addition, the Committee, acting with the support of Member States and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, organized workshops on implementing resolution 1540 (2004) among Arab States and in southern Africa, which were held at Amman on 4 and 5 September 2007 and at Gaborone on 27 and 28 November 2007, respectively.

During the reporting period, the Chairman, the members of the Committee and the Committee's experts participated in several seminars, workshops

and conferences, explaining to participants the work of the Committee and the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004), with a view to strengthening support for its implementation. A list of the Committee's outreach activities is contained in annex XVIII to the Committee's report to the Security Council (S/2008/493).

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/1540/>.

Chapter 13 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze imposed by that resolution, as renewed and expanded by resolution 1643 (2005), by which the Security Council decided that all States should take the necessary measures to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to their territory.

By its resolution 1782 (2007), the Security Council renewed until 31 October 2008 the sanctions regime imposed by resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005). By paragraph 8 of resolution 1782 (2007), the Council decided to extend until 31 October 2008 the mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire to monitor the implementation of the embargo on arms and diamonds as well as the implementation of individual measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004). On 28 November 2007, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/688), the Secretary-General conveyed the composition of the members of the Group of Experts re-established pursuant to resolution 1782 (2007).

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Johan C. Verbeke (Belgium) as Chairman, and the delegations of Italy and South Africa as Vice-Chairmen. In 2008, the Permanent Representative of Belgium continued to serve as Chairman and the delegations of Italy and South Africa continued to serve as Vice-Chairmen. On 4 June 2008, Jan Grauls (Belgium) replaced Ambassador Verbeke as Chairman of the Committee.

During the reporting period, the Committee held six informal consultations.

On 31 December 2007, the Chairman transmitted to the Security Council the report of the Committee containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2007 (S/2007/764).

At its informal consultations on 17 October 2007, the Committee considered the final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1761 (2007), and possible follow-up actions to be taken by the Committee. The report was subsequently issued as a document of the Security Council (S/2007/611). On 25 October, the Chairman of the Committee briefed the Council during its informal consultations on the Committee's consideration of the report and the recommendations contained therein.

During its informal consultations on 9 April 2008, the Committee considered the midterm report of the Group of Experts, submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1782 (2007), and possible actions to be taken by the Committee. On 14 April, the report was issued as a document of the Council (S/2008/235) and on 29 April, the Committee Chairman briefed the Council during informal consultations on the Committee's consideration of the report and its recommendations. On 16 May, the Committee sent a note verbale to all Member States drawing their attention to paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and relevant paragraphs of the midterm report of the Group of Experts.

During its informal consultations on 12 September, 17 October and 12 December 2007 and on 27 February, 9 April and 27 June 2008, the Committee received briefings from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the monthly media and arms embargo monitoring reports prepared by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). During its consultations on 27 February, 9 April and 27 June 2008, the Committee also considered the quarterly human rights reports prepared by UNOCI.

The Committee's website can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1572/index.shtml>.

Chapter 14

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan is mandated by the Security Council to monitor an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in the States of Northern Darfur, Southern Darfur and Western Darfur, which was subsequently expanded to include all the parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the above-mentioned States in the Sudan. The Committee is also mandated to monitor the implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and, inter alia, to designate individuals subject to those measures, in accordance with the criteria set out in that resolution. By resolution 1672 (2006), the Security Council decided that all States should implement those measures with respect to the four individuals named in the resolution. The list of individuals subject to the travel ban and assets freeze is also available on the Committee's web page at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/index.shtml>.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Marcello Spatafora (Italy) as Chairman, while the delegations of Panama and Slovakia served as Vice-Chairmen. For 2008, Ambassador Spatafora (Italy) continued to serve as Chairman, the delegations of Croatia and Panama providing the Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held eight informal consultations to consider various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

On 1 August 2007, in response to a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan and pursuant to recommendations contained in the second interim report of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, submitted under paragraph 2 of resolution 1713 (2006), the Committee addressed a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Sudan. On 7 August, again pursuant to recommendations contained in the second interim report, the Committee agreed to include additional identifiers for two individuals on its consolidated list.

In informal consultations on 27 September, the Committee received an oral and visual presentation

from the Panel of Experts concerning its final report under resolution 1713 (2006) (S/2007/584), and members of the Committee discussed with the experts the findings and recommendations contained therein. Committee members were also provided with copies of an unpublished annex to that report. Committee members further considered each of the recommendations in greater detail in subsequent informal consultations, held on 9, 16 and 30 October and on 7 November 2007. They agreed to move forward towards implementing some of the recommendations of the Panel, relating to the work of the Panel and the Committee.

On 14 November, the Chairman of the Committee forwarded to the Permanent Representative of the Sudan a letter dated 29 September 2007 from the Panel of Experts, which responded to the points raised in a letter dated 20 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative concerning the Panel's activities.

On 27 December, the Committee adopted amended guidelines for the conduct of its work, in order to incorporate the de-listing procedure outlined in resolution 1730 (2006). On 31 December, the Committee transmitted to the Council its annual report for 2007 (S/2007/779).

In informal consultations on 31 January 2008, the Committee met with the Panel of Experts, the mandate of which had been extended by resolution 1779 (2007), and discussed its preliminary programme of work. In those same consultations, Committee members considered the implementation of the targeted sanctions in connection with a specific individual, following which the Chairman of the Committee wrote a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Sudan on the matter. In informal consultations on 27 February, the Committee considered a letter of complaint from the Government of the Sudan, dated 24 January 2008, against a movement operating in Darfur. The Chairman of the Committee replied to the letter on 7 March 2008.

On 31 March, the Committee received an update report from the Panel of Experts. On 14 May, the Committee received a midterm report from the Panel of Experts, which it considered in informal consultations on 27 May. The Committee followed up on some of the observations and recommendations contained in the midterm report: it addressed letters, dated 6 June 2008, to the Joint African Union-United Nations Special

Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), and to the Operation Commander of the European Union force in the Central African Republic and Chad, encouraging strengthened cooperation between those two operations and the Panel of Experts.

On 10 September and 7 December 2007 and on 13 March and 12 June 2008, the Chairman of the Committee delivered periodic reports, as called for in paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), to the Security Council, each time describing the Committee's activities during the preceding 90 days.

Chapter 15 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) is mandated to undertake tasks described in paragraph 3 and the annex to that resolution, in order to assist in the investigation into the terrorist bombing in Beirut 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.

In 2007, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Leslie Kojo Christian (Ghana) as Chairman, while the delegations of Belgium and Slovakia served as Vice-Chairmen. For 2008, Michel Kafando (Burkina Faso) served as Chairman, the delegations of Belgium and Viet Nam serving as Vice-Chairmen.

During the reporting period, the Committee did not convene any consultations or meetings and did not prepare an annual report.

The Committee's website can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1636/index.shtml>.

Chapter 16 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) was mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution with respect to the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea. Those measures consist of a ban on transfers to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of arms and related materiel as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms; a ban on transfers to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all items, materials, goods and technology as set out in the lists contained in documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815 and S/2006/853 which could contribute to that country's nuclear-related, ballistic-missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes; a ban on technical assistance related to the provision, manufacture or use of the items in the aforementioned Register and lists; a freeze on the assets of individuals and entities; and a travel ban on individuals designated by the Security Council or the Committee.

In 2007, Marcello Spatafora (Italy) was elected by the Security Council as Chairman of the Committee, the delegations of Ghana and Peru providing the Vice-Chairmen. In 2008, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Ambassador Spatafora as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya serving as Vice-Chairmen.

During the reporting period, the Chairman presented his reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 12 (g) of resolution 1718 (2006) on 8 October 2007 and on 2 January, 2 April and 2 July 2008. The Chairman noted in his reports that, while the primary responsibility for implementing the provisions of resolution 1718 (2006) rests with States, the Committee — when requested — stands ready to facilitate implementation of those measures.

During the period under review, the Committee also received two reports from Member States pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006).

The Committee's website can be found at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/index.shtml>.

Chapter 17

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) with respect to the

Islamic Republic of Iran. Those measures include an embargo relating to proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and nuclear weapon delivery systems; an export ban on arms and related materiel from the Islamic Republic of Iran; and targeted measures, namely, an assets freeze, a travel ban and a travel notification requirement for designated individuals and entities.

In resolution 1737 (2006) the Council called upon all States to prevent specialized teaching or training of Iranian nationals in disciplines which would contribute to the Islamic Republic of Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. In resolution 1747 (2007) the Council called upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint in the provision of heavy weapons and related services to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and called upon all States and international financial institutions not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes. In resolution 1803 (2008) the Council called upon all States to exercise vigilance in the areas of public-provided financial support for trade with the Islamic Republic of Iran and of banking with the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly with respect to Bank Melli and Bank Saderat, and to inspect the cargoes to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran of aircraft and vessels, at their airports and seaports, owned and operated by two Iranian companies, provided that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft or vessel was transporting goods prohibited under resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) or 1803 (2008). In cases when such inspection of cargoes is undertaken, the Council requires all States to submit to it within five working days a written report on the inspection.

For 2007, Johan C. Verbeke (Belgium) served as Chairman, and the delegations of Ghana and Peru provided the Vice-Chairmen. In 2008, Ambassador Verbeke served as Chairman until 4 June, when Jan Grauls (Belgium) took over the Chairmanship. The delegations of Burkina Faso and Costa Rica provided the Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held five informal consultations to consider various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

The Committee granted, pursuant to paragraph 13 (b) of resolution 1737 (2006), two exemptions to the assets freeze to cover extraordinary expenses, as determined by the relevant State, of a listed entity. The Committee received, pursuant to paragraph 13 (d) of resolution 1737 (2006), a notification concerning the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to make a payment to a listed entity, necessary for activities directly related to the items specified in paragraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of the resolution. The Committee also received, pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1737 (2006), 15 notifications concerning the intention of States to receive payments, or to authorize the unfreezing of assets to cover payments due under contracts entered into prior to the listing of certain entities.

On 7 August 2007 and 27 March 2008, in accordance with paragraph 18 (b) of resolution 1737 (2006), the Committee requested updated information from IAEA, which the Agency subsequently provided in both instances.

On 31 December 2007 the Committee transmitted its annual report for 2007 to the Council (S/2007/780).

On 24 April 2008, the Committee revised its guidelines for the conduct of its work, in order to incorporate the relevant provisions of resolution 1803 (2008). The revised guidelines are available on the Committee's web page, at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1737/index.shtml>.

Also on 24 April, the Committee approved the consolidation of the lists, contained in the annexes to resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008), of individuals and entities designated as subject to the targeted measures imposed by those resolutions. The consolidated list is available on the Committee's web page.

On 9 May 2008, the Committee wrote letters to two Member States concerning the ban on exports of arms and related materiel from the Islamic Republic of Iran; on 20 June the Committee received a reply from one of them.

Also in May 2008, members of the Committee agreed to post an informal, optional guidance paper, which was not endorsed by the Committee but had been reviewed by its members, on the Committee's web page, to assist Member States in writing their national reports. By the end of the period under review

the Committee had received 89 reports from Member States under resolution 1737 (2006), 76 reports under resolution 1747 (2007) and 55 reports under resolution 1803 (2008). Some of those reports were combined reports under two of the three resolutions. The Committee also received two reports from the European Union, pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007), respectively.

During the period under review, the Committee responded to two written requests from Member States for clarification on certain aspects of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007). The Committee also received four communications from a Member State, notifying the Committee of matters relating to the construction of the nuclear power plant at Bushehr, Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Chairman of the Committee delivered four periodic reports to the Security Council, pursuant to paragraph 18 (h) of resolution 1737 (2006), on 19 September (see S/PV.5743) and 18 December 2007 (see S/PV.5807) and on 17 March (see S/PV.5853) and 13 June 2008 (see S/PV.5909).

Chapter 18 Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

On 26 March 2008, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations under the chairmanship of Indonesia held an informal meeting to exchange views on issues relating to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). The members of the Security Council, some of the troop-contributing countries to UNMEE, and representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support participated in the meeting. The discussion enabled the Member States present to obtain clarifications on their questions, with the broader aim of seeing that UNMEE was conducted in a manner that also ensured the safety and smooth functioning of United Nations peacekeepers.

Chapter 19 Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa was set up as a

subsidiary body of the Security Council following the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa" on 31 January 2002. The decision to establish the Working Group was set out in the Council's presidential statement of 31 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/2), in which the Council, *inter alia*, recognized the need for adequate measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa, and indicated its intention to consider the setting up of an *ad hoc* working group to monitor the recommendations contained in its presidential statement and to enhance coordination with the Economic and Social Council. The terms of reference for the Working Group were subsequently set out in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207). The note delineated the composition, chairmanship, mandate, methods of work and duration of the Working Group.

Since its inception in March 2002 under the chairmanship of Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius), the chairmanship of the Working Group has been held on an annual basis by a member of the Security Council. The succeeding Chairmen have been the representatives of Angola (2003/04), Benin (2005), the Congo (2006/07) and South Africa (2008).

During the reporting period, the chairmanship of the Working Group changed several times, first because of the appointment of the then Chairman, Basile Ikouebe (Congo), as Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country in May 2007. Pursuant to a note by the President of the Security Council dated 27 July 2007 (S/2007/461), he was succeeded by Pascal Gayama (Congo). Subsequently, the President of the Council, by a note of 20 November 2007 (S/2007/674), announced that the Council had agreed that Luc Joseph Okio (Congo) would chair the Working Group. Further, by a note of 31 December 2007 (S/2007/771), the President indicated the extension of the mandate of the Working Group for a period of one year, until 31 December 2008. Subsequently, the President announced that, for 2008, Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa) would serve as Chairman (S/2008/2).

During the period under review, the Working Group held nine formal meetings to consider issues within its remit, and convened a seminar in the context of the mandate and the implementation of its programme of work for the years 2006 and 2007, specifically pursuant to resolution 1625 (2005) and the presidential statement of 28 August 2007 (S/PRST/2007/31). Meetings to prepare for the seminar were held on 22 August, 17 September, 16 October and

2, 8 and 9 November 2007. On 3 December, the Working Group convened the seminar, on the theme "An effective global conflict prevention strategy in Africa: the role of the Security Council". The seminar was aimed principally at making a set of recommendations to the Working Group and the Security Council in response to the question: What more can the Security Council do to prevent the outbreak, the escalation or recurrence of armed conflicts, particularly in Africa, and hence decrease the burden in responding to so many costly crises? All 15 Security Council members and 64 Member States participated in the seminar. Representatives of Secretariat departments and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and representatives of non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations also participated. At the conclusion of the seminar, the Working Group took note of the various views and suggestions expressed by participants on the role of the Security Council in conflict prevention. On 10 December, the Working Group met to evaluate the outcome of the seminar, and the views and suggestions expressed during the seminar were thereafter summarized by the Chairman and incorporated in the report on the seminar, appended to the annual report of the Working Group (S/2007/783).

At the 5806th meeting of the Security Council, on 17 December, the Chairman of the Working Group gave a briefing on the activities of the Working Group.

On 21 January 2008, South Africa, in its capacity as Chairman of the Working Group, represented the Security Council at the meeting in Addis Ababa of the African Union Peace and Security Council with non-African regional and international organizations.

On 24 January, the Working Group met to consult on its activities for 2008. On 6 March, it met to hear a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on proposals for strengthening the Department of Political Affairs.

Chapter 20

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

The Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict is mandated by the Security Council to review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1612 (2005) and the progress in the development and

implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution, and to consider other relevant information presented to it.

The monitoring and reporting mechanism seeks to monitor the following six grave abuses: killing or maiming of children; recruiting or using child soldiers; attacks against schools or hospitals; rape and other grave sexual violence against children; abduction of children; and denial of humanitarian access for children.

The Working Group is mandated, in particular: (a) 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; and (b) to address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates.

Pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005), the Chairman of the Working Group submitted reports to the Council on developments in relation to the Working Group for the periods from the adoption of resolution 1612 (2005) on 26 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (S/2006/497), from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 (S/2007/428) and from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 (S/2008/455).

During the reporting period, the Working Group held seven formal meetings, on 18 September and 6 December 2007 and on 5 and 21 February, 8 May, 20 June and 25 July 2008.

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General produced in the context of the monitoring and reporting mechanism mentioned above, the Working Group considered the situation of children in 10 conflict situations: in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2007/391), Chad (S/2007/400), Côte d'Ivoire (S/2007/515), the Sudan (S/2007/520), Myanmar (S/2007/666), Burundi (S/2007/686), Sri Lanka (S/2007/758), Nepal (S/2008/259), the Philippines (S/2008/272) and Somalia (S/2008/352).

The Working Group also adopted conclusions on the situation of children in the armed conflicts in Uganda (S/AC.51/2007/12), Somalia (S/AC.51/2007/14), Chad (S/AC.51/2007/16), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/AC.51/2007/17), Côte d'Ivoire

(S/AC.51/2008/5 and Corr.1), Burundi (S/AC.51/2008/6) and the Sudan (S/AC.51/2008/7).

Chapter 21 Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

During the reporting period, the Working Group held five informal meetings to consider various issues relating to the Security Council's documentation and procedures.

In 2007, the Chairmanship of the Working Group was held by Peter Burian (Slovakia) and in 2008 by Ricardo Alberto Arias (Panama).

In 2007, as a matter of priority, the Working Group focused on full implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council of 19 July 2006 (S/2006/507) and a range of practical issues pertaining to documentation and other procedural questions that have arisen from the everyday work of the Council or that have been referred to the Working Group. Good progress was achieved on what is generally believed to be an ongoing process of improvement in the Council's working methods.

From August to December 2007 the Working Group was most engaged with the following issues: (a) circulation of documents and information to Council members; (b) format of Security Council meetings; (c) annual report of the Council to the General Assembly; (d) the Council's interaction and dialogue with other United Nations bodies, the Secretariat and other Member States; (e) matters of which the Council is seized and the annual notification by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations; and (f) the possibility of publishing a handbook on Security Council working methods as a United Nations publication.

On 19 December 2007, following discussions and agreement reached within the Working Group, the Security Council approved a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2007/749) with a view to further enhancing the efficiency and transparency of its work. While reaffirming the Council's commitment to implementing all previously agreed measures, in particular those contained in the note by the President

of 19 July 2006 (S/2006/507), the Council agreed upon additional measures pertaining to its informal consultations, matters of which the Council is seized, and its annual report to the General Assembly.

Following earlier discussions, in December 2007 the Working Group decided to create its own web page and reached agreement on its layout and contents. Accordingly, in 2008, relevant information pertaining to the work of the Working Group was made available, in all official languages, on the newly created web page, at <http://www.un.org/sc/wgdocs/>.

In January 2008, the Working Group considered, in implementation of the note by the President (S/2007/749), a revised format for the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized. With the approval of Council members, the revised format was implemented beginning with the summary statement issued on 11 January 2008 (S/2008/10). Thereafter, the Working Group continued to explore further revisions to the format of the summary statement.

Chapter 22

Ad Hoc Committee on Mandate Review

During the reporting period, the Committee held two informal meetings to consider the next steps in the Security Council mandate review process.

The Committee was established in May 2006 to conduct the review of Security Council mandates called for by the Heads of State and Government in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1) and to continue consideration of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 30 March 2006 entitled "Mandating and delivering" (A/60/733 and Corr.1).

The Committee carried out its work until 31 December 2007. In 2007, the Committee was chaired jointly by Peter Burian (Slovakia) and Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa).

In its work, the Committee was guided by the overall purpose of streamlining and strengthening the Security Council's efforts in promoting international peace and security and thereby contributing to the effectiveness of the United Nations as a whole. The Committee facilitated a practical, real-world review of the Security Council's existing mandates. Its work

proceeded in close cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Secretariat. The main objective was to assess and streamline the work of the Council in areas that, for various reasons, had not been regularly on the Council's agenda or drawn to its attention. The mandate review process provided the Council with an opportunity to look at its own work and mandates from a wider, more systematic and more holistic perspective.

The mandate review process in the Security Council was complementary to the Council's existing periodic review of activities and individual mandates. It was comprehensive, placing mandates in their broader context, including, if appropriate, on a regional or functional basis, so as to better ascertain how individual mandates contribute to the Council's overall objectives. The Committee's role was to facilitate the decision-making processes of the Security Council on individual mandates, to provide recommendations and guidance but not to make any decisions on individual mandates.

Following consultations among Council members, five criteria were used for mandate review:

1. Specific recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report entitled "Mandating and delivering" (A/60/733 and Corr.1).
2. Mandates that have not been examined by the Security Council in the past five years.
3. Specific instances of duplicative or unnecessary reporting requirements, including those with shorter reporting cycles than necessary.
4. Positions that have remained vacant or where the reason for appointment has changed.
5. Where there are two or more senior representatives of the United Nations in a particular area or with potentially overlapping or duplicative mandates.

In its work, the Committee utilized a range of tools and mechanisms, such as informal meetings of expert groups, Committee meetings held at the ambassadorial level, update briefings provided to the Committee by members of the Secretariat on mandates older than five years and not periodically renewed, an open meeting of the Committee on an agreed mandate, and the like. These tools and mechanisms facilitated meaningful and effective work of the Committee.

During the reporting period the Committee focused, *inter alia*, on adequate frequency of reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (reporting intervals) and on timely submission of reports to the members of the Council. The Committee agreed that several specific reporting intervals should be amended. The relevance and quality of weekly informal briefing notes on field operations prepared by the Secretariat was also discussed. The Committee agreed that the weekly briefing notes should continue to be prepared, on a case-by-case basis and as fact sheets with the most recent information. The Committee further agreed that the Council would continue to examine ways and means of streamlining and systematizing its mandating work, including taking wider regional and subregional approaches to mandates and through its interaction and dialogue with other relevant United Nations organs on the issue of mandates.

On 28 December 2007, following discussions in the Committee and agreement among the members of the Council, the President of the Security Council sent a letter to the Secretary-General (S/2007/770), which provides a detailed account of the Committee's work from May 2006 to December 2007. The letter also contains the results and conclusions of the Committee's work in the form of eight agreed measures. It was agreed, *inter alia*, that the Committee had reached the main goals for which it had been established and could therefore conclude its work. It was also agreed, however, that the mandate review concept remained valid and relevant for the Security Council and that any open, unresolved or newly emerging questions related to mandate review would be further addressed in the Council through an appropriate mechanism.