

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council
Supplement 2000-2003

CHAPTER V

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This chapter covers procedures of the Security Council relating to the establishment and control of subsidiary organs deemed necessary for the performance of its functions under the Charter of the United Nations. The Council's power to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter and reflected in Rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Article 29

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

Rule 28

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

During the period of 2000 to 2003, the Council mandated the establishment of four new peacekeeping operations and two new political missions, and established four new committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Article 41. Following the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001, the Council further decided to establish a Counter Terrorism Committee to monitor the measures of all States Members of the United Nations against terrorism. In addition, the Council set up four new informal and ad hoc working groups to make recommendations regarding substantive and procedural matters before it.

Part I of this chapter considers these new organs, together with those established prior to 2000 and continuing during part or all of the period under review. The organs are divided into six main categories, reflecting their main character or functions: (i) standing and ad hoc committees; (ii) committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Article 41 and other committees; (iii) informal and ad hoc working groups; (iv) fact-finding missions and investigative bodies; (v) peacekeeping operations and political missions; as well as (vi) ad hoc commissions and international tribunals. Five peacekeeping and two political missions were terminated during the period under review, as were six Security Council committees. This is reflected in Part II. Part III describes two instances, in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not established.

PART I

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED OR CONTINUING DURING THE PERIOD 2000 TO 2003

A. Standing Committees / Ad Hoc Committees

Note

During the period 2000 to 2003, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure and the Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet.

The Committee on the Admission of New Members was asked to consider the applications for admission to membership in the United Nations of four States,¹ referred to it by the Council under rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.² The Committee of Experts established by the Council at the 1506th meeting, which studies the question of associate membership, continued to exist but did not meet.

Other ad hoc subsidiary organs established prior to 2000, which continued to exist during the period under review included the Committee established by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), concerning the situation in the occupied Arab territories; and the Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 507 (1982), concerning the Seychelles. There was no activity during the period under review on the part of either body.

B. Security Council Committees

Note

During the period under review, the Council established several committees to monitor the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Chapter VII³ and extended the mandate of previously established ones. The first part of this section deals with Security Council Committees

¹ The Democratic Republic of East-Timor, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Swiss Confederation and Tuvalu.

² The recommendations made by the Committee and the Council concerning admissions are considered in Chapter VII.

³ The primary responsibility of the implementation of these measures rests with Member States.

monitoring specific sanctions measures. The second part deals with other Security Council Committees with a broader mandate.

Security Council Committees monitoring specific sanctions measures

Between 2000 and 2003, the Security Council established four new Committees to supervise the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter against Eritrea and Ethiopia,⁴ Liberia⁵ and Iraq.⁶ Two newly imposed sanctions in the year 2000 contained time limit provisions, which had not been the case in the past.⁷ In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁸

During the same period, the Council oversaw a total of thirteen committees, including Committees that had been established in prior periods, and terminated the following seven: Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998); and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. In two instances, the work of a Security Council Committee extended beyond the formal expiration of its mandate.⁹

⁴ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

⁵ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia; and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia.

⁶ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003).

⁷ Arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia by resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, and diamond embargo against Sierra Leone by resolution 1306(2000) of 5 July 2000.

⁸ S/PRST/2000/20.

⁹ (1) After the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May 2001 pursuant to S/PRST/2001/14, due to a possible violation, which had occurred while the embargo was still in effect, the former Chairman of the Committee was authorized by a letter from the President of the Council (not published) to continue to work with the former members of the Committee to conclude the work on the outstanding case and report thereon (report not published). (2) After dissolving Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), the

In addition, on several occasions, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish monitoring bodies, in the forms of Panels or Committees of Experts and Monitoring Groups or Mechanisms, in order to assist the work of Committees or to look into the question of the illegal exploitation of natural resources.¹⁰ The first of these monitoring bodies was established in the year 2000.¹¹

During the period under review, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, established all Committees to undertake tasks related to sanctions measures in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. The tasks that Committees were mandated to undertake, during the period under review, included: (i) to seek information regarding the implementation of measures imposed under Article 41; (ii) to consider information concerning the violations of the measures and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (iii) to report to the Council on the information regarding alleged violations; (iv) to give consideration to and decide upon request for exemptions from the measures; (v) to examine reports submitted to them, including those from monitoring bodies; (vi) to identify individuals and entities subject to the measures and to maintain such a list, and (viii) to make recommendations to the Council how to improve the effectiveness of the measures.

The Committees consisted of all fifteen members of the Council, held its meetings in private sessions, unless the Committee itself decided otherwise, and reached its decisions by consensus. The Bureaux of the Committees were elected by the Council annually and informed by Notes by the President of the Council.¹²

In accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Council in his Note of 29 March 1995,¹³ Committees continued to submit their annual reports to the Council. In addition, since 2002, the Council held public meetings¹⁴ in which it heard briefings

former Chairperson submitted, upon request by the President of the Council (S/2001/931), a report covering major activities of the Committee from 1 January to 10 September 2001.

¹⁰Monitoring bodies were established in connection with the measures imposed against UNITA, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Al Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. In the case of Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, no measures against the DRC were imposed at the establishment of the Panel, nor did a Council Committee concerning that country exist.

¹¹ By resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Council established a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of sanctions against the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA).

¹² For the bureaux of the committees during the period under review, see S/2000/27, S/2000/684, S/2001/10, S/2001/215, S/2001/564, S/2002/21, S/2002/124, and S/2003/10.

¹³ S/1995/234.

¹⁴ At the 4673rd meeting on 18 December 2002 and the 4888th meeting on 22 December 2003.

by Chairpersons of several Committees on their activities.¹⁵ In some instances, the Council decided to send a mission of the Committee to the region to demonstrate the Council's determination to give full effect to the measures imposed. In addition, in April 2000, the Council established, with a view of improving United Nations sanctions, a Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions.¹⁶

In this Section, all thirteen Security Council Committees are dealt with in the order of their establishment, while inter-linked Committees are dealt with jointly. Monitoring bodies whose work is closely linked with that of the Committees are featured with the relevant Committees under the subheading of monitoring. It should be noted that for clarification purposes only and when required, summarized descriptions of the mandatory measures, based on their nature, are added – for example, arms embargo, assets freeze, travel restrictions, diamond ban, petroleum embargo, restriction of air traffic, and restrictions on diplomatic representation, and prohibitions on round logs and timber products. The above-mentioned descriptions are not intended to serve as legal definitions of measures. The measures imposed by the Council pursuant to Article 41 are described in Chapter XI of this volume.

1. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait continued to exercise its responsibility for monitoring the measures imposed by resolution 687 (1991), and for supervising the implementation of the oil-for-food programme¹⁷ established by resolution 986 (1995).

¹⁵ 4673rd meeting: Briefings by the Chairpersons of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia. 4888th meeting: Briefings by Chairpersons of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

¹⁶ See Section C for details.

¹⁷ Under oil-for-food programme, revenues generated from oil sales could be used to fund humanitarian and certain other expenses incurred in connection with Iraq.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Modification of mandate

During the period under review, the oil-for-food programme was continuously renewed by a series of resolutions.¹⁸ By resolution 1409 (2002) of 14 May 2002, the Council significantly changed the modalities of the oil-for-food programme, easing the supply of humanitarian goods to Iraq, while strengthening control over dual-use items. By resolution 1472 (2003) of 28 March 2003, the Council recognized that, in view of the exceptional military and security circumstances which prevailed in Iraq at that time, technical and temporary adjustments should be made to the oil-for-food programme so as to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq and directed the Committee to closely monitor the implementation of some of the main provisions of that resolution.¹⁹ Those measures were extended by resolution 1476 (2003) of 24 April 2003 and resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003. By resolution 1483 (2003), the Council decided that the Committee would identify the individuals and entities affiliated with the previous Government of Iraq and to the former Iraq regime, whose funds or other financial assets or economic resources Member States were obligated to freeze pursuant to that resolution.²⁰

(ii) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted three annual reports,²¹ during the period under review on its activities including implementation of resolution 986 (1995) and humanitarian exemptions under resolution 661 (1990). The Committee also submitted a number of reports²² at 90-day intervals on the implementation of the embargo imposed against Iraq by the relevant resolutions, and reported to the Council on seven occasions²³ on the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

¹⁸ Resolutions 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1443 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002), and 1483 (2003).

¹⁹ Resolution 1472 (2003), para 9.

²⁰ Resolution 1483 (2003), para. 23.

²¹ S/2001/738, S/2002/647, and S/2003/300.

²² S/2000/72, S/2000/365, S/2000/748, S/2000/1033, S/2001/72, S/2001/400, S/2001/721, S/2001/1003, S/2002/84, S/2002/476, S/2002/802, S/2002/1167, S/2003/61, S/2003/507, S/2003/714, and S/2003/1032.

²³ S/2000/242, S/2000/536, S/2001/321, S/2001/842, S/2001/1341, S/2002/1261, and S/2003/331.

(iii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council lifted the comprehensive measures against Iraq, keeping in place only the arms embargo, and terminated the mandate of the Committee effective 21 November 2003.

2. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

a) Establishment and Mandate

By resolution 1518 (2003) of 24 November 2003, the Security Council established a Committee to continue to identify, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 19 of that resolution,²⁴ including by updating the list of individuals and entities identified by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to report on its work to the Council. By that resolution, the Council further decided to adopt the guidelines and definitions for the Committee's work, previously agreed by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990), while permitting the Committee to amend those guidelines and definitions in light of further considerations. The Council also decided to keep the mandate of the Committee under review and to consider the possible authorization of the additional task of observing Member States' fulfillment of their obligations under resolution 1483 (2000).²⁵

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

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) *Monitoring and Reporting*

²⁴ The Committee was established as the successor body to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning Iraq and Kuwait. It was mandated to continue to identify senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf.

²⁵ Resolution 1518 (2003), para 3.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not meet during the period under review, nor submit any reports to the Council.

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1506 (2003) of 12 September 2003, the Council decided to lift, with immediate effect, the measures²⁶ imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) and dissolved the Committee.

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

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia continued to monitor the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) *Modification of mandate*

By resolution 1356 (2001) of 19 June 2001, the Council requested the Committee to give consideration to and decide upon requests for exemptions²⁷ to the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).²⁸

(ii) *Mission of the Committee*

By resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, the Council decided to send a mission of the Committee to the region, led by its Chairman, to demonstrate the Council's determination to give

²⁶ Resolution 1506 (2003), para 1.

²⁷ Resolution 1356 (2001), paras. 2-3.

²⁸ Ibid., para 4.

full effect to the arms embargo.²⁹ The Committee's Mission visited the region between 11 and 21 November 2003.³⁰

(iii) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee submitted four annual reports³¹ covering the period under review, which, among others, dealt with its activities as well as those of the Panels of Experts. In particular, the Committee reported³² that, while in the past, it relied on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide information on violations of the arms embargo, its level of activities and engagement increased markedly in 2002 and 2003, mainly as a result of the increased attention given to the arms embargo against Somalia by the Council, the Council's decision to establish a Panel of Experts, later a Monitoring Group, and the Committee's Mission to the region.

Panel of Experts: By resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts consisting of three members to be based in Nairobi for a period of six months, in order to generate independent information on violations of the arms embargo and as a step towards giving effect to and strengthening the embargo.³³ Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established a three-member Panel on 22 August 2002.³⁴ The Panel submitted its report³⁵ on 25 March 2003 to the Council through the Committee. By resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, the Council decided to re-establish a Panel of Experts, for a period of six months, to further investigate violations of the arms

²⁹ By a presidential statement of 11 November 2003 (S/PRST/2003/19), the Council welcomed the forthcoming mission of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to Somalia and States in the region from 11 to 21 November 2003 as a step towards giving full effect to the arms embargo and called on relevant States and organizations to cooperate with the above mission.

³⁰ S/2003/1216, para. 14.

³¹ S/2000/1226; S/2001/1259; S/2002/1430; and S/2003/1216.

³² S/2002/1430, para.20; S/2003/1216, para. 21.

³³ Prior to the establishment of the Panel, by resolution 1407 (2002) of 3 May 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a two-member team of experts, for a period of 30 days, in preparation for a Panel of Experts, to provide the Committee with an action plan detailing the resources and expertise that the Panel of Experts would require to be able to generate independent information on violations and for improving the enforcement of the weapons and military equipment embargo established by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992). The report of the team of experts was transmitted to the Council on 3 July 2002 (S/2002/722).

³⁴ S/2002/951.

³⁵ S/2003/223.

embargo.³⁶ The Secretary-General appointed four members of the Panel of Experts on 30 April 2003.³⁷ Its report³⁸ of 4 November 2003 was transmitted to the Council via the Committee.

Monitoring Group: By resolution 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Monitoring Group, composed of up to four experts, for a period of six months, to be based in Nairobi, with a mandate focused on the ongoing arms embargo violations, including transfers of ammunition, single use weapons, and small arms.

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) continued to fulfill, during the period under review, its mandate to monitor the measures imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) by that resolution and modified by resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), ranging from arms and petroleum embargoes, travel restrictions, diamond ban, assets freeze to restrictions on diplomatic representation, until its dissolution on 9 December 2002.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted three annual reports³⁹ during the period under review, on its activities and those of the Monitoring Mechanism, and on the implementation of resolution 1295 (2000).

Panel of Experts: The Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999)⁴⁰ submitted its final report⁴¹ on 10 March 2000.

³⁶ For details of the Panel's mandate, see para. 3 of resolution 1474 (2003).

³⁷ S/2003/515.

³⁸ S/2003/1035.

³⁹ S/2000/1255; S/2002/243; and S/2002/1413.

⁴⁰ By resolution 1237 (1999), the Panel was mandated to trace violations regarding arms, petroleum, representation, travel and diamonds, as well as the movement of UNITA funds.

⁴¹ S/2000/203.

Monitoring Mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000): By resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to allegations of violations of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). Pursuant to that resolution, on 11 July 2000, the Secretary-General appointed five experts.⁴² By a series of resolutions,⁴³ the Council extended the mandate of the Mechanism on five more occasions for periods of two to six months. The Secretary-General reappointed the members of the Mechanism accordingly.⁴⁴ Pursuant to the relevant resolutions,⁴⁵ the Mechanism submitted seven reports⁴⁶ to the Council through the Committee.

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1448 (2002) of 9 December 2002, the Council, welcoming the steps taken in connection with the Angolan peace process, terminated the measures, which it had imposed against UNITA,⁴⁷ and dissolved the Committee.

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the arms embargo imposed by that resolution and modified by resolution 1011 (1995).⁴⁸

⁴² S/2000/677.

⁴³ By resolutions 1336 (2001), 1348 (2001), 1374 (2001), 1404 (2002), and 1439 (2002).

⁴⁴ Pursuant to resolution 1374 (2001), the Secretary-General appointed four experts on 24 October 2001 (S/2001/1109); also pursuant to resolution 1404 (2002) by which the Council extended the Mechanism's mandate, the Secretary-General, on 26 April 2002, reappointed the four members of the Mechanism (S/2002/487); Pursuant to resolution 1439 (2002), on 25 October 2002, the Secretary-General reappointed two members (S/2002/1204).

⁴⁵ Resolutions 1295 (2000), 1336 (2001), 1348 (2001); 1374 (2001); 1404 (2002); and 1439 (2002).

⁴⁶ S/2000/1026; S/2000/1225 and Corr. 1 and 2; S/2001/363; S/2001/966; S/2002/486; S/2002/1119; and S/2002/1339.

⁴⁷ Resolution 1448 (2002), para 2.

⁴⁸ See further the 12th Supplement to the *Repertoire* on the establishment and mandate of the Committee. While the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995), all States were required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related materiel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

The Committee submitted, during the period under review, four annual reports.⁴⁹ In these reports, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and that it relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. The Committee further reported that no violations of the arms embargo were brought to its attention.⁵⁰

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

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the measures concerning the arms embargo and travel restrictions imposed by resolution 1132 (1997), as well as the diamond ban imposed by resolution 1306 (2000).⁵¹

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Expansion of Mandate

By resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, the Council decided that the Committee should undertake the following tasks: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the diamond ban; (b) to consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures, and make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the diamond ban, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations; (c) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the diamond ban; and (d) to continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees in particular those established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13

⁴⁹ S/2000/1227; S/2002/49; S/2002/1406; S/2004/134.

⁵⁰ S/2000/1227, para. 5; S/2002/49, para. 5; S/2002/1406, para. 7; S/2004/134, para. 6.

⁵¹ The diamond ban, which was renewed by resolution 1446 (2002), expired on 4 June 2003.

April 1995 concerning Liberia and resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 concerning the situation in Angola.

By resolution 1306 (2000), the Council further requested the Committee (a) to hold an exploratory hearing in New York no later than 31 July 2000 to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel in violation of resolution 1171 (1998) and report on the hearing to the Council, (b) to strengthen existing contacts with regional organizations, in particular ECOWAS, the Organization of African Unity and international organizations, including INTERPOL, with a view to identifying ways to improve effective implementation of the measures - the arms embargo - imposed by resolution 1171 (1998),⁵² and (c) to make information it considered relevant publicly available through appropriate media.⁵³ By the same resolution, the Council requested the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Committee of the details of a Certificate of Origin regime when it was fully in operation.⁵⁴ The Chairman of the Committee, by his letter of 30 March 2001 addressed to the President of the Council,⁵⁵ notified the Council that the new Certificate of Origin for the trade in Sierra Leone diamonds was effectively in operation.

(ii) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee submitted to the Council four annual reports⁵⁶ during the period under review on its activities, including its exploratory hearing, and violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported regularly to the Council on notifications it had received concerning the movement of arms and related materiel into Sierra Leone.⁵⁷ In its annual reports during the period under review, the Committee continued to urge all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so, in the absence of a specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime.⁵⁸

Panel of Experts: By resolution 1306 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a five-member panel of experts for an

⁵² Ibid., para 22.

⁵³ Ibid., para 23.

⁵⁴ Resolution 1306 (2000), para 4.

⁵⁵ S/2001/300.

⁵⁶ S/2000/1238; S/2002/50; S/2002/1414; and S/2004/166.

⁵⁷ S/2000/659; S/2000/660; S/2000/730; S/2000/739; S/2000/1127; S/2001/105; S/2001/126; S/2001/261; S/2001/492; S/2001/493; S/2001/664; S/2001/718; and S/2002/498.

⁵⁸ S/2000/1238, para. 26; S/2002/50, para.20; S/2002/1414, para. 24; and S/2004/166, para. 20.

initial period of four months. The Panel was, *inter alia*, to collect information on possible violations of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel and to consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region.⁵⁹ The Secretary-General established the Panel on 2 August 2000.⁶⁰ The Committee transmitted the report⁶¹ of the Panel dated 20 December 2000 to the Council.

8. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the implementation of the measures – an arms embargo – imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by that resolution.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted two reports⁶² to the Council during the period under review, touching upon, among others, the status of the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), cooperation with regional organizations, violations and allegations of violations. In particular, in the report covering its work in 2000, the Committee observed that the work continued to be affected by the absence of an effective comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions and by the lack of information on possible violations, and that the limited information provided by the Secretariat, from public sources on possible violations, had not allowed it to discharge its mandate fully.⁶³

(ii) Termination of mandate

On 6 September 2001, the Secretary-General, by a letter addressed to the President of the Council,⁶⁴ informed the Council that he believed that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had complied with the provisions of resolution 1160 (1998) and that, therefore, the Council might

⁵⁹ For a full description of the mandate of the Panel, see resolution 1306 (2000), para 19.

⁶⁰ S/2000/756.

⁶¹ S/2000/1195.

⁶² S/2001/102 (2001); and S/2001/931.

⁶³ S/2001/102, para. 17.

⁶⁴ S/2001/849.

wish to reconsider the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998). By resolution 1367 (2001) of 10 September 2001, the Council, noting with satisfaction that the conditions listed in paragraph 16 of resolution 1160 (1998) had been satisfied, decided to terminate the prohibitions established by paragraph 8 of that resolution and to dissolve the Committee.

9. 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) continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the implementation of the measures against Al Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.⁶⁵

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Mandate expansion pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000)

By resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, the Council decided to impose the measures of arms embargo,⁶⁶ and restrictions on diplomatic representation.⁶⁷ By that resolution, the Committee was requested to fulfill its mandate, in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999), by undertaking the following tasks: (a) to establish and maintain updated lists based on information provided by States, regional, and international organizations of all points of entry and landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban and to notify Member States of the contents of such lists; (b) to establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, in accordance with the provision in the resolution;⁶⁸ (c) to give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in the resolution;⁶⁹ (d) to establish and maintain an updated list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies, which were providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, in

⁶⁵ The name of the Committee was changed on 2 September 2003 from “Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)” to “Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.”

⁶⁶ Resolution 1333 (2000), para. 5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁶⁸ Resolution 1333 (2000), para. 8 (c).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 6, 11.

accordance with the resolution;⁷⁰ (e) to make relevant information regarding implementation of those measures publicly available through appropriate media; (f) to consider, where and when appropriate, a visit to countries in the region by the Chairman of the Committee and such other members as might be required to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) with a view to urging States to comply with relevant Council resolutions; and (g) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), including possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and recommendations for strengthening the effectiveness of those measures.

(ii) *Mandate expansion pursuant to resolution 1455 (2003)*

By resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, the Council requested (i) the Chairman of the Committee to report orally to the Council, at least every 90 days, on the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group;⁷¹ (ii) the Committee to consider a visit to selected countries by the Committee's Chairman and/or its members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures, with a view to encouraging States to implement all relevant Council resolutions;⁷² (iii) the Committee to provide the Council by 1 August 2003 and by 15 December 2003, with detailed oral assessments of Member State implementation of the measures imposed by the same resolution,⁷³ with a view to recommending further measures for Council consideration to improve the measures;⁷⁴ (iv) the Committee to prepare and then circulate a written assessment to the Council of actions taken by States to implement the measures imposed by the same resolution.⁷⁵

(iii) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee submitted three annual reports⁷⁶ covering the period under review, which informed the Council of activities of the Committee, the Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000), and the Monitoring Group, responses from

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 12.

⁷¹ Resolution 1455 (2003), para. 9.

⁷² Ibid., para. 11.

⁷³ Ibid., para. 1.

⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 14.

⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 15.

⁷⁶ S/2000/1254; S/2002/101; and S/2002/1423.

Member States on their implementation of resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), and humanitarian implications of the measures.

Committee of Experts: By resolution 1333 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts, for a period of 60 days, to make recommendations to it regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded by that resolution⁷⁷ could be monitored. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established the five-member Committee of Experts on 8 March 2001.⁷⁸ The Committee of Experts submitted its report⁷⁹ of 21 May 2001 via the Secretary-General to the Council.

Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001): By resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultations with the Committee, a mechanism for a period of 12 months: (a) to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000); (b) to offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States in order to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by the aforementioned resolutions; and (c) to collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of the measures imposed by the above resolutions.⁸⁰ The Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 18 September 2001.⁸¹ By resolution 1390 (2002) of 28 January 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assign the Monitoring Group to monitor, for a period of 12 months, the implementation of the measures – asset freeze, travel restrictions, and arms embargo- imposed and strengthened by the same resolution.⁸² In accordance with its mandate under resolutions

⁷⁷ Resolution 1333 (2000), paras. 3 and 5.

⁷⁸ S/2001/206.

⁷⁹ S/2001/511.

⁸⁰ Under resolution 1363 (2001), the monitoring mechanism is comprised of two components: (a) a Monitoring Group in New York composed of 5 experts to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (2000) and 1333 (2000); and (b) a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team, under the coordination of the Monitoring Group, of up to 15 members, to be located in the States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, in full consultation and in close cooperation with those States. The Support Team was requested to report at least once a month to the Monitoring Group, which reported to the Sanctions Committee. The Secretary-General was requested to make the necessary arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism, as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations Trust Fund established for that purpose. In a subsequent resolution 1390 (2002), however, no reference was made to the Sanctions Enforcement Support Team to be deployed pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001).

⁸¹ S/2001/887. Three of whom were subsequently unable to assume their functions and were replaced (S/2001/952 and S/2001/1056). For the subsequent change in the composition, see S/2002/516.

⁸² Resolution 1390 (2002), para. 2.

1363 (2001) and 1390 (2002), the Monitoring Group submitted four reports⁸³ to the Council via the Committee.

Reappointment of Monitoring Group pursuant to resolution 1455 (2003): By resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to reappoint five experts to monitor for a further period of 12 months the implementation of the measures and to follow up on relevant leads relating to any incomplete implementation of those measures.⁸⁴ The Monitoring Group was requested to submit two written reports to the Committee, and to brief the Committee when it so requested. The Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 3 February 2003.⁸⁵ The Monitoring Group submitted its reports⁸⁶ on two occasions to the Council via the Committee.

10. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

a) Establishment

By resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the Security Council established a Committee to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the same resolution.

b) Mandate

The Committee was mandated to undertake the following tasks, and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the arms embargo, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it might consider necessary; (b) to consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the arms embargo, and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the arms embargo, identifying where possible persons or entities reportedly to be engaged in such violations; (d) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo; (e) to give consideration to, and decide upon, requests

⁸³ S/2002/65; S/2002/541; S/2002/1050 and Corr. 1; S/2002/1338.

⁸⁴ S/RES/1455 (2003), para. 8.

⁸⁵ S/2003/143.

⁸⁶ S/2003/669 and Corr.1 and S/2003/1070.

for the exceptions set out in the resolution, and (f) to examine the reports submitted pursuant to the resolution by States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties.

c) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted three reports⁸⁷ to the Council during the period under review, providing, *inter alia*, information on its activities and the status of the implementation of resolution 1298 (2000). Throughout the reporting period, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information.⁸⁸

(ii) Termination of mandate

By a presidential statement of 15 May 2001,⁸⁹ the Council noted that, in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 1298 (2000), the arms embargo on the parties expired on 16 May 2001, and recognized that the Algiers Agreements were consistent with paragraphs 2 through 4 of resolution 1298 (2000). Subsequently, the Committee was dissolved.⁹⁰

11. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia continued to fulfill its mandate to oversee the implementations of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992).

a) Mandate Implementation

⁸⁷ S/2000/1259; S/2001/39; and S/2001/503.

⁸⁸ S/2000/1259, para. 7; S/2001/503, para. 8.

⁸⁹ S/PRST/2001/14.

⁹⁰ After the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May 2001, due to a possible violation, which had occurred while the embargo was still in effect, the former Chairman of the Committee was authorized by a letter from the President of the Council (not published) to continue to work with the former members of the Committee to conclude the work on the outstanding case and report thereon (report not published).

(i) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: In its final annual report⁹¹ dated 22 December 2000 to the Council, by which the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and therefore urged all Member States and organizations to provide information pertinent to the effective implementation of the embargo to the Committee.⁹²

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, noting that the conflict in Liberia had been resolved, that national elections had taken place within the framework of the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement⁹³ of 30 October 1991 and that the Final Communiqué⁹⁴ of the informal consultative group meeting of ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia issued in Geneva on 7 April 1992 had been implemented, and determining therefore that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) should be terminated, the Council dissolved the Committee.

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

a) Establishment

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Council established a Committee to ensure the effective implementation of the measures of the arms embargo for a 14-month period, and possible additional measures concerning diamonds⁹⁵ and travel restriction,⁹⁶ if Liberia did not cease its support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and other armed rebel groups in the region within two months. On 7 May 2001, in accordance with resolution 1343 (2001), the measures concerning diamond ban and travel restrictions came into force for a period of 12 months.

⁹¹ S/2000/1233.

⁹² *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁹³ S/24815, annex.

⁹⁴ S/23863.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

b) Mandate

Pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001), the Committee was mandated to undertake the following tasks, and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States information regarding the actions taken by them to implement the measures imposed by the same resolution and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it might consider necessary; (b) to consider, and to take appropriate action on, information brought to its attention by States concerning alleged violations of the measures imposed by the resolution, and to make periodic reports to the Council; (c) to promulgate guidelines facilitating the implementation of the measures; (d) to give consideration to and decide upon requests for exemptions to the imposed arms embargo and on the travel restrictions; (e) to designate the individuals subject to the travel restrictions and to update that list regularly; (f) to make information it considered relevant publicly available through appropriate media; (g) to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the measures imposed and on ways to limit unintended effects of those measures on the Liberian population; (h) to cooperate with other relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, in particular those established pursuant to resolutions 1132 (1997) and 864 (1993); and (i) to establish a list of RUF members present in Liberia.

c) Mandate Implementation

By resolutions 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002 and 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council successively extended the measures imposed by resolution 1343 (2001) - the arms embargo, diamond ban and travel restrictions - for an additional period of 12 months. By resolution 1478 (2003), the Council also imposed prohibitions on the import of all round logs and timber products, which took effect on 7 July 2003. By both above-mentioned resolutions, the Council requested the Committee to carry out the tasks set out in those and to continue with its mandate as set out in resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1408 (2002). By resolution 1408 (2002), the Council further requested the Committee to consider and take appropriate action on information brought to its attention concerning any alleged violations of the measures imposed by resolution 788 (1992), while that resolution was in force.

(i) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee transmitted three annual reports⁹⁷ to the Council during the period under review, dealing with such aspects as activities of the Committees, violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime. The Committee, in its two annual reports, observed that in the absence of any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime, it urged all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so.⁹⁸

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001): By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a five-member Panel of Experts for a period of six months to, *inter alia*, monitor the implementation of the measures imposed and to investigate any violations thereof.⁹⁹ The Panel was appointed by the Secretary-General on 23 March 2001,¹⁰⁰ and its report of 26 October 2001¹⁰¹ was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹⁰²

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1395 (2002): By resolution 1395 (2002) of 27 February 2002, the Council decided to re-establish the Panel of Experts, for a further period of five weeks, to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring states, in order to investigate and compile a brief independent audit of the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Council's demand made in resolution 1343 (2001) concerning cessation of its support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region and of any violations of measures imposed by the same resolution.¹⁰³ The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 6 March 2002,¹⁰⁴ and its report¹⁰⁵ of 19 April 2002 was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹⁰⁶

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1408 (2002): By resolution 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of

⁹⁷ S/2002/83; S/2002/1394; S/2004/139.

⁹⁸ S/2002/83, para. 19; S/2002/1394, para. 23.

⁹⁹ Resolution 1343 (2001), para 19.

¹⁰⁰ S/ 2001/268.

¹⁰¹ S/2001/1015.

¹⁰² S/2002/83.

¹⁰³ Resolution 1395 (2002), para 4.

¹⁰⁴ S/2002/237.

¹⁰⁵ S/2002/470.

¹⁰⁶ S/2002/1394, para 6.

Experts for a further period of three months to conduct a follow up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring states, in order to investigate and compile a report on (i) the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Council's demand in resolution 1343 (2001) concerning cessation of the Government's support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region; (ii) on the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population of the measures imposed by resolution 1343 (2001); (iii) and on any violations thereof.¹⁰⁷ The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 17 July 2002,¹⁰⁸ and its report¹⁰⁹ of 25 October 2002 was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹¹⁰

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1458 (2003): By resolution 1458 (2003) of 28 January 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a period of three months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States. The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 14 February and 5 March 2003,¹¹¹ and its report¹¹² of 24 April 2003 was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹¹³

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1478 (2003): By resolution 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts, for a period of five months, to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States. The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 6 June 2003.¹¹⁴ It issued its humanitarian and socio-economic impact assessment report¹¹⁵ on 7 August 2003, and its final report¹¹⁶ on 28 October and 6 November 2003.¹¹⁷

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, noting the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular, the departure of former President Charles Taylor, the formation of the

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 1395 (2002), para 4.

¹⁰⁸ S/2002/774.

¹⁰⁹ S/2002/1115.

¹¹⁰ S/2002/1394, para 7.

¹¹¹ S/2003/185 and S/2003/251.

¹¹² S/2003/498.

¹¹³ S/2004/139, para 4.

¹¹⁴ S/2003/618.

¹¹⁵ S/2003/779.

¹¹⁶ S/2003/937 and Add.1.

¹¹⁷ S/2004/139, para 9 and see also para 18.

National Transitional Government of Liberia and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone, the Council dissolved the Committee and terminated the prohibitions imposed by resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1478 (2003).¹¹⁸ By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the modified measures.

13. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

a) Establishment

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, in light of the changed circumstances,¹¹⁹ the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the measures modified and re-imposed by that resolution:¹²⁰ an arms embargo, travel restrictions diamond ban and prohibitions on round logs and timber products.

b) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Panel of Experts: By resolution 1521 (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a five-member Panel of Experts, for a period of five months, (a) to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, (b) to report on the implementation of the sanctions measures, and to assess progress made towards the goals set out by the Council for the lifting of sanctions, and (c) to report to the Council through the Committee no later than 30 May 2004 with observations and recommendations, including, *inter alia*, how to minimize any humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by the same resolution.¹²¹

14. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

a) Establishment

By resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council expressed serious concern at reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic

¹¹⁸ Resolution 1521 (2003), para 1.

¹¹⁹ See paragraph above for details.

¹²⁰ Resolution 1521 (2003), para 21.

¹²¹ Resolution 1521 (2003), para 22.

Republic of the Congo (DRC), including in violation of the sovereignty of that country, called for an end to such activities, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it within 90 days to achieve that goal.¹²² Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, by his letter dated 18 April 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹²³ proposed to the Council an establishment of a panel of experts to undertake a preliminary investigation into the situation and to revert to the Council thereafter with its recommendations.¹²⁴ Following the recommendation by the Council mission¹²⁵ of the early establishment of such an expert panel by the Council, the Council, by its presidential Statement of 2 June 2000,¹²⁶ requested the Secretary-General to establish an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the DRC, for an initial period of six months, to be based in Nairobi, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultations with the Council.

b) Mandate

By its presidential statement of 2 June 2000,¹²⁷ the Council mandated the Panel (a) to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country; (b) to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the DRC and the continuation of the conflict; and (c) to revert to the Council with recommendations.

c) Mandate Implementation

By a letter dated 31 January 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹²⁸ the Secretary-General informed the Council of the composition of the Panel. By his letter dated 12 April 2001,¹²⁹ the Secretary-General submitted the report of the Panel¹³⁰ to the Council.

¹²² Resolution 1291 (2000), para. 17.

¹²³ S/2000/334.

¹²⁴ By a letter dated 26 April 2000 addressed to the President of the Council, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) expressed its agreement with the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the establishment of a group of independent experts, and requested the Council to do so (S/2000/350).

¹²⁵ S/2000/416, para. 77. By a letter dated 1 June 2000 addressed to the President of the Council, the Government of the DRC welcomed the Council mission's recommendation concerning the expert panel (S/2000/515).

¹²⁶ S/PRST/2000/20.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ S/2000/796.

(i) *Extension of mandate*

By a presidential statement of 3 May 2001,¹³¹ the Council extended the mandate of the Panel, for three months, and requested that the Panel submit, through the Secretary-General, an addendum to its final report which would include the following: (a) an update of relevant data and an analysis of further information, including as pointed out in the action plan submitted by the Panel to the Council; (b) relevant information on the activities of countries and other actors for which the necessary quantity and quality of data had not been made available earlier; (c) a response, based as far as possible on corroborated evidence, to the comments and reactions of the States and actors cited in the final report of the Expert Panel; (d) an evaluation of the situation at the end of the extension of the mandate of the Panel, and of its conclusions, assessing whether progress had been made on the issues which came under the responsibility of the Panel. By his letter¹³² dated 25 June 2001 addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of the Chairman of the Panel.¹³³ Through an exchange of letters¹³⁴ dated 3 and 8 October 2001 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council, the Council again extended the mandate of the Panel until 30 November 2001. By his letter dated 10 November 2001 to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council an addendum¹³⁵ to the report of the Panel. At the 4437th meeting¹³⁶ held on 14 December 2001, the Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Panel on the above-mentioned report.¹³⁷ By a presidential statement on 19 December 2001,¹³⁸ the Council thanked the Panel for its recommendations on the institutional, financial and technical aspects of the issue, and for its advice on possible measures to be imposed by the Council.

(ii) *Extension and expansion of mandate*

By the same presidential statement, the Council requested the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Panel for a period of six months, and asked the Panel to submit both an

¹²⁹ Prior to the submission of the report, the Secretary-General and the President of the Council exchanged letters concerning the timing of the submission (see S/2001/288 and S/2001/289, S/2001/338 and S/2001/339).

¹³⁰ S/2001/357.

¹³¹ S/PRST/2001/13.

¹³² S/2001/632.

¹³³ For the composition of the Panel, see S/2001/1072, para. 3.

¹³⁴ S/2001/950 and S/2001/951, respectively.

¹³⁵ S/2001/1072.

¹³⁶ S/PV. 4437 and S/PV. 4437 (Resumption 1).

¹³⁷ S/2001/1072.

¹³⁸ S/PRST/2001/39.

interim and a final report. The new mandate stipulated that the report should include the following: (a) an update of relevant data and an analysis of further information from all relevant countries; (b) an evaluation of the possible actions that could be taken by the Council, including those recommended by the Panel in its report¹³⁹ and in its addendum,¹⁴⁰ in order to help bring to an end the plundering of natural resources of the DRC, taking into account the impact of such actions on the financing of the conflict and their potential impact on the humanitarian and economic situation of the DRC; (c) recommendations on specific actions that the international community, in support of the Government of the DRC, might take, working through existing international organizations, mechanisms and United Nations bodies, to address the issues in the report and its addendum; (d) recommendations on possible steps that may be taken by transit countries as well as end users to contribute to ending illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC. The Council also stressed the importance of the Panel maintaining a high level of collaboration with all the Congolese players, governmental as well as non-governmental, throughout the national territory. The Panel submitted to the Council an interim report¹⁴¹ on 22 May 2002, via the Secretary-General. By an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council dated 9 and 12 July 2002,¹⁴² the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources of the DRC was extended until 31 October 2002, in order to enable the Panel to finalize its work. The Panel submitted its final report¹⁴³ via the Secretary-General to the Council on 15 October 2002. By resolution 1457 (2003) of 24 January 2003, the Council took note of the final report.¹⁴⁴

(iii) New Mandate

By its resolution 1457 (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to give a new mandate to the Panel of Experts for a six-month period, during which time the Panel should submit both an interim and final report to the Council. The Council stressed that the new mandate of the Panel should include: (a) further review of relevant data and analysis of information previously gathered by the Panel, as well as any new information, including specifically material provided by individuals and entities named in the previous reports of the

¹³⁹ S/2001/357.

¹⁴⁰ S/2001/1072.

¹⁴¹ S/2002/565.

¹⁴² S/2002/762 and S/2002/763, respectively.

¹⁴³ S/2002/1146, annex.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

Panel, in order to verify, reinforce and, where necessary, update the Panel's findings, and/or clear parties named in the Panel's previous reports, with a view to adjusting accordingly the lists attached to those reports; (b) information on actions taken by Governments in response to the Panel's previous recommendations, including information on how capacity-building and reforms in the region were affecting exploitation activities; (c) an assessment of the actions taken by all those named in the reports in respect of paragraphs 12 and 15 of the resolution; (d) recommendations on measures a transitional Government in the DRC and other Governments in the region could take to develop and enhance their policies, legal framework and administrative capacity to ensure the resources of the DRC were exploited legally and on a fair commercial basis to benefit the Congolese people. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Panel to establish a procedure to provide to Member States, upon request, information previously collected by the Panel to help them take the necessary investigative action.

By a letter dated 26 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁴⁵ the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to appoint four experts as Panel members on the reconstituted Expert Panel and an additional member in the near future and notified that the reconstituted Expert Panel was expected to reassemble in early March 2003 in New York for consultations, including with Member States, before proceeding to the Great Lakes region.

(iv) *Extension of mandate*

By resolution 1499 (2003) of 13 August 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Panel until 31 October 2003 to enable it to complete the remaining elements of its mandate, at the end of which the Panel would submit a final report to the Council. By that resolution, the Council took note of the Panel's intent, in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1457 (2003), to remove from the annexes attached to its report the names of those parties, with which it had or would have reached a resolution by the end of its mandate; and renewed its support to the Panel in its efforts to secure, including through dialogue with parties named in its last report, particularly with governments concerned, a clearer picture of activities related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the DRC, and to update its findings during the remainder of its mandate period.

¹⁴⁵ S/2003/226.

(v) *Termination of mandate*

By a presidential statement of 19 November 2003,¹⁴⁶ the Council took note of the final report of the Panel,¹⁴⁷ submitted on 23 October 2003, which concluded its work, and emphasized the connection, in the context of the continuing conflict, between the illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in raw materials and arms, which the Panel had highlighted. The Council also reaffirmed its determination to closely monitor compliance with the arms embargo imposed in resolution 1493 of 28 July 2003 and expressed its intention to address the problem posed by the illicit flow of weapons into the DRC, including by considering the possible establishment of a monitoring mechanism.

Other Committees

1. Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

a) Establishment and Mandate

On 28 September 2001, by resolution 1373 (2001), the Council reaffirmed its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania, and acting under Chapter VII, decided that all states should cooperate in a wide range of areas, from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, as well as cooperating in criminal investigations, exchanging information on possible terrorist acts, and reporting on the steps they had taken to implement that resolution.

By resolution 1373 (2001), the Council further decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, to monitor implementation of that resolution, with the assistance of appropriate expertise.¹⁴⁸ The Council called upon all States to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days from the date of adoption of this resolution and thereafter according to a timetable to be proposed by the Committee, on the steps they had taken to implement the resolution. Furthermore, the Council directed the Committee to delineate its tasks, submit a work

¹⁴⁶ S/PRST/2003/21.

¹⁴⁷ S/2003/1027.

¹⁴⁸ The CTC is not a sanctions committee and does not maintain a list of individuals or entities.

programme within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, and to consider the support it required, in consultation with the Secretary-General.

b) Composition

On 16 October 2001, pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), the CTC adopted guidelines for the conduct of the Committee's work ("Guidelines").¹⁴⁹ The CTC pursued its agenda as set out in its work programmes, each designed to be in effect for a period of ninety days.¹⁵⁰

According to the Guidelines, the Chairman of the Committee should be appointed by the Security Council and should also be the Permanent Representative of a Member of the Security Council. As set forth in its first programme of work, the CTC took steps to furnish itself with the source of appropriate expertise it needed to do its work.¹⁵¹ The Secretariat appointed expert advisers with the approval of the Committee, taking account of relevant expertise and the principle of equitable geographical representation.¹⁵²

As set forth in its second programme of work,¹⁵³ the Committee established three subcommittees, each composed of five of its members and chaired by one of the committee's Vice-Chairmen, to have an initial discussion of each report between members of the Subcommittee and the experts on the Committee's response to the report. The three relevant subcommittees also invited the States concerned to attend part of the subcommittees' discussion of the reports.

c) Mandate Implementation

By a ministerial declaration annexed to resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001,¹⁵⁴ the Security Council recognized that many States would require assistance in implementing all the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001), and invited States to inform the CTC of areas in which they required such support. In that context, the Council invited the Committee to explore ways in which States could be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and sub-regional organizations: a) the promotion of best-practice in the area covered by the

¹⁴⁹ S/AC.40/2001/CRP.1.

¹⁵⁰ S/2001/986, S/2002/67, S/2002/318, S/2002/700, S/2002/1075, S/2003/72, S/2003/387, S/2003/710, and S/2003/995.

¹⁵¹ S/2001/986.

¹⁵² Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (covering the period from 1 August 2001 to 31 July 2002), Part VI, Chapter 13.

¹⁵³ S/2002/67.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 1377 (2001), annex.

resolution 1373 (2001), including the preparation of model laws as appropriate; b) the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes, which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1373; and c) the promotion of possible synergies between these assistance programmes.

By a ministerial declaration annexed to resolution 1456 (2003),¹⁵⁵ adopted at the Council's high-level meeting on combating terrorism on 20 January 2003, the Council called on the Committee to intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of the declaration, the Secretary-General submitted a report summarizing the proposals made during the ministerial meeting and the comments and responses to the proposals received from the Security Council members.¹⁵⁶

By a letter dated 14 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁵⁷ the Chairman of the CTC set out the action to be taken by the Committee to take forward the matters contained in the ministerial declaration attached to resolution 1456 (2003).

d) Reports to the Security Council

As expressed by its presidential statements, the Council reviewed the structure and activities of the CTC at regular intervals.¹⁵⁸ In accordance with Nr. 9 of the CTC Guidelines, the Chairman of the Committee briefed the Council, during the period of review, on the work the CTC several times.¹⁵⁹

C. Informal/Ad Hoc Working Groups

Note

During the review period, the Council's Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions continued to exist. In addition, the Council established four new informal working groups. These included: Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, Working Group on International Criminal Tribunals, Working Group of the Whole on the United

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 1456 (2002), annex.

¹⁵⁶ S/2003/191 and Add.1.

¹⁵⁷ S/2003/198.

¹⁵⁸ S/PRST/2002/10, S/PRST/2002/26, S/PRST/2003/3, and S/PRST/2003/17.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid. The Council welcomed the briefings by these statements by the President of the Council.

Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. The working groups consisted of all fifteen members of the Council, held their meetings in private sessions, and reached their decisions by consensus. A brief overview of the establishment and mandate of the working groups is provided in the table below.

| Informal or Ad Hoc Working Groups | | |
|--|--|---|
| Title | Establishment | Mandate |
| Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions | June 1993 (no formal decision was taken) | To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions |
| Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions | Note by the President of the Council of 17 April 2000 (S/2000/319) | To develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions. Issues to be examined by the Working Group were as follows: (a) working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination; (b) capacity of the United Nations Secretariat; (c) coordination within the United Nations system and cooperation with regional and other international organizations; (d) design of sanctions resolutions including the conditions for the maintaining/lifting of sanctions; (e) pre- and post-assessment reports and the ongoing evaluation of sanctions regimes; (f) monitoring and enforcement of sanctions; (g) unintended impacts of sanctions; (h) humanitarian exemptions; (i) targeted sanctions; (j) assisting member States in implementing sanctions; (k) implementation of the recommendations of the Note by the President of 29 January 1999 (S/1999/92). |
| Working Group on International Criminal Tribunals | June 2000 (no formal decision was taken). It was established pursuant to a proposal by some Council members (Canada, Bangladesh, Tunisia) at the 4161st meeting held on 20 June 2000 | The WG on International Criminal Tribunals was convened to deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the tribunals. |
| Working Group of the Whole on the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations | Presidential Statement of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3) | (i) To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council, and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations; (ii) Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, with a view to their views being taken into account by the Council. |
| Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa | Note by the President of the Council dated 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207) | (i) To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa; (ii) To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa; (iii) To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution; (iv) To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (OAU) and sub-regional organizations. |

D. Fact-finding Missions / Investigative Bodies

Note

During the period under review, there were no subsidiary fact-finding missions or investigative bodies authorized by the Council. However, the Council itself undertook fifteen missions of its own, and welcomed a number of such initiatives by the Secretary-General.¹⁶⁰

E. Peacekeeping Operations / Political Missions

Note

The period under review corroborated the Secretary-General's statement, in his report on the Work of the Organization of 2003,¹⁶¹ that peacekeeping and peace-building were two sides of the same coin. Beyond the deployment of peacekeeping missions to support the transition from war in a number of places around the world, the Security Council continued, between 2000 and 2003, through its peace-building efforts to provide political, humanitarian and development assistance to meet immediate emergency and reconstruction needs, as well as to establish viable institutions. While the record for the period examined below displays a number of successfully completed mandates such as UNTAET¹⁶² in East Timor or UNMIBH¹⁶³ in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council decided, on a number of situations under its consideration to either establish new or reinforce existing missions.

Thus, between 2000 and 2003, the Council mandated, often acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the establishment of four new peacekeeping operations – in Côte d'Ivoire,¹⁶⁴ the Democratic Republic of the Congo,¹⁶⁵ East Timor¹⁶⁶ and Ethiopia and Eritrea¹⁶⁷ - while authorizing the termination or transition to new peacekeeping missions of five operations.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁰ For details, see Chapters I and X.

¹⁶¹ A/58/1 (Supp).

¹⁶² United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor.

¹⁶³ United Nations Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹⁶⁴ United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI).

¹⁶⁵ United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).

¹⁶⁶ United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET).

¹⁶⁷ United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

¹⁶⁸ United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONU), United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), UNTAET, United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), UNMIBH.

During that period, the Council further authorized the establishment of two political missions - in the Central African Republic¹⁶⁹ and in Iraq¹⁷⁰ - and authorized, upon recommendation by the Secretary-General, the termination or transition to new missions, of two other political missions.¹⁷¹ In some cases, the Council authorized significant changes and expansions in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, including a number of those established during an earlier period.

Nineteen peacekeeping operations and five political missions are considered below, by geographic regions. The studies of these operations and missions in each region are generally in the order of their establishment, while inter-linked operations are jointly dealt with. As a more detailed account of Council proceedings, such as the deliberations by the Council on the specific agenda item and the content of the reports of the Secretary-General on the situations on the ground are set out in Chapter VIII of this volume, this section focuses on procedures of the Council concerning the establishment, mandate, composition, implementation of mandate, and termination or transition of peacekeeping operations and political missions during the period under review. It is noted that, in accordance with the general principles set out in General Assembly resolutions 874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, peacekeeping operations during the period under review were financed through assessed contributions by Member States, except where mentioned otherwise.

Africa

1. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) established pursuant to resolution 690 (1991)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) continued its efforts in support of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and agreements adopted by the Government of Morocco and Frente POLISARIO to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum that would allow the people of

¹⁶⁹ United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA).

¹⁷⁰ United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

¹⁷¹ United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) and United Nations Office in Bougainville (UNPOB).

Western Sahara to decide the future status of the territory. By a series of resolutions,¹⁷² adopted on the basis of the Secretary-General's reports¹⁷³ and a letter dated 12 November 2001,¹⁷⁴ the Security Council successively extended the mandate of MINURSO for additional periods of two to six months, with the expectation that the parties would meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement plan, and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

2. United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) established pursuant to resolution 1270 (1999)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) continued to monitor and assist in the implementation of the Lomé ceasefire agreement.

(a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

By a series of resolutions,¹⁷⁵ adopted on the basis of the Secretary-General's reports,¹⁷⁶ the Council continuously extended the mandate of UNAMSIL for various time periods, the last of which was until 31 March 2004.

(ii) Expansion of mandate /reinforcement of mission

In his reports dated 6 December 1999¹⁷⁷ and 11 January 2000,¹⁷⁸ and in his letter dated 28 December 1999 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁷⁹ the Secretary-General recommended an expanded role of and increased troop deployment for UNAMSIL in light of the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation and the redeployment of contingents of

¹⁷² Resolutions 1292 (2000), 1301 (2000), 1308 (2000), 1309 (2000), 1324 (2000), 1342 (2001), 1349 (2001), 1359 (2001), 1380 (2001), 1394 (2002), 1406 (2002), 1429 (2002), 1463 (2003), 1469 (2003), 1485 (2003), 1495 (2003), and 1513 (2003).

¹⁷³ S/21360, S/2001/148, S/2001/398, S/2001/613, S/2001/613, S/2002/178, S/2003/59, and S/2003/341.

¹⁷⁴ S/2001/1067.

¹⁷⁵ Resolutions 1289 (2000), 1299 (2000), 1313 (2000), 1317 (2000), 1321 (2000), 1334 (2000), 1346 (2001), 1370 (2001), 1400 (2002), 1436 (2002), and 1470 (2003).

¹⁷⁶ S/1999/1223, S/2000/13, S/2000/455, S/2000/751, S/2000/832, S/2000/1199, S/2001/228, S/2001/857, S/2002/267, S/2002/987, S/2003/321, and S/2003/863.

¹⁷⁷ S/1999/1223.

¹⁷⁸ S/2000/13.

¹⁷⁹ S/1999/1285.

the Military Observer Group (ECOWOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which had so far performed vital security functions. Following the Secretary-General's recommendations, the Council expanded, by resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, the mandate of UNAMSIL to accommodate the security functions previously performed by ECOWOG and authorized the deployment of 11,100 troops to that effect. By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, further authorized UNASMIL to take all necessary action to fulfill its additional functions and protect civilians under threat of imminent physical danger.

(iii) *Reinforcement of mission*

By a letter dated 17 May 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁸⁰ the Secretary-General advised the Council that recent attacks by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) against UNAMSIL personnel had warranted a reinforcement of troops of up to 13,000 military personnel, and asked the Council to authorize this interim expansion of the force. At its 4145th meeting on 19 May 2000, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, adopted resolution 1299 (2000), by which it authorized the interim reinforcement.

(iv) *Expansion of mandate*

In subsequent reports submitted pursuant to resolution 1289 (2000),¹⁸¹ the Secretary-General reported serious setbacks to the peace process with disarmament and demobilization at a standstill, and increased attacks by the RUF against government forces and abduction and mutilation of civilians. While the solution to the conflict remained political, the Secretary-General considered a "robust and credible" international military presence indispensable to providing conducive conditions for the democratic elections agreed to under the Lomé Agreement. He therefore advised to further expand UNAMSIL. Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Council decided, by resolution 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, that UNAMSIL deter and decisively counter the threat of RUF attack by responding robustly to hostile actions or threat of imminent or direct use of force, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger and assist the government of Sierra Leone in the extension of state authority. To that end, the Council, by that resolution and on the basis of the Secretary-General's

¹⁸⁰ S/2000/446.

¹⁸¹ S/2000/455 dated 19 May 2000 and S/2000/751 dated 31 July 2000.

report and the findings of the United Nations Assessment Mission,¹⁸² requested the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on a new operational structure, command, and control for a strengthened and expanded mission.

(v) *Change in concept of operations / reinforcement of mission*

In his report dated 24 August 2000,¹⁸³ the Secretary-General outlined a new concept of operations and gave recommendations as to force structure and organization. He stated that the main objectives of the Mission would be to extend state authority, restore law and order and stabilize the security situation which would require the progressive deployment of troops in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient number and density in co-ordination with political steps. To that effect, the Secretary-General further recommended that the Council authorize the increase of the Mission to 20,500 military personnel. At its 4036th meeting, on 30 March 2001, the Council adopted resolution 1346 (2001), by which it authorized the strengthening of the mission to 17,500 personnel, approving the Secretary-General's updated concept of operations.

(vi) *Phased drawdown / adjustment in composition of mission*

In his report of 5 September 2002,¹⁸⁴ the Secretary-General outlined a phased drawdown plan and proposed adjustments to the composition of the mission. He recommended a phased drawback beginning with the “pruning” of unessential troops and phased redeployment from areas under effective government control and the deployment of United Nations civilian police to strengthen the Sierra Leonean police force in order to avoid a security vacuum. By resolution 1436 (2002) of 24 September 2002, the Council took note of the planned adjustments to the size and composition of the Mission, and supported the deployment of up to 170 United Nations civilian police.

¹⁸² The assessment team visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000. In its report to the Secretary-General, the team noted a serious lack of cohesion within the mission, lack of understanding of the mandate and rules of engagement, insufficient preparation to deal with logistical and environmental challenges of the theatre, and serious shortfalls in equipment. See S/2000/751, part VIII.

¹⁸³ S/2000/832.

¹⁸⁴ S/2002/987.

3. United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) established pursuant to resolution 1279 (1999)

a) Establishment

Following the deployment of 90 military observers to the sub-region to aid the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement,¹⁸⁵ the Council decided, by resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, that they, along with supportive civil staff, would constitute the United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) for an initial period until 1 March 2000 in accordance with the Secretary-General's report dated 1 November 1999.¹⁸⁶

b) Mandate

At the 4104th meeting, on 24 February 2000, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, adopted resolution 1291(2000), by which it decided that MONUC would undertake the following tasks, as set out in the Secretary-General's report dated 1 November 1999:¹⁸⁷ a) to establish contact with the parties in the cease-fire agreement; b) liaise with the Joint Military Commission (JMC); c) monitor the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement; and d) provide humanitarian assistance and public information until 30 September 2000. By that resolution, the Council further decided that MONUC may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deemed it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located JMC personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.

c) Composition

By resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council authorized the expansion of MONUC up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas, *inter alia*, of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requested the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection.

¹⁸⁵ S/1999/815.

¹⁸⁶ S/1999/1116.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid, para 34.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of Mandate

On the basis of a letter and reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁸⁸ the mandate of the mission was continuously extended, by a series of resolutions,¹⁸⁹ for various periods up to one year, the last of which was until 30 July 2004.

(ii) Change in concept of operations / expansion of mission

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General,¹⁹⁰ the Council approved,¹⁹¹ by resolution 1355 (2001) of 15 June 2001, an updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General, including, inter alia, the creation of a civilian police component and of an integrated civilian/military section to coordinate disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration (DDRR) operations and authorized in this regard MONUC, consistent with the Secretary-General's report, to assist, upon request, of the DDRR of armed groups, and requested the Secretary-General to deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal was implemented, with a view to monitoring the process. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to expand the civilian component of MONUC, in order to assign to areas in which MONUC was deployed human rights personnel, so as to establish a human rights monitoring capacity, as well as civilian political affairs and humanitarian affairs personnel.

(iii) Expansion of mission

In light of the signing of the Pretoria Agreement,¹⁹² between the DRC and Rwanda and the Luanda Agreement between the DRC and Uganda concerning the withdrawal of their forces from the DRC,¹⁹³ the President, on 15 August 2002, made a statement on behalf of the members of the Council,¹⁹⁴ requesting the Secretary-General to submit a report to recommend how

¹⁸⁸ S/2000/30, S/2000/766, S/2000/888, S/2000/1156, S/2001/572, S/2002/621, S/2003/566.

¹⁸⁹ Resolutions 1291 (2000), 1316 (2000), 1323 (2000), 1332 (2000), 1355 (2001), 1417 (2002), 1489 (2003) and 1493 (2003).

¹⁹⁰ S/2001/572 dated 8 June 2001.

¹⁹¹ By resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000, the Council had previously endorsed the recommendations by the Secretary-General to review the mandate of MONUC and to present an updated concept of operations.

¹⁹² S/2002/914, signed on 30 July 2002 in Pretoria. The agreement concerned the dismantling of the ex-FAR and Interhamwe Forces in the DRC.

¹⁹³ Signed 6 September 2002 in Luanda. The agreement concerned both the withdrawal of the Ugandan People's Defense Force (UPDF) and the normalization of relations between the DRC and Uganda.

¹⁹⁴ S/PRST/2002/24.

MONUC, through co-ordination with other United Nations agencies, could assist the parties in the fulfillment of their responsibilities under the agreements. On 10 September 2002, the Secretary-General submitted a report¹⁹⁵ pursuant to that request, recommending that MONUC have an active role in the monitoring and implementation of the DDRR of the troops. In consideration of this new role, the Secretary-General recommended the deployment of up to 8,700 military personnel. At its 4653rd meeting on 4 December 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1445 (2002), by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report and authorized the deployment accordingly.

(iv) Deployment of a multi-national force

By a letter dated 15 May 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁹⁶ the Secretary-General requested the deployment of a multi-national force in order to address the deteriorating security situation in Bunia and reinforce MONUC until a considerably reinforced United Nations presence could be deployed. On the basis of that request, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, authorized, by resolution 1484 (2003) of 30 May 2003, the deployment of a multi-national force for an interim period until 1 September 2003 to contribute to the stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Bunia. By that resolution, the Council also authorized the Secretary-General to deploy, within the overall authorized MONUC ceiling, a reinforced United Nations presence to Bunia, and requested him to do so by mid-August 2003.

By a letter dated 14 August 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁹⁷ the Secretary-General informed the Council that preparations for the deployment of MONUC were well under way but recommended, in order to maintain peace and security in the area during the transition period, that the Council consider authorizing the interim multi-national force to provide assistance to the MONUC troops deployed in and around Bunia. By resolution 1501 (2003) of 26 August 2003, the Council authorized the States members of the interim multi-national force, to provide assistance to the MONUC contingent deployed in Bunia and its immediate surroundings, if MONUC requested them to do so and if exceptional circumstances demanded it.

¹⁹⁵ S/2002/1005.

¹⁹⁶ S/2003/574.

¹⁹⁷ S/2003/821.

(v) *Expansion of mandate and mission*

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General,¹⁹⁸ the Council adopted, at its 4797th meeting on 28 July 2003, resolution 1493 (2003), by which it authorized increasing the military strength of MONUC to 10,800 personnel and authorized MONUC to assist the Government of National Unity and Transition in disarming and demobilizing those Congolese combatants who may voluntarily decide to enter the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process.

4. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) established pursuant to resolution 1233 (1999)¹⁹⁹

During the period under review, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), continued to provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating the activities of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau during the transitional period leading up to general and presidential elections. It also continued to facilitate, in close cooperation with the parties concerned, ECOWAS, ECOMOG, as well as other national and international partners, the implementation of the Abuja Agreement.

a) Mandate Implementation

During the period under review, a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and Chief of UNOGBIS was appointed through an exchange of letters²⁰⁰ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(i) *Extension of mandate*

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOGBIS was extended five times through exchanges of letters²⁰¹ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

¹⁹⁸ S/2003/566 dated 27 May 2003. The Council also took note of the recommendations in the report of the Security Council Mission to Central Africa (S/2003/653).

¹⁹⁹ UNOGBIS was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1999/232 and S/1999/233). By adopting resolution 1233 (1999), the Council reiterated its support of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish UNOGBIS.

²⁰⁰ S/2000/1180 and S/2000/1181.

²⁰¹ S/2000/201 and S/2000/202, S/2000/941 and S/2000/942, S/2001/960 and S/2001/961, S/2002/916 and S/2002/917, S/2003/1096 and S/2003/1097.

(ii) *Revision of mandate*

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOGBIS was twice revised through exchanges of letters²⁰² between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council in order to cope with the post-electoral challenges in Guinea-Bissau, to facilitate dialogue among all actors and to promote national reconciliation.

5. United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) established pursuant to resolution 1312 (2000)

a) Establishment

Following a ceasefire agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea on 18 June 2000,²⁰³ and on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 2000,²⁰⁴ as well as communications received from both parties,²⁰⁵ the Council adopted, at its 4181st meeting on 31 July 2000, resolution 1312 (2000), by which it decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization.²⁰⁶

b) Mandate

The mandate of UNMEE, as set out in resolution 1312 (2000), was to (a) to establish and maintain liaison with the parties; (b) to visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General; (c) to establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities; and (d) to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

²⁰² S/2000/201 and S/2000/202, S/2003/1096 and S/2003/1097.

²⁰³ On 30 May 2000, proximity talks had begun between the two parties under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice of Algeria and the Personal Envoy of the Chairman of the OAU in Algiers, which culminated in the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities (S/2000/601). On 12 December 2000, the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (S/2000/1183), by which the parties agreed to permanently terminate military hostilities and respect and fully implement the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. The Agreement also provided for, *inter alia*, the establishment of a neutral boundary commission mandated to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law.

²⁰⁴ S/2000/643.

²⁰⁵ S/2000/612 and S/2000/627.

²⁰⁶ By a letter dated 7 July 2000 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/676), the Council had previously endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to send a reconnaissance and liaison mission to the region to discuss with the parties and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) a concept of operations for the mission.

c) Composition

UNMEE was initially authorized up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff.

d) Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ethiopia and Eritrea²⁰⁷ and the Force Commander of UNMEE²⁰⁸ were appointed and the list of states contributing military personnel to UNMEE²⁰⁹ confirmed through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(i) Extension of mandate

On the basis of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General,²¹⁰ UNMEE's mandate was extended on seven occasions for further periods of six months,²¹¹ the last of which was until 15 March 2004.

(ii) Expansion of mandate and mission

Following the signing of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Algiers on 18 June 2000,²¹² the Secretary-General outlined, in a report dated 9 August 2000,²¹³ proposals for an expanded mandate for UNMEE and set out its structure and concept of operations in detail. The Secretary-General proposed that UNMEE have a mandate to monitor the cessation of hostilities, assist in the observance of the parties' security commitments, monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops and monitor their positions once redeployed, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces to remain 25 kilometers from these positions, monitor the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ), chair the Military Coordination Committee, and coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian assistance and mine action activities in the TSZ and adjacent areas. UNMEE would be composed of political, military, public information, mine action and administrative components and be headed by the Secretary-General's representative. In order to fulfill its proposed mandate, UNMEE required 4,200 personnel

²⁰⁷ S/2000/947 and S/2000/948.

²⁰⁸ S/2000/1037 and S/2000/1038.

²⁰⁹ S/2000/1018 and S/2000/1019.

²¹⁰ S/2000/785, S/2001/202, S/2001/843, S/2002/245, S/2002/977, S/2003/257, S/2003/858.

²¹¹ Resolutions 1320 (2000), 1344 (2001), 1369 (2001), 1398 (2002), 1434 (2002), 1466 (2003), 1507 (2003).

²¹² S/2000/601.

²¹³ S/2000/785.

including 220 military observers, three infantry battalions, and the necessary support units. By resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the Council expanded the mandate of UNMEE accordingly and authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops until 15 March 2001. By that resolution, the Council also emphasized that the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea linked the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border and requested the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the status of this issue.

(iii) Expansion of mandate

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²¹⁴ the Council authorized, by resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002, UNMEE to assist the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission²¹⁵ in the expeditious and orderly implementation of its delimitation decision including, with immediate effect, de-mining in key areas to support demarcation, and the provision of administrative and logistical support to its Field Offices.

6. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL)

During the period under review, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) continued to support the Government of Liberia's efforts to consolidate peace and democracy, and to promote national reconciliation and the rule of law, including the protection of human rights.²¹⁶

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

²¹⁴ S/2002/744.

²¹⁵ The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission was established pursuant to the Agreement of 12 December 2000 between Eritrea and Ethiopia (S/2000/183) with a mandate to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902 and 1908) and applicable international law.

²¹⁶ Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) at the end of September 1997, UNOL was established in Liberia on 1 November 1997 by the Secretary-General, with the Council's blessing. See letters dated 22 October 1997 (S/1997/817) and 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1080) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOL was extended three times through exchanges of letters²¹⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(ii) *Revision of mandate*

The mandate of UNOL was revised through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.²¹⁸ In his letter dated 11 April 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²¹⁹ the Secretary-General stated that, in finalizing the draft revised mandate, consideration was given to the capacity-building needs of the Government in the areas of human rights and the conduct of elections and that he had received concurrence from the Government of Liberia to the revised mandate. By resolution 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council welcomed the Government of Liberia's agreement to the revised mandate.

(iii) *Termination of mandate*

By a letter dated 29 July 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,²²⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in view of the appointment of his Special Representative, and the envisaged establishment of a United Nations operation in Liberia, the mandate of UNOL would have to be terminated and the staff and assets absorbed by the office of his Special Representative. In his report dated 11 September 2003,²²¹ the Secretary-General informed the Council that the major functions performed by UNOL had to be transferred to the new United Nations operation in Liberia.

By a letter dated 16 September 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²²² the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to terminate the mandate of UNOL and stated that he intended to bring to a close the operations of UNOL as soon as the deployment of the peacekeeping mission was authorized by the Council. By resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention to terminate UNOL's mandate.

²¹⁷ S/2000/945 and S/2000/946, S/2001/981 and S/2001/982, S/2002/1129 and S/2002/1130.

²¹⁸ S/2003/468 and S/2003/469.

²¹⁹ S/2003/468.

²²⁰ S/2003/769.

²²¹ S/2003/875.

²²² S/2003/899.

7. United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) established pursuant to resolution 1509 (2003)

a) Establishment

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement²²³ in Accra on 18 August 2003, which requested the United Nations to deploy a force in Liberia under Chapter VII of the Charter to support the National Transitional Government of Liberia and assist in the implementation of the Agreement, the Council adopted, on 1 August 2003, resolution 1497 (2003), by which it authorized the establishment of a multinational force in Liberia and declared its readiness to establish a follow-on United Nations stabilization force to be deployed no later than 1 October 2003.

By resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's report dated 11 September 2003²²⁴ and its recommendations and, acting under Chapter VII, decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the stabilization force called for in resolution 1497 (2003), for a period of 12 months. By that resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transfer authority from the ECOWAS-led ECOMIL forces to UNMIL on 1 October 2003.

b) Mandate

The mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution 1509 (2003), was to a) support the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed by the Liberian parties on 17 June 2003; b) to protect United Nations staff, facilities and civilians;²²⁵ c) to facilitate support for the humanitarian and human rights assistance; d) to provide support for security reform, including national police training and formation of a new, restructured military; and d) to support the implementation of the peace process.

c) Composition

UNMIL was initially authorized up to 15,000 United Nations military personnel, including up to 250 military observers and 160 staff officers, and up to 1,115 civilian police officers, including formed units to assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout Liberia, and the appropriate civilian component. By resolution 1509 (2003), the Council welcomed the

²²³ S/2003/850.

²²⁴ S/2003/875.

²²⁵ S/2003/657.

appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for Liberia to direct the operations of UNMIL and coordinate all United Nations activities in Liberia. The Force Commander of UNMIL was appointed through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.²²⁶

8. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA)

a) Establishment

Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Central African Republic (MINURCA), the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) was established on 15 February 2000 for one year through an exchange of letters²²⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council. By a presidential statement on 10 February 2000,²²⁸ the Council welcomed the decision by the Secretary-General to establish BONUCA.

b) Mandate and composition

The mandate of BONUCA was to support the Transitional Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the country. BONUCA was to include a small number of military and civilian police advisers to follow up on security-related reforms and to assist in the implementation of the training programmes for the national police.²²⁹

c) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

During the period under review, on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²³⁰ the Council decided²³¹ to extend BONUCA's mandate for four further periods, the last of which was until 31 December 2004.

²²⁶ S/2003/926 and S/2003/927.

²²⁷ S/1999/1235 and S/1999/1236.

²²⁸ S/PRST/2000/5.

²²⁹ For further details, see S/1999/35.

²³⁰ S/2000/943, S/2001/886, S/2002/929, and S/2003/889.

(ii) *Revision of mandate*

Pursuant to a request by the Security Council,²³² the Secretary-General proposed, in his report dated 21 September 2001,²³³ various measures for the strengthening of BONUCA's mandate, particularly in the areas of the judicial system, institution-building, enhancing the effectiveness of its early-warning capabilities and human rights. By a presidential statement on 26 September 2001,²³⁴ the Council approved the revised mandate of BONUCA.

9. United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) established pursuant to resolution 1479 (2003)

a) Establishment

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²³⁵ the Security Council decided, by resolution 1479 (2003) of 13 May 2003, to establish the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) for an initial period of six months.

b) Mandate

The mandate of MINUCI, as set out in resolution 1479 (2003), was to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement,²³⁶ complementing the operations of the French and ECOWAS forces.

c) Composition

MINUCI was authorized 26 military officers, up to 50 additional officers deployed progressively, if security conditions permitted, as well as a small support staff for the Special Representative. The Chief Military Liaison Officer of MINUCI was appointed through an exchange of letters²³⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

²³¹ S/2000/944, S/PRST/2001/25, S/2002/930, S/2003/890.

²³² S/PRST/2001/18 of 17 July 2001.

²³³ S/2001/886.

²³⁴ S/PRST/2001/25.

²³⁵ S/2003/374.

²³⁶ The Linas-Marcoussis Agreement was signed in January 2003 by all Ivorian political forces. For details, see S/2003/99 annex 1.

²³⁷ S/2003/606 and S/2003/607.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²³⁸ the Council extended, by resolution 1514 (2003) of 13 November 2003, MINUCI's mandate for a further period until 4 February 2004.

Americas

10. United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONUH) established pursuant to resolution 1141 (1997)

During the period under review, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONUH) continued to assist the government of Haiti in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Termination of mandate

In his report of 25 February 2000,²³⁹ the Secretary-General stated that by early February 2000, the withdrawal plans for the Mission's civilian police personnel were finalized and their repatriation was expected to be concluded by 15 March 2000.²⁴⁰ By a presidential statement on 15 March 2000,²⁴¹ the Council commended the Secretary-General for ensuring a phased transition from MIPONUH to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH).²⁴²

²³⁸ S/2003/1069.

²³⁹ S/2000/150.

²⁴⁰ See S/2000/150, para.43. The mission had earmarked some assets to be retained in MICAH. The liquidation phase was expected to be completed by 30 June 2000.

²⁴¹ S/PRST/2000/8.

²⁴² The establishment of MICAH on 16 March 2000 was approved by the General Assembly by resolution A/54/193 of 17 December 1999.

Asia

11. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) established pursuant to resolution 47 (1949)

During the period under review, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued to monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of Security Council resolution 91 (1951).²⁴³

12. United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) established pursuant to resolution 968 (1994)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) continued to monitor the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Termination of mandate

In his report dated 14 March 2000,²⁴⁴ the Secretary-General observed that, with the holding of the first multi-party parliamentary election in Tajikistan, the transition period envisaged in the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan was coming to a close and thus was the process that UNMOT had been set up to support. He therefore recommended to withdraw UNMOT when its mandate expired on 15 May 2000 in accordance with resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999. By its presidential statements of 21 March 2000²⁴⁵ and 12 May 2000,²⁴⁶ the Council supported the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw UNMOT as scheduled and stated it expected the Secretary-General to inform it about the outcome of his consultations with the Government of Tajikistan on a role for the United Nations in the period of post-conflict peace-building and consolidation.

²⁴³ By paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Council decided that the military observer group should continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State. Since 1971, the Council has not formally discussed UNMOGIP, which is funded from the regular UN budget without requirement of a periodic renewal procedure.

²⁴⁴ S/2000/214.

²⁴⁵ S/PRST/2000/9.

²⁴⁶ S/PRST/2000/17.

Following the successful completion of its mandate, UNMOT was terminated on 15 May 2000, in accordance with the expiration of its mandate.

13. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB)

During the period under review, the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) continued to work in conjunction with the Peace Monitoring Group in order to monitor and report on the implementation of the Lincoln and Arawa Agreements,²⁴⁷ including the activities of the Peace Monitoring Group in relation to its mandate; to chair the Peace Process Consultative Committee and assist in other areas as agreed by the parties.²⁴⁸

a) Mandate implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

During the period under review, the mandate of UNPOB was extended on three occasions through exchanges of letters²⁴⁹ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council for further periods of 12 months, the last of which ended on 31 December 2003.

(ii) Expansion of mandate

In a letter dated 22 October 2001,²⁵⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Council that UNPOB would perform additional functions in the area of weapons collection and disposal as spelled out in part E of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.²⁵¹

(iii) Termination of mandate

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁵² the Council endorsed a final extension of the mandate of UNPOB until 31 December 2003.

(iv) Transition to a new mission

By a letter dated 19 December 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,²⁵³ the Secretary-General stated that, in accordance with the request of the Government of Papua New

²⁴⁷ The Arawa Agreement concerns the modalities of the ceasefire between the parties. See S/1998/506, annex.

²⁴⁸ UNPOB was established in 1998 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1998/506 and S/1998/507).

²⁴⁹ S/2000/1139 and S/2000/1140, S/2001/1202 and S/2001/1203, S/2002/1379 and 1380.

²⁵⁰ S/2001/988.

²⁵¹ See S/2001/988, Enclosure II.

²⁵² S/2002/1379.

²⁵³ S/2003/1198.

Guinea, he intended to establish a small, follow-on United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) for six months. UNOMB should finish the residual tasks of UNPOB and support the efforts of the parties in the transitional period leading to the elections. By a letter dated 23 December 2003 addressed to the Secretary-General,²⁵⁴ the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention.

14. United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) established pursuant to resolution 1272 (1999)

The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) continued to, *inter alia*, administer the territory of East Timor, exercising legislative and executive authority during the transition period, and to support capacity building for self-government of East Timor.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁵⁵ the Council decided twice²⁵⁶ during the period under review to extend the mandate of UNTAET for further periods, the last of which ended on 20 May 2002, the date of independence of East Timor.

(ii) Termination of mandate

At the Council's 4244th meeting, held on 6 December 2000, the President made a statement²⁵⁷ on behalf of the members of the Council, by which the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia dated 21 November 2000,²⁵⁸ noting in particular the view of the Mission that a strong international presence would be required in East Timor after independence.

By a presidential statement on 31 October 2001,²⁵⁹ the Council endorsed the proposal of the Constituent Assembly that independence be declared on 20 May 2002. By that statement, the Council also took note of the Secretary-General's observation²⁶⁰ that the mandate of UNTAET

²⁵⁴ S/2003/1199.

²⁵⁵ S/2001/42 and S/2002/80.

²⁵⁶ Resolutions 1338 (2001) and 1392 (2002).

²⁵⁷ S/PRST/2000/39 (2000).

²⁵⁸ S/2000/1105 (2000).

²⁵⁹ S/PRST/2001/32.

²⁶⁰ S/2001/983.

should be extended until independence and endorsed his plan for adjusting the size and configuration of UNTAET in the months prior to independence.

On 31 January 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1392 (2002), by which it endorsed the recommendation²⁶¹ by the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of UNTAET until 20 May 2002, the date of independence of East Timor. By that resolution, the Council also stated it was looking forward to receiving further specific proposals from the Secretary-General for the mandate and structure for a successor United Nations mission after independence at least one month before the date of independence.

In accordance with resolution 1392 (2002), the mandate of UNTAET was terminated on 20 May 2002.

15. United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) established pursuant to resolution 1410 (2002)

a) Establishment

By resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002, the Council decided to establish, as of 20 May 2002, and for an initial period of 12 months, the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET).

b) Mandate

The mandate of UNMISSET, as set out in resolution 1410 (2002), was to provide assistance to core administrative structures critical to the viability and political stability of East Timor; to provide interim law enforcement and public security and to assist in the development of a new law enforcement agency in East Timor, the East Timor Police Service (ETPS); and to contribute to the maintenance of the external and internal security of East Timor. By that resolution, the Council also authorized UNMISSET, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to take the necessary actions, for the duration of its mandate, to fulfill its mandate.

c) Composition

UNMISSET was to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and was to consist of a civilian component comprising an office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with focal points for gender and HIV/AIDS, a Civilian Support Group of up to

²⁶¹ S/2002/80.

100 personnel filling core functions, a Serious Crimes Unit and a Human Rights Unit; a civilian police component initially comprised of 1,250 officers; and a military component with an initial strength of up to 5,000 troops including 120 military observers.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

By resolution 1480 (2003) of 19 May 2003, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISSET until 20 May 2004.

(ii) Expansion of mission and mandate / adjustment of schedule for downsizing

On 4 April 2003, the Council decided, by resolution 1473 (2003), that the composition and strength of the police component of UNMISSET and the schedule for its downsizing would be adjusted in line with the report of the Secretary-General.²⁶² Also, UNMISSET would include, *inter alia*, an internationally formed unit for one year and put greater emphasis on human rights and rule of law elements. By that resolution, the Council further decided that the schedule for the downsizing of the military component of UNMISSET for the period up until December 2003 would be adjusted in line with the letter dated 28 March 2003²⁶³ from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to the members of the Security Council.

Europe

16. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) established pursuant to resolution 186 (1964)

During the period under review, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued to perform its mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting. On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁶⁴ the Council successively extended, on eight occasions,²⁶⁵ the mandate of UNFICYP for further periods of six months, the last of which until 15 June 2004.

²⁶² S/2003/243.

²⁶³ S/2003/379, annex.

²⁶⁴ S/2000/496, S/2000/1138, S/2001/534, S/2001/1122, S/2002/590, S/2002/1243, S/2003/572, S/2003/1078.

²⁶⁵ Resolutions 1303 (2000), 1331 (2000), 1354 (2001), 1384 (2001), 1416 (2002), 1442 (2002), 1486 (2003), 1517 (2003).

17. United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) established pursuant to resolution 858 (1993)

During the period under review, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) continued to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia, as well as its cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force. The Security Council adopted eight resolutions²⁶⁶ on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁶⁷ extending the mandate of UNOMIG for further periods of six months, the last of which was until 31 January 2004.

18. United Nations Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) established pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995)

The United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), composed of the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a United Nations civilian office, continued to implement the reform and restructuring of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus to contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as set out by the Dayton Peace Agreement.

a) Mandate implementation

(i) Mandate extension

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁶⁸ the Council extended the mandate of UNMIBH by a series of resolutions²⁶⁹ for various time periods, the last of which ended on 31 December 2002.

(ii) Drawdown / termination of mandate / transition to European Union Police Mission

²⁶⁶ Resolutions 1287 (2000), 1311 (2000), 1339 (2001), 1364 (2001), 1427 (2002), 1393 (2002), 1462 (2003), and 1494 (2003).

²⁶⁷ S/2000/39, S/2000/697, S/2001/59, S/2001/713, S/2002/88, S/2002/742, S/2003/39, and S/2003/751.

²⁶⁸ S/2000/529, S/2001/571, and S/2002/618.

²⁶⁹ Resolutions 1305 (2000), 1357 (2001), 1418 (2002), 1420 (2002), 1421 (2002), and 1423 (2002). The mission's final extension of mandate until 31 December 2002 by resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002 followed the adoption of resolution 1422 (2002) on the same day, by which the Council requested, consistent with Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the International Criminal Court (ICC) should not, for a twelve-month period starting 1 July 2002, commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any case that arose involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State not a Party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a United Nations established or authorized operation.

By resolution 1396 (2002) of 5 March 2002, the Council welcomed the acceptance,²⁷⁰ by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC)²⁷¹ on 28 February 2002, of the offer made by the European Union (EU) to provide an EU Police Mission (EUPM) from 1 January 2003, to follow the end of UNMIBH's mandate as part of a coordinated rule of law programme, and the intention of the EU to also invite non EU-member States to participate in the EUPM.

In a report dated 5 June 2002,²⁷² the Secretary-General reported that UNMIBH was rapidly moving towards the completion of its core tasks by the end of 2002, as envisaged by the mandate implementation plan.²⁷³ The Secretary-General recommended to extend the mandate of UNMIBH at an authorized strength of 1,600 police officers, to draw down after the 5 October general elections to 460 officers, until 31 December 2002.

By resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIBH for an additional period terminating on 31 December 2002. It also *welcomed* the decision of the EU to send the EUPM to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1 January 2003 the close coordination between the EU, UNMIBH and the High Representative to ensure a seamless transition and the invitation of the EU to non-EU member States to participate in the EUPM. In accordance with that resolution and following the successful conclusion of its mandate, UNMIBH was terminated on 31 December 2002.

19. United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) established pursuant to resolution 1038 (1996)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) continued to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and of the neighboring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

a) Mandate Implementation

²⁷⁰ S/2002/230.

²⁷¹ Following the successful negotiation of the Dayton Peace Agreement in November 1995, a Peace Implementation Conference was held in London on December 8-9, 1995, to mobilise international support for the Agreement. The meeting resulted in the establishment of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC). The PIC comprises 55 countries and agencies that support the peace process. The Steering Board members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, the Presidency of the European Union, the European Commission, and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), represented by Turkey.

²⁷² S/2002/618.

²⁷³ See S/2000/529, para. 34, and S/PV.4154 and Corr.1, p.6.

(i) *Mandate Extension*

During the period under review, the Council decided, by a series of resolutions,²⁷⁴ to extend the mandate of UNMOP on the basis of the reports by the Secretary-General²⁷⁵ for further periods, the last of which ended on 15 December 2002.

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

In his report dated 2 October 2002,²⁷⁶ the Secretary-General expressed his conviction that the parties would be able to narrow their remaining differences to the point where the presence of UNMOP was no longer needed. In view of this, and given that the area of responsibility of UNMOP had remained calm and stable for a long period of time, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMOP for a period of two months, until 15 December 2002, with the Mission preparing for its withdrawal by 31 December 2002. By resolution 1437 (2002) of 11 October 2002, the Council commended the role played by UNMOP, and authorized UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, as a last extension of its mandate, until 15 December 2002. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the termination of UNMOP's mandate on 15 December 2002 and to report to it on the completion of UNMOP's mandate.

Pursuant to resolution 1437 (2002), the Secretary-General provided a final report²⁷⁷ on the completion of UNMOP's mandate and stated that it was his intention to keep a small core staff for a few days beyond 15 December 2002, but not beyond 31 December 2002, to ensure that the handover was conducted in a safe and orderly fashion.

²⁷⁴ Resolutions 1285(2000), 1307(2000), 1335(2001), 1362(2001), 1387(2001), 1424 (2002), and 1437(2002).

²⁷⁵ S/2000/647, S/2000/1251, S/2000/661, S/2002/1, S/2002/713, S/2002/1101.

²⁷⁶ S/2002/1101.

²⁷⁷ S/2002/1341.

20. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) established pursuant to resolution 1244 (1999)

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) continued to perform basic administrative functions and services covering such areas as the maintenance of law and order, health and education, banking and finance, and post and telecommunications.

a) Mandate Implementation

During the period under review, the Special Representatives and Heads of UNMIK were appointed through exchanges of letters²⁷⁸ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(i) Mandate Extension

During the period of review, the Security Council did not adopt any new resolutions following resolution 1244 (1999) to modify the Mission's mandate. As set out in paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Council decided to establish UNMIK for "an initial period of twelve months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise." During the period under review, the Council reaffirmed by various statements,²⁷⁹ that resolution 1244 (1999) remained the basis for building Kosovo's future.²⁸⁰

(ii) Changes to mission structure

On 6 June 2000, the Secretary-General informed²⁸¹ the Council that the humanitarian affairs pillar would cease to exist as a formal component within the UNMIK structure by the end of June 2000, as the emergency relief need of Kosovo had been successfully met.

In his report dated 7 June 2001,²⁸² the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of UNMIK's formal launch of the new police and justice pillar on 21 May 2001. The Secretary-

²⁷⁸ S/2000/1179 and S/2000/1180, S/2002/105 and S/2002/106, S/2003/761 and S/2003/762.

²⁷⁹ S/PRST/2001/34, S/PRST/2002/11, and S/PRST/2003/1.

²⁸⁰ During the period under review, the Secretary-General submitted the following reports: S/2000/177, S/2000/363, S/2000/538, S/2002/878, S/2000/1196, S/2001/218, S/2001/565, S/2001/926, S/2002/62, S/2002/436, S/2002/62, S/2002/779, S/2002/1126, S/2003/113, and S/2003/421.

²⁸¹ S/2000/538.

²⁸² S/2001/565.

General welcomed the support of the Security Council regarding the creation of this new pillar as expressed by members of the Council during its 4309th meeting on 9 April 2001.²⁸³

Middle East

21. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) established pursuant to resolution 50 (1948)

During the period under review, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in accordance with its terms of reference.²⁸⁴

22. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) established pursuant to resolution 350 (1974)

UNDOF continued, during the period under review, to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. On the basis of the Secretary-General's reports,²⁸⁵ the Council decided, on eight occasions,²⁸⁶ to extend its mandate for further periods, the last of which until 30 June 2004.

23. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) established pursuant to resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)

During the period review, UNIFIL continued to fulfill its mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area.

²⁸³ S/PV.4309.

²⁸⁴ Since its establishment, the Council assigned UNTSO different tasks without formally changing its mandate: the supervision of the General Armistice, the supervision of the armistice following the Suez war, the supervision of the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai, and the supervision of the truce between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and Syria, in collaboration with UNIFIL and UNDOF respectively.

²⁸⁵ S/2000/459, S/2000/1103, S/2001/1079, S/2002/542, S/2002/1328, S/2003/655, and S/2003/1148.

²⁸⁶ Resolutions 1300 (2000), 1328 (2000), 1351 (2001), 1381(2001), 1415 (2002), 1451 (2002), 1488 (2003) and 1520 (2003). See also the related presidential statements S/PRST/2000/19, S/PRST/2001/15, S/PRST/2001/37, S/PRST/2002/18, S/PRST/2003/9, and S/PRST/29.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Mandate Extension

On the basis of the reports and interim reports by the Secretary-General,²⁸⁷ and at the request of the Government of Lebanon,²⁸⁸ the Council adopted, during the period under review, eight resolutions²⁸⁹ successively extending the Force's mandate for additional periods of six months, the last of which was until 31 January 2004.

(ii) Downsizing and reconfiguration of mission

In his report of 22 January 2001,²⁹⁰ the Secretary-General stated that over the last six months, UNIFIL had undergone an augmentation and carried out a major redeployment. As of 30 December 2000, UNIFIL comprised 5,800 troops and 480 civilian staff. It was assisted in its tasks by 51 military observers of UNTSO. He also observed that of the three parts of its mandate, UNIFIL had essentially completed two. It had confirmed the withdrawal of Israeli forces and assisted, to the extent it could, the Lebanese authorities as they returned to the area vacated by Israel. UNIFIL could not, however, compel the Lebanese Government to take the last step and deploy its personnel down to the Blue Line. By resolution 1337 (2001) of 30 January 2001, the Council decided to return UNIFIL's military personnel to the operational level of about 4,500 all ranks. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit a reconfiguration plan regarding UNIFIL and UNTSO.

Pursuant to resolution 1337 (2001), the Secretary-General submitted, in his interim report dated 30 April 2001,²⁹¹ a plan that envisaged the reconfiguration of UNIFIL to close to 2,000 all ranks and elaborated the tasks carried out by the unarmed military observers of UNTSO.²⁹² By a letter dated 18 May 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General,²⁹³ the Council endorsed the plan.

By resolution 1365 (2001) of 31 July 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement the reconfiguration and redeployment of UNIFIL as outlined in his report of 30 April 2001, taking into account the possible

²⁸⁷ S/2000/28, S/2000/460, S/2000/590, S/2000/590/Corr.1, S/2000/718, S/2000/1049, S/2001/66, S/2001/423, S/2001/714, S/2002/55, S/2002/746, S/2003/38, and S/2003/728.

²⁸⁸ S/2001/14, S/2001/677, S/2002/40, S/2002/739, S/2003/36, S/2003/685.

²⁸⁹ Resolutions 1288 (2000), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001), 1391 (2002), 1428 (2002), 1461 (2003), and 1496 (2003).

²⁹⁰ S/2001/66.

²⁹¹ S/2001/423.

²⁹² S/2001/423, paras. 6-10.

²⁹³ S/2001/500.

reconfiguration of UNIFIL to an observer mission. By resolution 1461 (2003) of 30 January 2003, the Council took note of the completion of the reconfiguration of UNIFIL at the level of 2,000 all ranks at the end of 2002. The strength of the Force was stabilized at that level throughout the remaining period under review.²⁹⁴

24. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) established pursuant to resolution 1500 (2003)

a) Establishment

By resolution 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of his mandate under resolution 1483 (2003) in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 15 July 2003,²⁹⁵ for an initial period of twelve months.

b) Mandate

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council decided that the independent responsibilities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq should involve, *inter alia*, coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq; coordinating among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq; and, in coordination with the Authority, assisting the people of Iraq through promoting the safe, orderly, and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons; and working with the Authority, the people of Iraq, and others concerned to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance, including by working together to facilitate a process leading to an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq.

c) Composition

As set out in the Secretary-General's report of 15 July 2003, and decided by the Council,²⁹⁶ UNAMI's staff strength should consist of over 300 civilian staff combined. That

²⁹⁴ See S/2003/728.

²⁹⁵ S/2003/715.

²⁹⁶ Resolution 1500 (2003).

figure was to include international and local substantive- and support-personnel in Baghdad and each of the regions. The concept envisaged maximum reliance on the existing capacity and structure of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator and on the Humanitarian Coordinator himself. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq was appointed through an exchange of letters²⁹⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Relocation of mission

Following a fatal terrorist attack on United Nations headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 22 August 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²⁹⁸ informed the Council that, due to the untimely death of his Special Representative, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, he had appointed, on an interim basis, Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva as his acting Special Representative.²⁹⁹ He further stated that he had decided, on 4 November, to relocate all UN international staff outside the country and to set up the Mission's core in Nicosia, Cyprus and Amman, Jordan where additional staff were already deployed.

F. Ad Hoc Commissions / Ad Hoc Criminal Tribunals

Ad Hoc Commissions

During the period under review, the Security Council continued to oversee two Ad Hoc Commissions: the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and 692 (1991), and the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) and set up in 2000.

1. United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991)

During the period under review, the United Nations Compensation Commission established by resolution 687 (1991) under Chapter VII of the Charter, continued to verify and

²⁹⁷ S/2003/570 and S/2003/571.

²⁹⁸ Resolution 1502 (2003).

²⁹⁹ S/2003/830.

value the claims of loss, damage and injury to foreign Governments, national and corporations resulting from Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait, and to administer the payment of compensation.³⁰⁰

a) Mandate Implementation

By resolution 1330 (2000), the proceeds received by the Commission were reduced from thirty percent to twenty-five percent, which permitted it to continue its operations uninterrupted and to begin to make regular compensation payments to successful claimants. On 22 May 2003, the Council adopted resolution 1483 (2003), by which it, *inter alia*, (a) lifted the civilian sanctions imposed on Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait in 1990; and (b) requested the Secretary-General to terminate the oil-for-food program within six months of the adoption of the resolution. By paragraph 21 of that resolution, the Council further reduced the levels of proceeds of all export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas to be deposited into the Compensation Fund to 5 percent. That requirement would be binding on the future government of Iraq, unless it was decided otherwise.

2. The United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

a) Establishment

During the period under review, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) was established pursuant to paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) as a subsidiary body of the Council that replaced the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991). The Secretary-General outlined the organizational plan for the Commission to the Security Council in his report on 6 April 2000.³⁰¹

b) Mandate

By resolution 1284 (1999), the Council decided that UNMOVIC would undertake the responsibilities mandated to the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) by the Council

³⁰⁰ See resolutions 1293 (2000), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002), 1472 (2003), 1476 (2003), and 1483 (2003).

³⁰¹ S/2000/292, paras 17-30.

with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions; that UNMOVIC would establish and operate, as was recommended by the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues, a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which would implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues; and that UNMOVIC would identify, as necessary in accordance with its mandate, additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification.

b) Implementation of mandate

(i) Extension of mandate

By a series of resolutions,³⁰² the Council decided to continue the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), for successive periods of 180 days. During the period under review, the Commission submitted 12 quarterly reports.³⁰³

(ii) Strengthening of mandate

By resolution 1441 (2002) of 8 November 2002, the Council decided to afford Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council and accordingly decided to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions of the Council. By that resolution, the Council further decided that, in order to begin to comply with its disarmament obligations, in addition to submitting the required biannual declarations, the Government of Iraq should provide to UNMOVIC, the IAEA, and the Council, not later than 30 days from the date of that resolution, a currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programmes to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems, including any holdings and precise locations of such weapons, components, sub-components, stocks of agents, and related material and equipment, the locations and work of its research, development and production

³⁰² Resolutions 1330 (2000), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1441 (2002), 1483 (2003), and 1490 (2003).

³⁰³ S/2000/516, S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177, S/2001/515, S/2001/833, S/2001/1126, S/2002/195, S/2002/606, S/2002/981, S/2002/1303, S/2003/232, S/2003/580, S/2003/844, and S/2003/1135.

facilities, as well as all other chemical, biological, and nuclear programmes, including any which it claimed were for purposes not related to weapon production or material. The Council also decided that, by that resolution, Iraq should provide UNMOVIC and the IAEA immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all, including underground, areas, facilities, buildings, equipment, records, and means of transport which they wished to inspect.

(iii) *Intention to revisit the mandate*

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council reaffirmed that Iraq must meet its disarmament obligations, encouraged the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to keep the Council informed of their activities in this regard, and underlined the intention of the Council to revisit the mandate of UNMOVIC.

Ad Hoc Criminal Tribunals

During the period under review, the Council continued to oversee the work of the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, as detailed below.

1. Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Since 1991

The Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (ICTY) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 continued its work during the period under review.

a) Annexes to the Statute

On 30 November 2000, pursuant to the letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council,³⁰⁴ and its annexed letters from the President of the ICTY and ICTR, the Council adopted resolution 1329 (2000) in order to enable the Tribunals to expedite the conclusion of their work at the earliest possible. By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals

³⁰⁴ S/2000/865.

Chambers of the ICTY and ICTR. To that end, the Council decided that two additional judges should be elected as soon as possible judges of the ICTR and that the President of the ICTR should, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the ICTR and Article 14, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the ICTY, take the necessary steps as soon as it was practicable to assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute of the ICTR to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections of the two additional judges.

On 17 May 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1411 (2002), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to amend the Statutes of the Tribunals and by which it recognized that a person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the Tribunals could be regarded as a national of more than one State should be deemed to be a national of the state in which that person ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

On 14 August 2002 the Council adopted resolution 1431 (2002), by which it decided to amend articles 13 bis and 14 of the Statute of the ICTY and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex II of that resolution.

On 19 May 2003, considering, at the urging of the President of the ICTY, Judge Meron,³⁰⁵ the letter of his predecessor, Judge Jorda, the Council adopted resolution 1481 (2003). By that resolution the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the ICTY by enhancing the power of *ad litem* judges. Article 13 quater of the Statute permitted *ad litem* judges to carry out pre-trial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they were assigned.

b) Election of Judges

In consideration of the nominations for Permanent Judges of the ICTY received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 13 bis, 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTY, the Council adopted resolution 1340 (2001) of 8 February 2001, by which it established a list of twenty-six candidates from which the General Assembly could elect fourteen Permanent Judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for *ad litem* judges of the ICTY received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 13 ter, 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTY, the

³⁰⁵ S/2003/530.

Council adopted resolution 1350 (2001) of 27 April 2001, by which it established a list of sixty-four candidates, from which the General Assembly could elect twenty-eight *ad litem* judges of the Tribunal.

c) Appointment of the Prosecutor

On 4 September 2003, in accordance with article 16 (4) of the Statute of the ICTY, the Council adopted resolution 1504 (2003), by which it appointed the Secretary-General's nominee, Mrs. Carla Del Ponte, as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia with effect from 15 September 2003 for a term of four years.

d) Annual reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly

During the period of review, in accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the ICTY, the President of the Tribunal submitted via the Secretary-General four annual reports³⁰⁶ of the Tribunal to the Security Council and General Assembly.

e) Time Frame for Completion of Trials

By a letter dated 10 June 2002 addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁰⁷ the President of the Tribunal reported on the judicial status of the ICTY and the prospects of referring certain cases to national courts in order to complete the Tribunal's work by 2008.

2. The International 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

The International 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 (ICTR), established pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, continued its work during the period under review.

³⁰⁶ A/55/273-S/2000/777 (2000); A/56/352-S/2001/865 (2001); A/57/379-S/2002/985 (2002); and A/58/297-S/2003/829 (2003).

³⁰⁷ S/2002/678.

a) Annexes to the Statute

On 30 November 2000, pursuant to the letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council,³⁰⁸ and its annexed letters from the President of the ICTY and ICTR, the Council adopted resolution 1329 (2000).³⁰⁹

By resolution 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statutes of the Tribunals and recognized that a person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the Tribunals could be regarded as a national of more than one State should be deemed to be a national of the state in which that person ordinarily exercised civil and political rights.

By a letter dated 9 July 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General,³¹⁰ transmitted by the Secretary-General through identical letters dated 14 September 2001 addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council,³¹¹ the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Pilly, submitted the proposal to create a pool of eighteen *ad litem* judges for the Tribunal, similar to the solution adopted for the judicial backlog at the ICTY, in order to ensure the timely completion of the Tribunal's mandate.

On 14 August 2002, pursuant to these letters and a letter dated 4 March 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,³¹² the Council adopted resolution 1431 (2002), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the ICTR and to establish a pool of eighteen *ad litem* judges.

On 27 October 2003, pursuant to two requests by the President of the ICTR, Judge Møse,³¹³ for the improvement of the judicial capacity of the ICTR, the Council adopted resolution 1512 (2003).³¹⁴ By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII decided to amend the Statute of the ICTR by enhancing the power of *ad litem* judges. Article 12 quarter of the Statute permitted *ad litem* judges to carry out pre-trial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they are assigned. The Council further decided to increase the number of *ad litem* judges that might be appointed at any one time to serve in the Trial Chambers of the ICTR.

³⁰⁸ S/2000/865.

³⁰⁹ For the details of resolution 1329 (2000), see previous case study on the ICTY.

³¹⁰ S/2001/764, annex.

³¹¹ A/56/265-S/2001/764.

³¹² S/2002/241.

³¹³ S/2003/879 and S/2003/946.

³¹⁴ Resolution 1512 (2003).

b) Election of Judges

In consideration of the nominations for Judges of the ICTR received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 (d), of the Statute of the ICTR, the Security Council adopted resolution 1347 (2001) of 30 March 2001, by which it established a list of five candidates from which the General Assembly could elect the two additional judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for *ad litem* judges of the ICTR received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12 quater, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTR, the Security Council adopted resolution 1477 (2003) of 29 April 2003, whereby it established a list of thirty-five candidates from which the General Assembly could elect eighteen *ad litem* judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for Permanent Judges of the ICTR received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTR, the Security Council adopted resolution 1499 (2002) of 13 August 2003, whereby it established a list of twenty-three candidates from which the General Assembly could elect the eleven judges of the Tribunal.

c) Appointment of the Prosecutor

By resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, the Council, convinced that the ICTY and the ICTR could most efficiently and expeditiously meet their respective responsibilities if each had its own Prosecutor, amended the Statute of the ICTR and created a new position of Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda. On 4 September 2003, the Council adopted, in accordance with article 15 (4) of the Statute of the ICTR, resolution 1505 (2003), by which it appointed the Secretary-General's nominee, Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, as Prosecutor of the Tribunal with effect from 15 September 2003 for a term of four years.

d) Annual reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly

In accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the ICTR, the President of the Tribunal submitted, during the period under review, via the Secretary-General four annual reports³¹⁵ of the Tribunal to the Council and the General Assembly.

e) Time Frame for Completion of Trials

By resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, the Council urged the ICTR to formalize a detailed strategy, modeled on the ICTY Completion strategy, to transfer cases involving intermediate- and lower-rank accused to competent national jurisdictions, as appropriate, including Rwanda, in order to allow the ICTR to achieve its objective of completing investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of the 2008, and all of its work in 2010 (ICTR Completion Strategy). By a letter dated 3 October 2003 addressed to the President of the Security-Council,³¹⁶ the Secretary-General transmitted a letter dated 29 September 2003 from the President of the ICTR, Judge Møse, providing, in an attached report, the Completion Strategy of the ICTR.

³¹⁵ A/55/435-S/2000/927 (2000); A/56/351-S/2001/863 (2001); A/57/163-S/2002/733 (2002); and A/58/140-S/2003/707 (2003).

³¹⁶ S/2003/946.

PART II

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHOSE MANDATE WAS COMPLETED OR TERMINATED DURING THE PERIOD 2000 TO 2003

| <i>Peacekeeping operations / Political Missions</i> | <i>Established by resolution/ letter/ exchange of letters</i> | <i>Completion of mandate / Termination*</i> |
|---|---|---|
| United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONUH) | Resolution 1141 (1997) | 15 March 2000 |
| United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) | Resolution 968 (1994) | 15 May 2000 |
| United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) | Resolution 1272 (1999) | 20 May 2002 |
| United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) | Resolution 1038 (1996) | 15 December 2002 |
| United Nations Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) | Resolution 1035 (1995) | 31 December 2002 |
| United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) | S/1997/817 | 19 September 2003 |
| United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) | S/1998/506 and S/1998/507 | 31 December 2003 |

| <i>Security Council Committees</i> | <i>Termination*</i> |
|---|---------------------|
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia | 7 March 2001 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia | 16 May 2001 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) | 10 September 2001 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola | 9 December 2002 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 12 September 2003 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait | 21 November 2003 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia | 22 December 2003 |

* For details of termination, see the relevant case studies in Part I.

PART III

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL PROPOSED BUT NOT ESTABLISHED

NOTE

During the period under review, there were two instances in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not created. The suggestions were submitted in the form of draft resolutions and related to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question. They are set out in the case studies below.³¹⁷

CASE 1

Proposal submitted at the 4248th meeting of the Council on 18 December 2000 with respect to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question

At the 4248th meeting of the Council, on 18 December 2000, during consideration of the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the members to a draft resolution³¹⁸ submitted by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia and Tunisia. By that draft resolution, the Council would have expressed its determination to establish a United Nations Force of military and police observers to be dispatched throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, with the aim of contributing to the implementation of the Sharm El-Sheikh agreements, the cessation of violence and enhancing the safety and security of Palestinian civilians. Further, it would have requested the Secretary-General to consult both sides on the composition, modalities of deployment and functioning of such a Force, and to report back to the Council on the force no later than 8 January 2001. The draft resolution was put to the vote but failed to be adopted.³¹⁹

³¹⁷ Any instances in which members of the Council during Council proceedings, or Member States in communications to the President of the Council, proposed the creation of subsidiary organs without submitting their suggestions in the form of draft resolutions are not considered.

³¹⁸ S/2000/1171.

³¹⁹ See S/PV.4248.

CASE 2

*Proposal submitted at the 4305th meeting of the Council on 27 March 2001
with respect to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question*

At the 4305th meeting of the Security Council on 27 March 2001, during consideration of the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the members to a draft resolution³²⁰ submitted by Bangladesh, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore and Tunisia. The President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine, recalled the voting on the draft resolution of 18 December 2000 (see case 1 above), as did the representative of Bangladesh. The draft resolution was put to the vote but failed to be adopted.³²¹

³²⁰ S/2001/270.

³²¹ See S/PV.4305.

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CHAPTER V

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This chapter covers procedures of the Security Council relating to the establishment and control of subsidiary organs deemed necessary for the performance of its functions under the Charter of the United Nations. The Council's power to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter and reflected in Rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Article 29

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

Rule 28

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

During the period of 2000 to 2003, the Council mandated the establishment of four new peacekeeping operations and two new political missions, and established four new committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Article 41. Following the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001, the Council further decided to establish a Counter Terrorism Committee to monitor the measures of all States Members of the United Nations against terrorism. In addition, the Council set up four new informal and ad hoc working groups to make recommendations regarding substantive and procedural matters before it.

Part I of this chapter considers these new organs, together with those established prior to 2000 and continuing during part or all of the period under review. The organs are divided into six main categories, reflecting their main character or functions: (i) standing and ad hoc committees; (ii) committees to oversee the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Article 41 and other committees; (iii) informal and ad hoc working groups; (iv) fact-finding missions and investigative bodies; (v) peacekeeping operations and political missions; as well as (vi) ad hoc commissions and international tribunals. Five peacekeeping and two political missions were terminated during the period under review, as were six Security Council committees. This is reflected in Part II. Part III describes two instances, in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not established.

PART I

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED OR CONTINUING DURING THE PERIOD 2000 TO 2003

A. Standing Committees / Ad Hoc Committees

Note

During the period 2000 to 2003, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure and the Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet.

The Committee on the Admission of New Members was asked to consider the applications for admission to membership in the United Nations of four States,¹ referred to it by the Council under rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.² The Committee of Experts established by the Council at the 1506th meeting, which studies the question of associate membership, continued to exist but did not meet.

Other ad hoc subsidiary organs established prior to 2000, which continued to exist during the period under review included the Committee established by Security Council resolution 446 (1979), concerning the situation in the occupied Arab territories; and the Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 507 (1982), concerning the Seychelles. There was no activity during the period under review on the part of either body.

B. Security Council Committees

Note

During the period under review, the Council established several committees to monitor the implementation of measures adopted pursuant to Chapter VII³ and extended the mandate of previously established ones. The first part of this section deals with Security Council Committees

¹ The Democratic Republic of East-Timor, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Swiss Confederation and Tuvalu.

² The recommendations made by the Committee and the Council concerning admissions are considered in Chapter VII.

³ The primary responsibility of the implementation of these measures rests with Member States.

monitoring specific sanctions measures. The second part deals with other Security Council Committees with a broader mandate.

Security Council Committees monitoring specific sanctions measures

Between 2000 and 2003, the Security Council established four new Committees to supervise the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter against Eritrea and Ethiopia,⁴ Liberia⁵ and Iraq.⁶ Two newly imposed sanctions in the year 2000 contained time limit provisions, which had not been the case in the past.⁷ In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁸

During the same period, the Council oversaw a total of thirteen committees, including Committees that had been established in prior periods, and terminated the following seven: Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia; Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998); and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. In two instances, the work of a Security Council Committee extended beyond the formal expiration of its mandate.⁹

⁴ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

⁵ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia; and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia.

⁶ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003).

⁷ Arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia by resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, and diamond embargo against Sierra Leone by resolution 1306(2000) of 5 July 2000.

⁸ S/PRST/2000/20.

⁹ (1) After the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May 2001 pursuant to S/PRST/2001/14, due to a possible violation, which had occurred while the embargo was still in effect, the former Chairman of the Committee was authorized by a letter from the President of the Council (not published) to continue to work with the former members of the Committee to conclude the work on the outstanding case and report thereon (report not published). (2) After dissolving Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), the

In addition, on several occasions, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish monitoring bodies, in the forms of Panels or Committees of Experts and Monitoring Groups or Mechanisms, in order to assist the work of Committees or to look into the question of the illegal exploitation of natural resources.¹⁰ The first of these monitoring bodies was established in the year 2000.¹¹

During the period under review, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, established all Committees to undertake tasks related to sanctions measures in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council. The tasks that Committees were mandated to undertake, during the period under review, included: (i) to seek information regarding the implementation of measures imposed under Article 41; (ii) to consider information concerning the violations of the measures and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (iii) to report to the Council on the information regarding alleged violations; (iv) to give consideration to and decide upon request for exemptions from the measures; (v) to examine reports submitted to them, including those from monitoring bodies; (vi) to identify individuals and entities subject to the measures and to maintain such a list, and (viii) to make recommendations to the Council how to improve the effectiveness of the measures.

The Committees consisted of all fifteen members of the Council, held its meetings in private sessions, unless the Committee itself decided otherwise, and reached its decisions by consensus. The Bureaux of the Committees were elected by the Council annually and informed by Notes by the President of the Council.¹²

In accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Council in his Note of 29 March 1995,¹³ Committees continued to submit their annual reports to the Council. In addition, since 2002, the Council held public meetings¹⁴ in which it heard briefings

former Chairperson submitted, upon request by the President of the Council (S/2001/931), a report covering major activities of the Committee from 1 January to 10 September 2001.

¹⁰Monitoring bodies were established in connection with the measures imposed against UNITA, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Al Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. In the case of Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, no measures against the DRC were imposed at the establishment of the Panel, nor did a Council Committee concerning that country exist.

¹¹ By resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Council established a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of sanctions against the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA).

¹² For the bureaux of the committees during the period under review, see S/2000/27, S/2000/684, S/2001/10, S/2001/215, S/2001/564, S/2002/21, S/2002/124, and S/2003/10.

¹³ S/1995/234.

¹⁴ At the 4673rd meeting on 18 December 2002 and the 4888th meeting on 22 December 2003.

by Chairpersons of several Committees on their activities.¹⁵ In some instances, the Council decided to send a mission of the Committee to the region to demonstrate the Council's determination to give full effect to the measures imposed. In addition, in April 2000, the Council established, with a view of improving United Nations sanctions, a Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions.¹⁶

In this Section, all thirteen Security Council Committees are dealt with in the order of their establishment, while inter-linked Committees are dealt with jointly. Monitoring bodies whose work is closely linked with that of the Committees are featured with the relevant Committees under the subheading of monitoring. It should be noted that for clarification purposes only and when required, summarized descriptions of the mandatory measures, based on their nature, are added – for example, arms embargo, assets freeze, travel restrictions, diamond ban, petroleum embargo, restriction of air traffic, and restrictions on diplomatic representation, and prohibitions on round logs and timber products. The above-mentioned descriptions are not intended to serve as legal definitions of measures. The measures imposed by the Council pursuant to Article 41 are described in Chapter XI of this volume.

1. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait continued to exercise its responsibility for monitoring the measures imposed by resolution 687 (1991), and for supervising the implementation of the oil-for-food programme¹⁷ established by resolution 986 (1995).

¹⁵ 4673rd meeting: Briefings by the Chairpersons of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia. 4888th meeting: Briefings by Chairpersons of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

¹⁶ See Section C for details.

¹⁷ Under oil-for-food programme, revenues generated from oil sales could be used to fund humanitarian and certain other expenses incurred in connection with Iraq.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Modification of mandate

During the period under review, the oil-for-food programme was continuously renewed by a series of resolutions.¹⁸ By resolution 1409 (2002) of 14 May 2002, the Council significantly changed the modalities of the oil-for-food programme, easing the supply of humanitarian goods to Iraq, while strengthening control over dual-use items. By resolution 1472 (2003) of 28 March 2003, the Council recognized that, in view of the exceptional military and security circumstances which prevailed in Iraq at that time, technical and temporary adjustments should be made to the oil-for-food programme so as to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq and directed the Committee to closely monitor the implementation of some of the main provisions of that resolution.¹⁹ Those measures were extended by resolution 1476 (2003) of 24 April 2003 and resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003. By resolution 1483 (2003), the Council decided that the Committee would identify the individuals and entities affiliated with the previous Government of Iraq and to the former Iraq regime, whose funds or other financial assets or economic resources Member States were obligated to freeze pursuant to that resolution.²⁰

(ii) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted three annual reports,²¹ during the period under review on its activities including implementation of resolution 986 (1995) and humanitarian exemptions under resolution 661 (1990). The Committee also submitted a number of reports²² at 90-day intervals on the implementation of the embargo imposed against Iraq by the relevant resolutions, and reported to the Council on seven occasions²³ on the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

¹⁸ Resolutions 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1443 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002), and 1483 (2003).

¹⁹ Resolution 1472 (2003), para 9.

²⁰ Resolution 1483 (2003), para. 23.

²¹ S/2001/738, S/2002/647, and S/2003/300.

²² S/2000/72, S/2000/365, S/2000/748, S/2000/1033, S/2001/72, S/2001/400, S/2001/721, S/2001/1003, S/2002/84, S/2002/476, S/2002/802, S/2002/1167, S/2003/61, S/2003/507, S/2003/714, and S/2003/1032.

²³ S/2000/242, S/2000/536, S/2001/321, S/2001/842, S/2001/1341, S/2002/1261, and S/2003/331.

(iii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council lifted the comprehensive measures against Iraq, keeping in place only the arms embargo, and terminated the mandate of the Committee effective 21 November 2003.

2. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

a) Establishment and Mandate

By resolution 1518 (2003) of 24 November 2003, the Security Council established a Committee to continue to identify, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 19 of that resolution,²⁴ including by updating the list of individuals and entities identified by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to report on its work to the Council. By that resolution, the Council further decided to adopt the guidelines and definitions for the Committee's work, previously agreed by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990), while permitting the Committee to amend those guidelines and definitions in light of further considerations. The Council also decided to keep the mandate of the Committee under review and to consider the possible authorization of the additional task of observing Member States' fulfillment of their obligations under resolution 1483 (2000).²⁵

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

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) *Monitoring and Reporting*

²⁴ The Committee was established as the successor body to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning Iraq and Kuwait. It was mandated to continue to identify senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf.

²⁵ Resolution 1518 (2003), para 3.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not meet during the period under review, nor submit any reports to the Council.

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1506 (2003) of 12 September 2003, the Council decided to lift, with immediate effect, the measures²⁶ imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) and dissolved the Committee.

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

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia continued to monitor the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) *Modification of mandate*

By resolution 1356 (2001) of 19 June 2001, the Council requested the Committee to give consideration to and decide upon requests for exemptions²⁷ to the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).²⁸

(ii) *Mission of the Committee*

By resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, the Council decided to send a mission of the Committee to the region, led by its Chairman, to demonstrate the Council's determination to give

²⁶ Resolution 1506 (2003), para 1.

²⁷ Resolution 1356 (2001), paras. 2-3.

²⁸ Ibid., para 4.

full effect to the arms embargo.²⁹ The Committee's Mission visited the region between 11 and 21 November 2003.³⁰

(iii) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee submitted four annual reports³¹ covering the period under review, which, among others, dealt with its activities as well as those of the Panels of Experts. In particular, the Committee reported³² that, while in the past, it relied on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide information on violations of the arms embargo, its level of activities and engagement increased markedly in 2002 and 2003, mainly as a result of the increased attention given to the arms embargo against Somalia by the Council, the Council's decision to establish a Panel of Experts, later a Monitoring Group, and the Committee's Mission to the region.

Panel of Experts: By resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts consisting of three members to be based in Nairobi for a period of six months, in order to generate independent information on violations of the arms embargo and as a step towards giving effect to and strengthening the embargo.³³ Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established a three-member Panel on 22 August 2002.³⁴ The Panel submitted its report³⁵ on 25 March 2003 to the Council through the Committee. By resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, the Council decided to re-establish a Panel of Experts, for a period of six months, to further investigate violations of the arms

²⁹ By a presidential statement of 11 November 2003 (S/PRST/2003/19), the Council welcomed the forthcoming mission of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to Somalia and States in the region from 11 to 21 November 2003 as a step towards giving full effect to the arms embargo and called on relevant States and organizations to cooperate with the above mission.

³⁰ S/2003/1216, para. 14.

³¹ S/2000/1226; S/2001/1259; S/2002/1430; and S/2003/1216.

³² S/2002/1430, para.20; S/2003/1216, para. 21.

³³ Prior to the establishment of the Panel, by resolution 1407 (2002) of 3 May 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a two-member team of experts, for a period of 30 days, in preparation for a Panel of Experts, to provide the Committee with an action plan detailing the resources and expertise that the Panel of Experts would require to be able to generate independent information on violations and for improving the enforcement of the weapons and military equipment embargo established by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992). The report of the team of experts was transmitted to the Council on 3 July 2002 (S/2002/722).

³⁴ S/2002/951.

³⁵ S/2003/223.

embargo.³⁶ The Secretary-General appointed four members of the Panel of Experts on 30 April 2003.³⁷ Its report³⁸ of 4 November 2003 was transmitted to the Council via the Committee.

Monitoring Group: By resolution 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Monitoring Group, composed of up to four experts, for a period of six months, to be based in Nairobi, with a mandate focused on the ongoing arms embargo violations, including transfers of ammunition, single use weapons, and small arms.

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) continued to fulfill, during the period under review, its mandate to monitor the measures imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) by that resolution and modified by resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), ranging from arms and petroleum embargoes, travel restrictions, diamond ban, assets freeze to restrictions on diplomatic representation, until its dissolution on 9 December 2002.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted three annual reports³⁹ during the period under review, on its activities and those of the Monitoring Mechanism, and on the implementation of resolution 1295 (2000).

Panel of Experts: The Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999)⁴⁰ submitted its final report⁴¹ on 10 March 2000.

³⁶ For details of the Panel's mandate, see para. 3 of resolution 1474 (2003).

³⁷ S/2003/515.

³⁸ S/2003/1035.

³⁹ S/2000/1255; S/2002/243; and S/2002/1413.

⁴⁰ By resolution 1237 (1999), the Panel was mandated to trace violations regarding arms, petroleum, representation, travel and diamonds, as well as the movement of UNITA funds.

⁴¹ S/2000/203.

Monitoring Mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000): By resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to allegations of violations of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). Pursuant to that resolution, on 11 July 2000, the Secretary-General appointed five experts.⁴² By a series of resolutions,⁴³ the Council extended the mandate of the Mechanism on five more occasions for periods of two to six months. The Secretary-General reappointed the members of the Mechanism accordingly.⁴⁴ Pursuant to the relevant resolutions,⁴⁵ the Mechanism submitted seven reports⁴⁶ to the Council through the Committee.

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1448 (2002) of 9 December 2002, the Council, welcoming the steps taken in connection with the Angolan peace process, terminated the measures, which it had imposed against UNITA,⁴⁷ and dissolved the Committee.

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the arms embargo imposed by that resolution and modified by resolution 1011 (1995).⁴⁸

⁴² S/2000/677.

⁴³ By resolutions 1336 (2001), 1348 (2001), 1374 (2001), 1404 (2002), and 1439 (2002).

⁴⁴ Pursuant to resolution 1374 (2001), the Secretary-General appointed four experts on 24 October 2001 (S/2001/1109); also pursuant to resolution 1404 (2002) by which the Council extended the Mechanism's mandate, the Secretary-General, on 26 April 2002, reappointed the four members of the Mechanism (S/2002/487); Pursuant to resolution 1439 (2002), on 25 October 2002, the Secretary-General reappointed two members (S/2002/1204).

⁴⁵ Resolutions 1295 (2000), 1336 (2001), 1348 (2001); 1374 (2001); 1404 (2002); and 1439 (2002).

⁴⁶ S/2000/1026; S/2000/1225 and Corr. 1 and 2; S/2001/363; S/2001/966; S/2002/486; S/2002/1119; and S/2002/1339.

⁴⁷ Resolution 1448 (2002), para 2.

⁴⁸ See further the 12th Supplement to the *Repertoire* on the establishment and mandate of the Committee. While the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995), all States were required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related materiel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

The Committee submitted, during the period under review, four annual reports.⁴⁹ In these reports, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and that it relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. The Committee further reported that no violations of the arms embargo were brought to its attention.⁵⁰

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

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the measures concerning the arms embargo and travel restrictions imposed by resolution 1132 (1997), as well as the diamond ban imposed by resolution 1306 (2000).⁵¹

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Expansion of Mandate

By resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, the Council decided that the Committee should undertake the following tasks: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the diamond ban; (b) to consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures, and make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the diamond ban, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations; (c) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the diamond ban; and (d) to continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees in particular those established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13

⁴⁹ S/2000/1227; S/2002/49; S/2002/1406; S/2004/134.

⁵⁰ S/2000/1227, para. 5; S/2002/49, para. 5; S/2002/1406, para. 7; S/2004/134, para. 6.

⁵¹ The diamond ban, which was renewed by resolution 1446 (2002), expired on 4 June 2003.

April 1995 concerning Liberia and resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 concerning the situation in Angola.

By resolution 1306 (2000), the Council further requested the Committee (a) to hold an exploratory hearing in New York no later than 31 July 2000 to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel in violation of resolution 1171 (1998) and report on the hearing to the Council, (b) to strengthen existing contacts with regional organizations, in particular ECOWAS, the Organization of African Unity and international organizations, including INTERPOL, with a view to identifying ways to improve effective implementation of the measures - the arms embargo - imposed by resolution 1171 (1998),⁵² and (c) to make information it considered relevant publicly available through appropriate media.⁵³ By the same resolution, the Council requested the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Committee of the details of a Certificate of Origin regime when it was fully in operation.⁵⁴ The Chairman of the Committee, by his letter of 30 March 2001 addressed to the President of the Council,⁵⁵ notified the Council that the new Certificate of Origin for the trade in Sierra Leone diamonds was effectively in operation.

(ii) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee submitted to the Council four annual reports⁵⁶ during the period under review on its activities, including its exploratory hearing, and violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported regularly to the Council on notifications it had received concerning the movement of arms and related materiel into Sierra Leone.⁵⁷ In its annual reports during the period under review, the Committee continued to urge all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so, in the absence of a specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime.⁵⁸

Panel of Experts: By resolution 1306 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a five-member panel of experts for an

⁵² Ibid., para 22.

⁵³ Ibid., para 23.

⁵⁴ Resolution 1306 (2000), para 4.

⁵⁵ S/2001/300.

⁵⁶ S/2000/1238; S/2002/50; S/2002/1414; and S/2004/166.

⁵⁷ S/2000/659; S/2000/660; S/2000/730; S/2000/739; S/2000/1127; S/2001/105; S/2001/126; S/2001/261; S/2001/492; S/2001/493; S/2001/664; S/2001/718; and S/2002/498.

⁵⁸ S/2000/1238, para. 26; S/2002/50, para.20; S/2002/1414, para. 24; and S/2004/166, para. 20.

initial period of four months. The Panel was, *inter alia*, to collect information on possible violations of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel and to consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region.⁵⁹ The Secretary-General established the Panel on 2 August 2000.⁶⁰ The Committee transmitted the report⁶¹ of the Panel dated 20 December 2000 to the Council.

8. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the implementation of the measures – an arms embargo – imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by that resolution.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted two reports⁶² to the Council during the period under review, touching upon, among others, the status of the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), cooperation with regional organizations, violations and allegations of violations. In particular, in the report covering its work in 2000, the Committee observed that the work continued to be affected by the absence of an effective comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions and by the lack of information on possible violations, and that the limited information provided by the Secretariat, from public sources on possible violations, had not allowed it to discharge its mandate fully.⁶³

(ii) Termination of mandate

On 6 September 2001, the Secretary-General, by a letter addressed to the President of the Council,⁶⁴ informed the Council that he believed that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had complied with the provisions of resolution 1160 (1998) and that, therefore, the Council might

⁵⁹ For a full description of the mandate of the Panel, see resolution 1306 (2000), para 19.

⁶⁰ S/2000/756.

⁶¹ S/2000/1195.

⁶² S/2001/102 (2001); and S/2001/931.

⁶³ S/2001/102, para. 17.

⁶⁴ S/2001/849.

wish to reconsider the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998). By resolution 1367 (2001) of 10 September 2001, the Council, noting with satisfaction that the conditions listed in paragraph 16 of resolution 1160 (1998) had been satisfied, decided to terminate the prohibitions established by paragraph 8 of that resolution and to dissolve the Committee.

9. 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) continued to fulfill its mandate to monitor the implementation of the measures against Al Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.⁶⁵

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Mandate expansion pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000)

By resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, the Council decided to impose the measures of arms embargo,⁶⁶ and restrictions on diplomatic representation.⁶⁷ By that resolution, the Committee was requested to fulfill its mandate, in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999), by undertaking the following tasks: (a) to establish and maintain updated lists based on information provided by States, regional, and international organizations of all points of entry and landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban and to notify Member States of the contents of such lists; (b) to establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, in accordance with the provision in the resolution;⁶⁸ (c) to give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in the resolution;⁶⁹ (d) to establish and maintain an updated list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies, which were providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, in

⁶⁵ The name of the Committee was changed on 2 September 2003 from “Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)” to “Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.”

⁶⁶ Resolution 1333 (2000), para. 5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁶⁸ Resolution 1333 (2000), para. 8 (c).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 6, 11.

accordance with the resolution;⁷⁰ (e) to make relevant information regarding implementation of those measures publicly available through appropriate media; (f) to consider, where and when appropriate, a visit to countries in the region by the Chairman of the Committee and such other members as might be required to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) with a view to urging States to comply with relevant Council resolutions; and (g) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), including possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and recommendations for strengthening the effectiveness of those measures.

(ii) *Mandate expansion pursuant to resolution 1455 (2003)*

By resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, the Council requested (i) the Chairman of the Committee to report orally to the Council, at least every 90 days, on the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Group;⁷¹ (ii) the Committee to consider a visit to selected countries by the Committee's Chairman and/or its members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures, with a view to encouraging States to implement all relevant Council resolutions;⁷² (iii) the Committee to provide the Council by 1 August 2003 and by 15 December 2003, with detailed oral assessments of Member State implementation of the measures imposed by the same resolution,⁷³ with a view to recommending further measures for Council consideration to improve the measures;⁷⁴ (iv) the Committee to prepare and then circulate a written assessment to the Council of actions taken by States to implement the measures imposed by the same resolution.⁷⁵

(iii) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee submitted three annual reports⁷⁶ covering the period under review, which informed the Council of activities of the Committee, the Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000), and the Monitoring Group, responses from

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 12.

⁷¹ Resolution 1455 (2003), para. 9.

⁷² Ibid., para. 11.

⁷³ Ibid., para. 1.

⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 14.

⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 15.

⁷⁶ S/2000/1254; S/2002/101; and S/2002/1423.

Member States on their implementation of resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), and humanitarian implications of the measures.

Committee of Experts: By resolution 1333 (2000), the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts, for a period of 60 days, to make recommendations to it regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded by that resolution⁷⁷ could be monitored. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established the five-member Committee of Experts on 8 March 2001.⁷⁸ The Committee of Experts submitted its report⁷⁹ of 21 May 2001 via the Secretary-General to the Council.

Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001): By resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultations with the Committee, a mechanism for a period of 12 months: (a) to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000); (b) to offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States in order to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by the aforementioned resolutions; and (c) to collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of the measures imposed by the above resolutions.⁸⁰ The Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 18 September 2001.⁸¹ By resolution 1390 (2002) of 28 January 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assign the Monitoring Group to monitor, for a period of 12 months, the implementation of the measures – asset freeze, travel restrictions, and arms embargo- imposed and strengthened by the same resolution.⁸² In accordance with its mandate under resolutions

⁷⁷ Resolution 1333 (2000), paras. 3 and 5.

⁷⁸ S/2001/206.

⁷⁹ S/2001/511.

⁸⁰ Under resolution 1363 (2001), the monitoring mechanism is comprised of two components: (a) a Monitoring Group in New York composed of 5 experts to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (2000) and 1333 (2000); and (b) a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team, under the coordination of the Monitoring Group, of up to 15 members, to be located in the States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, in full consultation and in close cooperation with those States. The Support Team was requested to report at least once a month to the Monitoring Group, which reported to the Sanctions Committee. The Secretary-General was requested to make the necessary arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism, as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations Trust Fund established for that purpose. In a subsequent resolution 1390 (2002), however, no reference was made to the Sanctions Enforcement Support Team to be deployed pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001).

⁸¹ S/2001/887. Three of whom were subsequently unable to assume their functions and were replaced (S/2001/952 and S/2001/1056). For the subsequent change in the composition, see S/2002/516.

⁸² Resolution 1390 (2002), para. 2.

1363 (2001) and 1390 (2002), the Monitoring Group submitted four reports⁸³ to the Council via the Committee.

Reappointment of Monitoring Group pursuant to resolution 1455 (2003): By resolution 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to reappoint five experts to monitor for a further period of 12 months the implementation of the measures and to follow up on relevant leads relating to any incomplete implementation of those measures.⁸⁴ The Monitoring Group was requested to submit two written reports to the Committee, and to brief the Committee when it so requested. The Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 3 February 2003.⁸⁵ The Monitoring Group submitted its reports⁸⁶ on two occasions to the Council via the Committee.

10. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

a) Establishment

By resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the Security Council established a Committee to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the same resolution.

b) Mandate

The Committee was mandated to undertake the following tasks, and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the arms embargo, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it might consider necessary; (b) to consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the arms embargo, and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the arms embargo, identifying where possible persons or entities reportedly to be engaged in such violations; (d) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo; (e) to give consideration to, and decide upon, requests

⁸³ S/2002/65; S/2002/541; S/2002/1050 and Corr. 1; S/2002/1338.

⁸⁴ S/RES/1455 (2003), para. 8.

⁸⁵ S/2003/143.

⁸⁶ S/2003/669 and Corr.1 and S/2003/1070.

for the exceptions set out in the resolution, and (f) to examine the reports submitted pursuant to the resolution by States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties.

c) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting: The Committee submitted three reports⁸⁷ to the Council during the period under review, providing, *inter alia*, information on its activities and the status of the implementation of resolution 1298 (2000). Throughout the reporting period, the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information.⁸⁸

(ii) Termination of mandate

By a presidential statement of 15 May 2001,⁸⁹ the Council noted that, in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 1298 (2000), the arms embargo on the parties expired on 16 May 2001, and recognized that the Algiers Agreements were consistent with paragraphs 2 through 4 of resolution 1298 (2000). Subsequently, the Committee was dissolved.⁹⁰

11. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia continued to fulfill its mandate to oversee the implementations of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992).

a) Mandate Implementation

⁸⁷ S/2000/1259; S/2001/39; and S/2001/503.

⁸⁸ S/2000/1259, para. 7; S/2001/503, para. 8.

⁸⁹ S/PRST/2001/14.

⁹⁰ After the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May 2001, due to a possible violation, which had occurred while the embargo was still in effect, the former Chairman of the Committee was authorized by a letter from the President of the Council (not published) to continue to work with the former members of the Committee to conclude the work on the outstanding case and report thereon (report not published).

(i) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: In its final annual report⁹¹ dated 22 December 2000 to the Council, by which the Committee observed that it did not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and therefore urged all Member States and organizations to provide information pertinent to the effective implementation of the embargo to the Committee.⁹²

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, noting that the conflict in Liberia had been resolved, that national elections had taken place within the framework of the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement⁹³ of 30 October 1991 and that the Final Communiqué⁹⁴ of the informal consultative group meeting of ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia issued in Geneva on 7 April 1992 had been implemented, and determining therefore that the embargo imposed by resolution 788 (1992) should be terminated, the Council dissolved the Committee.

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

a) Establishment

By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Council established a Committee to ensure the effective implementation of the measures of the arms embargo for a 14-month period, and possible additional measures concerning diamonds⁹⁵ and travel restriction,⁹⁶ if Liberia did not cease its support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and other armed rebel groups in the region within two months. On 7 May 2001, in accordance with resolution 1343 (2001), the measures concerning diamond ban and travel restrictions came into force for a period of 12 months.

⁹¹ S/2000/1233.

⁹² *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁹³ S/24815, annex.

⁹⁴ S/23863.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

b) Mandate

Pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001), the Committee was mandated to undertake the following tasks, and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States information regarding the actions taken by them to implement the measures imposed by the same resolution and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it might consider necessary; (b) to consider, and to take appropriate action on, information brought to its attention by States concerning alleged violations of the measures imposed by the resolution, and to make periodic reports to the Council; (c) to promulgate guidelines facilitating the implementation of the measures; (d) to give consideration to and decide upon requests for exemptions to the imposed arms embargo and on the travel restrictions; (e) to designate the individuals subject to the travel restrictions and to update that list regularly; (f) to make information it considered relevant publicly available through appropriate media; (g) to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the measures imposed and on ways to limit unintended effects of those measures on the Liberian population; (h) to cooperate with other relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, in particular those established pursuant to resolutions 1132 (1997) and 864 (1993); and (i) to establish a list of RUF members present in Liberia.

c) Mandate Implementation

By resolutions 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002 and 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council successively extended the measures imposed by resolution 1343 (2001) - the arms embargo, diamond ban and travel restrictions - for an additional period of 12 months. By resolution 1478 (2003), the Council also imposed prohibitions on the import of all round logs and timber products, which took effect on 7 July 2003. By both above-mentioned resolutions, the Council requested the Committee to carry out the tasks set out in those and to continue with its mandate as set out in resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1408 (2002). By resolution 1408 (2002), the Council further requested the Committee to consider and take appropriate action on information brought to its attention concerning any alleged violations of the measures imposed by resolution 788 (1992), while that resolution was in force.

(i) *Monitoring and Reporting*

Reporting: The Committee transmitted three annual reports⁹⁷ to the Council during the period under review, dealing with such aspects as activities of the Committees, violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime. The Committee, in its two annual reports, observed that in the absence of any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime, it urged all States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information to do so.⁹⁸

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001): By resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a five-member Panel of Experts for a period of six months to, *inter alia*, monitor the implementation of the measures imposed and to investigate any violations thereof.⁹⁹ The Panel was appointed by the Secretary-General on 23 March 2001,¹⁰⁰ and its report of 26 October 2001¹⁰¹ was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹⁰²

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1395 (2002): By resolution 1395 (2002) of 27 February 2002, the Council decided to re-establish the Panel of Experts, for a further period of five weeks, to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring states, in order to investigate and compile a brief independent audit of the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Council's demand made in resolution 1343 (2001) concerning cessation of its support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region and of any violations of measures imposed by the same resolution.¹⁰³ The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 6 March 2002,¹⁰⁴ and its report¹⁰⁵ of 19 April 2002 was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹⁰⁶

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1408 (2002): By resolution 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of

⁹⁷ S/2002/83; S/2002/1394; S/2004/139.

⁹⁸ S/2002/83, para. 19; S/2002/1394, para. 23.

⁹⁹ Resolution 1343 (2001), para 19.

¹⁰⁰ S/ 2001/268.

¹⁰¹ S/2001/1015.

¹⁰² S/2002/83.

¹⁰³ Resolution 1395 (2002), para 4.

¹⁰⁴ S/2002/237.

¹⁰⁵ S/2002/470.

¹⁰⁶ S/2002/1394, para 6.

Experts for a further period of three months to conduct a follow up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring states, in order to investigate and compile a report on (i) the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Council's demand in resolution 1343 (2001) concerning cessation of the Government's support for the RUF in Sierra Leone and other armed rebel groups in the region; (ii) on the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population of the measures imposed by resolution 1343 (2001); (iii) and on any violations thereof.¹⁰⁷ The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 17 July 2002,¹⁰⁸ and its report¹⁰⁹ of 25 October 2002 was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹¹⁰

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1458 (2003): By resolution 1458 (2003) of 28 January 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts for a period of three months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States. The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 14 February and 5 March 2003,¹¹¹ and its report¹¹² of 24 April 2003 was transmitted to the Council, through the Committee.¹¹³

Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1478 (2003): By resolution 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Panel of Experts, for a period of five months, to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States. The Panel of Experts was appointed by the Secretary-General on 6 June 2003.¹¹⁴ It issued its humanitarian and socio-economic impact assessment report¹¹⁵ on 7 August 2003, and its final report¹¹⁶ on 28 October and 6 November 2003.¹¹⁷

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, noting the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular, the departure of former President Charles Taylor, the formation of the

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 1395 (2002), para 4.

¹⁰⁸ S/2002/774.

¹⁰⁹ S/2002/1115.

¹¹⁰ S/2002/1394, para 7.

¹¹¹ S/2003/185 and S/2003/251.

¹¹² S/2003/498.

¹¹³ S/2004/139, para 4.

¹¹⁴ S/2003/618.

¹¹⁵ S/2003/779.

¹¹⁶ S/2003/937 and Add.1.

¹¹⁷ S/2004/139, para 9 and see also para 18.

National Transitional Government of Liberia and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone, the Council dissolved the Committee and terminated the prohibitions imposed by resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1478 (2003).¹¹⁸ By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the modified measures.

13. Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

a) Establishment

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, in light of the changed circumstances,¹¹⁹ the Council established a Committee to oversee the implementation of the measures modified and re-imposed by that resolution:¹²⁰ an arms embargo, travel restrictions diamond ban and prohibitions on round logs and timber products.

b) Mandate Implementation

(i) Monitoring and Reporting

Panel of Experts: By resolution 1521 (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a five-member Panel of Experts, for a period of five months, (a) to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, (b) to report on the implementation of the sanctions measures, and to assess progress made towards the goals set out by the Council for the lifting of sanctions, and (c) to report to the Council through the Committee no later than 30 May 2004 with observations and recommendations, including, *inter alia*, how to minimize any humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by the same resolution.¹²¹

14. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

a) Establishment

By resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council expressed serious concern at reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic

¹¹⁸ Resolution 1521 (2003), para 1.

¹¹⁹ See paragraph above for details.

¹²⁰ Resolution 1521 (2003), para 21.

¹²¹ Resolution 1521 (2003), para 22.

Republic of the Congo (DRC), including in violation of the sovereignty of that country, called for an end to such activities, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it within 90 days to achieve that goal.¹²² Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, by his letter dated 18 April 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹²³ proposed to the Council an establishment of a panel of experts to undertake a preliminary investigation into the situation and to revert to the Council thereafter with its recommendations.¹²⁴ Following the recommendation by the Council mission¹²⁵ of the early establishment of such an expert panel by the Council, the Council, by its presidential Statement of 2 June 2000,¹²⁶ requested the Secretary-General to establish an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the DRC, for an initial period of six months, to be based in Nairobi, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultations with the Council.

b) Mandate

By its presidential statement of 2 June 2000,¹²⁷ the Council mandated the Panel (a) to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country; (b) to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the DRC and the continuation of the conflict; and (c) to revert to the Council with recommendations.

c) Mandate Implementation

By a letter dated 31 January 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹²⁸ the Secretary-General informed the Council of the composition of the Panel. By his letter dated 12 April 2001,¹²⁹ the Secretary-General submitted the report of the Panel¹³⁰ to the Council.

¹²² Resolution 1291 (2000), para. 17.

¹²³ S/2000/334.

¹²⁴ By a letter dated 26 April 2000 addressed to the President of the Council, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) expressed its agreement with the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the establishment of a group of independent experts, and requested the Council to do so (S/2000/350).

¹²⁵ S/2000/416, para. 77. By a letter dated 1 June 2000 addressed to the President of the Council, the Government of the DRC welcomed the Council mission's recommendation concerning the expert panel (S/2000/515).

¹²⁶ S/PRST/2000/20.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ S/2000/796.

(i) *Extension of mandate*

By a presidential statement of 3 May 2001,¹³¹ the Council extended the mandate of the Panel, for three months, and requested that the Panel submit, through the Secretary-General, an addendum to its final report which would include the following: (a) an update of relevant data and an analysis of further information, including as pointed out in the action plan submitted by the Panel to the Council; (b) relevant information on the activities of countries and other actors for which the necessary quantity and quality of data had not been made available earlier; (c) a response, based as far as possible on corroborated evidence, to the comments and reactions of the States and actors cited in the final report of the Expert Panel; (d) an evaluation of the situation at the end of the extension of the mandate of the Panel, and of its conclusions, assessing whether progress had been made on the issues which came under the responsibility of the Panel. By his letter¹³² dated 25 June 2001 addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of the Chairman of the Panel.¹³³ Through an exchange of letters¹³⁴ dated 3 and 8 October 2001 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council, the Council again extended the mandate of the Panel until 30 November 2001. By his letter dated 10 November 2001 to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council an addendum¹³⁵ to the report of the Panel. At the 4437th meeting¹³⁶ held on 14 December 2001, the Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Panel on the above-mentioned report.¹³⁷ By a presidential statement on 19 December 2001,¹³⁸ the Council thanked the Panel for its recommendations on the institutional, financial and technical aspects of the issue, and for its advice on possible measures to be imposed by the Council.

(ii) *Extension and expansion of mandate*

By the same presidential statement, the Council requested the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Panel for a period of six months, and asked the Panel to submit both an

¹²⁹ Prior to the submission of the report, the Secretary-General and the President of the Council exchanged letters concerning the timing of the submission (see S/2001/288 and S/2001/289, S/2001/338 and S/2001/339).

¹³⁰ S/2001/357.

¹³¹ S/PRST/2001/13.

¹³² S/2001/632.

¹³³ For the composition of the Panel, see S/2001/1072, para. 3.

¹³⁴ S/2001/950 and S/2001/951, respectively.

¹³⁵ S/2001/1072.

¹³⁶ S/PV. 4437 and S/PV. 4437 (Resumption 1).

¹³⁷ S/2001/1072.

¹³⁸ S/PRST/2001/39.

interim and a final report. The new mandate stipulated that the report should include the following: (a) an update of relevant data and an analysis of further information from all relevant countries; (b) an evaluation of the possible actions that could be taken by the Council, including those recommended by the Panel in its report¹³⁹ and in its addendum,¹⁴⁰ in order to help bring to an end the plundering of natural resources of the DRC, taking into account the impact of such actions on the financing of the conflict and their potential impact on the humanitarian and economic situation of the DRC; (c) recommendations on specific actions that the international community, in support of the Government of the DRC, might take, working through existing international organizations, mechanisms and United Nations bodies, to address the issues in the report and its addendum; (d) recommendations on possible steps that may be taken by transit countries as well as end users to contribute to ending illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC. The Council also stressed the importance of the Panel maintaining a high level of collaboration with all the Congolese players, governmental as well as non-governmental, throughout the national territory. The Panel submitted to the Council an interim report¹⁴¹ on 22 May 2002, via the Secretary-General. By an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council dated 9 and 12 July 2002,¹⁴² the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources of the DRC was extended until 31 October 2002, in order to enable the Panel to finalize its work. The Panel submitted its final report¹⁴³ via the Secretary-General to the Council on 15 October 2002. By resolution 1457 (2003) of 24 January 2003, the Council took note of the final report.¹⁴⁴

(iii) New Mandate

By its resolution 1457 (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to give a new mandate to the Panel of Experts for a six-month period, during which time the Panel should submit both an interim and final report to the Council. The Council stressed that the new mandate of the Panel should include: (a) further review of relevant data and analysis of information previously gathered by the Panel, as well as any new information, including specifically material provided by individuals and entities named in the previous reports of the

¹³⁹ S/2001/357.

¹⁴⁰ S/2001/1072.

¹⁴¹ S/2002/565.

¹⁴² S/2002/762 and S/2002/763, respectively.

¹⁴³ S/2002/1146, annex.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

Panel, in order to verify, reinforce and, where necessary, update the Panel's findings, and/or clear parties named in the Panel's previous reports, with a view to adjusting accordingly the lists attached to those reports; (b) information on actions taken by Governments in response to the Panel's previous recommendations, including information on how capacity-building and reforms in the region were affecting exploitation activities; (c) an assessment of the actions taken by all those named in the reports in respect of paragraphs 12 and 15 of the resolution; (d) recommendations on measures a transitional Government in the DRC and other Governments in the region could take to develop and enhance their policies, legal framework and administrative capacity to ensure the resources of the DRC were exploited legally and on a fair commercial basis to benefit the Congolese people. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Panel to establish a procedure to provide to Member States, upon request, information previously collected by the Panel to help them take the necessary investigative action.

By a letter dated 26 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁴⁵ the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to appoint four experts as Panel members on the reconstituted Expert Panel and an additional member in the near future and notified that the reconstituted Expert Panel was expected to reassemble in early March 2003 in New York for consultations, including with Member States, before proceeding to the Great Lakes region.

(iv) Extension of mandate

By resolution 1499 (2003) of 13 August 2003, the Council requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Panel until 31 October 2003 to enable it to complete the remaining elements of its mandate, at the end of which the Panel would submit a final report to the Council. By that resolution, the Council took note of the Panel's intent, in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1457 (2003), to remove from the annexes attached to its report the names of those parties, with which it had or would have reached a resolution by the end of its mandate; and renewed its support to the Panel in its efforts to secure, including through dialogue with parties named in its last report, particularly with governments concerned, a clearer picture of activities related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the DRC, and to update its findings during the remainder of its mandate period.

¹⁴⁵ S/2003/226.

(v) *Termination of mandate*

By a presidential statement of 19 November 2003,¹⁴⁶ the Council took note of the final report of the Panel,¹⁴⁷ submitted on 23 October 2003, which concluded its work, and emphasized the connection, in the context of the continuing conflict, between the illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in raw materials and arms, which the Panel had highlighted. The Council also reaffirmed its determination to closely monitor compliance with the arms embargo imposed in resolution 1493 of 28 July 2003 and expressed its intention to address the problem posed by the illicit flow of weapons into the DRC, including by considering the possible establishment of a monitoring mechanism.

Other Committees

1. Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

a) Establishment and Mandate

On 28 September 2001, by resolution 1373 (2001), the Council reaffirmed its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania, and acting under Chapter VII, decided that all states should cooperate in a wide range of areas, from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, as well as cooperating in criminal investigations, exchanging information on possible terrorist acts, and reporting on the steps they had taken to implement that resolution.

By resolution 1373 (2001), the Council further decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, to monitor implementation of that resolution, with the assistance of appropriate expertise.¹⁴⁸ The Council called upon all States to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days from the date of adoption of this resolution and thereafter according to a timetable to be proposed by the Committee, on the steps they had taken to implement the resolution. Furthermore, the Council directed the Committee to delineate its tasks, submit a work

¹⁴⁶ S/PRST/2003/21.

¹⁴⁷ S/2003/1027.

¹⁴⁸ The CTC is not a sanctions committee and does not maintain a list of individuals or entities.

programme within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, and to consider the support it required, in consultation with the Secretary-General.

b) Composition

On 16 October 2001, pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), the CTC adopted guidelines for the conduct of the Committee's work ("Guidelines").¹⁴⁹ The CTC pursued its agenda as set out in its work programmes, each designed to be in effect for a period of ninety days.¹⁵⁰

According to the Guidelines, the Chairman of the Committee should be appointed by the Security Council and should also be the Permanent Representative of a Member of the Security Council. As set forth in its first programme of work, the CTC took steps to furnish itself with the source of appropriate expertise it needed to do its work.¹⁵¹ The Secretariat appointed expert advisers with the approval of the Committee, taking account of relevant expertise and the principle of equitable geographical representation.¹⁵²

As set forth in its second programme of work,¹⁵³ the Committee established three subcommittees, each composed of five of its members and chaired by one of the committee's Vice-Chairmen, to have an initial discussion of each report between members of the Subcommittee and the experts on the Committee's response to the report. The three relevant subcommittees also invited the States concerned to attend part of the subcommittees' discussion of the reports.

c) Mandate Implementation

By a ministerial declaration annexed to resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001,¹⁵⁴ the Security Council recognized that many States would require assistance in implementing all the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001), and invited States to inform the CTC of areas in which they required such support. In that context, the Council invited the Committee to explore ways in which States could be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and sub-regional organizations: a) the promotion of best-practice in the area covered by the

¹⁴⁹ S/AC.40/2001/CRP.1.

¹⁵⁰ S/2001/986, S/2002/67, S/2002/318, S/2002/700, S/2002/1075, S/2003/72, S/2003/387, S/2003/710, and S/2003/995.

¹⁵¹ S/2001/986.

¹⁵² Annual Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (covering the period from 1 August 2001 to 31 July 2002), Part VI, Chapter 13.

¹⁵³ S/2002/67.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 1377 (2001), annex.

resolution 1373 (2001), including the preparation of model laws as appropriate; b) the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes, which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1373; and c) the promotion of possible synergies between these assistance programmes.

By a ministerial declaration annexed to resolution 1456 (2003),¹⁵⁵ adopted at the Council's high-level meeting on combating terrorism on 20 January 2003, the Council called on the Committee to intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of the declaration, the Secretary-General submitted a report summarizing the proposals made during the ministerial meeting and the comments and responses to the proposals received from the Security Council members.¹⁵⁶

By a letter dated 14 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁵⁷ the Chairman of the CTC set out the action to be taken by the Committee to take forward the matters contained in the ministerial declaration attached to resolution 1456 (2003).

d) Reports to the Security Council

As expressed by its presidential statements, the Council reviewed the structure and activities of the CTC at regular intervals.¹⁵⁸ In accordance with Nr. 9 of the CTC Guidelines, the Chairman of the Committee briefed the Council, during the period of review, on the work the CTC several times.¹⁵⁹

C. Informal/Ad Hoc Working Groups

Note

During the review period, the Council's Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions continued to exist. In addition, the Council established four new informal working groups. These included: Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, Working Group on International Criminal Tribunals, Working Group of the Whole on the United

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 1456 (2002), annex.

¹⁵⁶ S/2003/191 and Add.1.

¹⁵⁷ S/2003/198.

¹⁵⁸ S/PRST/2002/10, S/PRST/2002/26, S/PRST/2003/3, and S/PRST/2003/17.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid. The Council welcomed the briefings by these statements by the President of the Council.

Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa. The working groups consisted of all fifteen members of the Council, held their meetings in private sessions, and reached their decisions by consensus. A brief overview of the establishment and mandate of the working groups is provided in the table below.

| Informal or Ad Hoc Working Groups | | |
|--|--|--|
| Title | Establishment | Mandate |
| Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions | June 1993 (no formal decision was taken) | To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions |
| Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions | Note by the President of the Council of 17 April 2000 (S/2000/319) | To develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions. Issues to be examined by the Working Group were as follows: (a) working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination; (b) capacity of the United Nations Secretariat; (c) coordination within the United Nations system and cooperation with regional and other international organizations; (d) design of sanctions resolutions including the conditions for the maintaining/lifting of sanctions; (e) pre- and post-assessment reports and the ongoing evaluation of sanctions regimes; (f) monitoring and enforcement of s anctions; (g) unintended impacts of sanctions; (h) humanitarian exemptions; (i) targeted sanctions; (j) assisting member States in implementing sanctions; (k) implementation of the recommendations of the Note by the President of 29 January 1999 (S/1999/92). |
| Working Group on International Criminal Tribunals | June 2000 (no formal decision was taken). It was established pursuant to a proposal by some Council members (Canada, Bangladesh, Tunisia) at the 4161st meeting held on 20 June 2000 | The WG on International Criminal Tribunals was convened to deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the tribunals. |
| Working Group of the Whole on the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations | Presidential Statement of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3) | (i) To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council, and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations; (ii) Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, with a view to their views being taken into account by the Council. |
| Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa | Note by the President of the Council dated 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207) | (i) To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa; (ii) To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa; (iii) To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution; (iv) To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (OAU) and sub-regional organizations. |

D. Fact-finding Missions / Investigative Bodies

Note

During the period under review, there were no subsidiary fact-finding missions or investigative bodies authorized by the Council. However, the Council itself undertook fifteen missions of its own, and welcomed a number of such initiatives by the Secretary-General.¹⁶⁰

E. Peacekeeping Operations / Political Missions

Note

The period under review corroborated the Secretary-General's statement, in his report on the Work of the Organization of 2003,¹⁶¹ that peacekeeping and peace-building were two sides of the same coin. Beyond the deployment of peacekeeping missions to support the transition from war in a number of places around the world, the Security Council continued, between 2000 and 2003, through its peace-building efforts to provide political, humanitarian and development assistance to meet immediate emergency and reconstruction needs, as well as to establish viable institutions. While the record for the period examined below displays a number of successfully completed mandates such as UNTAET¹⁶² in East Timor or UNMIBH¹⁶³ in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council decided, on a number of situations under its consideration to either establish new or reinforce existing missions.

Thus, between 2000 and 2003, the Council mandated, often acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the establishment of four new peacekeeping operations – in Côte d'Ivoire,¹⁶⁴ the Democratic Republic of the Congo,¹⁶⁵ East Timor¹⁶⁶ and Ethiopia and Eritrea¹⁶⁷ - while authorizing the termination or transition to new peacekeeping missions of five operations.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁰ For details, see Chapters I and X.

¹⁶¹ A/58/1(Supp).

¹⁶² United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor.

¹⁶³ United Nations Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹⁶⁴ United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI).

¹⁶⁵ United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).

¹⁶⁶ United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET).

¹⁶⁷ United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

¹⁶⁸ United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONU), United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), UNTAET, United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), UNMIBH.

During that period, the Council further authorized the establishment of two political missions - in the Central African Republic¹⁶⁹ and in Iraq¹⁷⁰ - and authorized, upon recommendation by the Secretary-General, the termination or transition to new missions, of two other political missions.¹⁷¹ In some cases, the Council authorized significant changes and expansions in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, including a number of those established during an earlier period.

Nineteen peacekeeping operations and five political missions are considered below, by geographic regions. The studies of these operations and missions in each region are generally in the order of their establishment, while inter-linked operations are jointly dealt with. As a more detailed account of Council proceedings, such as the deliberations by the Council on the specific agenda item and the content of the reports of the Secretary-General on the situations on the ground are set out in Chapter VIII of this volume, this section focuses on procedures of the Council concerning the establishment, mandate, composition, implementation of mandate, and termination or transition of peacekeeping operations and political missions during the period under review. It is noted that, in accordance with the general principles set out in General Assembly resolutions 874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, peacekeeping operations during the period under review were financed through assessed contributions by Member States, except where mentioned otherwise.

Africa

1. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) established pursuant to resolution 690 (1991)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) continued its efforts in support of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and agreements adopted by the Government of Morocco and Frente POLISARIO to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum that would allow the people of

¹⁶⁹ United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA).

¹⁷⁰ United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

¹⁷¹ United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) and United Nations Office in Bougainville (UNPOB).

Western Sahara to decide the future status of the territory. By a series of resolutions,¹⁷² adopted on the basis of the Secretary-General's reports¹⁷³ and a letter dated 12 November 2001,¹⁷⁴ the Security Council successively extended the mandate of MINURSO for additional periods of two to six months, with the expectation that the parties would meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement plan, and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

2. United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) established pursuant to resolution 1270 (1999)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) continued to monitor and assist in the implementation of the Lomé ceasefire agreement.

(a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

By a series of resolutions,¹⁷⁵ adopted on the basis of the Secretary-General's reports,¹⁷⁶ the Council continuously extended the mandate of UNAMSIL for various time periods, the last of which was until 31 March 2004.

(ii) Expansion of mandate /reinforcement of mission

In his reports dated 6 December 1999¹⁷⁷ and 11 January 2000,¹⁷⁸ and in his letter dated 28 December 1999 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁷⁹ the Secretary-General recommended an expanded role of and increased troop deployment for UNAMSIL in light of the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation and the redeployment of contingents of

¹⁷² Resolutions 1292 (2000), 1301 (2000), 1308 (2000), 1309 (2000), 1324 (2000), 1342 (2001), 1349 (2001), 1359 (2001), 1380 (2001), 1394 (2002), 1406 (2002), 1429 (2002), 1463 (2003), 1469 (2003), 1485 (2003), 1495 (2003), and 1513 (2003).

¹⁷³ S/21360, S/2001/148, S/2001/398, S/2001/613, S/2001/613, S/2002/178, S/2003/59, and S/2003/341.

¹⁷⁴ S/2001/1067.

¹⁷⁵ Resolutions 1289 (2000), 1299 (2000), 1313 (2000), 1317 (2000), 1321 (2000), 1334 (2000), 1346 (2001), 1370 (2001), 1400 (2002), 1436 (2002), and 1470 (2003).

¹⁷⁶ S/1999/1223, S/2000/13, S/2000/455, S/2000/751, S/2000/832, S/2000/1199, S/2001/228, S/2001/857, S/2002/267, S/2002/987, S/2003/321, and S/2003/863.

¹⁷⁷ S/1999/1223.

¹⁷⁸ S/2000/13.

¹⁷⁹ S/1999/1285.

the Military Observer Group (ECOWOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which had so far performed vital security functions. Following the Secretary-General's recommendations, the Council expanded, by resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, the mandate of UNAMSIL to accommodate the security functions previously performed by ECOWOG and authorized the deployment of 11,100 troops to that effect. By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, further authorized UNAMSIL to take all necessary action to fulfill its additional functions and protect civilians under threat of imminent physical danger.

(iii) *Reinforcement of mission*

By a letter dated 17 May 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁸⁰ the Secretary-General advised the Council that recent attacks by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) against UNAMSIL personnel had warranted a reinforcement of troops of up to 13,000 military personnel, and asked the Council to authorize this interim expansion of the force. At its 4145th meeting on 19 May 2000, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, adopted resolution 1299 (2000), by which it authorized the interim reinforcement.

(iv) *Expansion of mandate*

In subsequent reports submitted pursuant to resolution 1289 (2000),¹⁸¹ the Secretary-General reported serious setbacks to the peace process with disarmament and demobilization at a standstill, and increased attacks by the RUF against government forces and abduction and mutilation of civilians. While the solution to the conflict remained political, the Secretary-General considered a "robust and credible" international military presence indispensable to providing conducive conditions for the democratic elections agreed to under the Lomé Agreement. He therefore advised to further expand UNAMSIL. Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Council decided, by resolution 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, that UNAMSIL deter and decisively counter the threat of RUF attack by responding robustly to hostile actions or threat of imminent or direct use of force, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger and assist the government of Sierra Leone in the extension of state authority. To that end, the Council, by that resolution and on the basis of the Secretary-General's

¹⁸⁰ S/2000/446.

¹⁸¹ S/2000/455 dated 19 May 2000 and S/2000/751 dated 31 July 2000.

report and the findings of the United Nations Assessment Mission,¹⁸² requested the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on a new operational structure, command, and control for a strengthened and expanded mission.

(v) *Change in concept of operations / reinforcement of mission*

In his report dated 24 August 2000,¹⁸³ the Secretary-General outlined a new concept of operations and gave recommendations as to force structure and organization. He stated that the main objectives of the Mission would be to extend state authority, restore law and order and stabilize the security situation which would require the progressive deployment of troops in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient number and density in co-ordination with political steps. To that effect, the Secretary-General further recommended that the Council authorize the increase of the Mission to 20,500 military personnel. At its 4036th meeting, on 30 March 2001, the Council adopted resolution 1346 (2001), by which it authorized the strengthening of the mission to 17,500 personnel, approving the Secretary-General's updated concept of operations.

(vi) *Phased drawdown / adjustment in composition of mission*

In his report of 5 September 2002,¹⁸⁴ the Secretary-General outlined a phased drawdown plan and proposed adjustments to the composition of the mission. He recommended a phased drawback beginning with the “pruning” of unessential troops and phased redeployment from areas under effective government control and the deployment of United Nations civilian police to strengthen the Sierra Leonean police force in order to avoid a security vacuum. By resolution 1436 (2002) of 24 September 2002, the Council took note of the planned adjustments to the size and composition of the Mission, and supported the deployment of up to 170 United Nations civilian police.

¹⁸² The assessment team visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000. In its report to the Secretary-General, the team noted a serious lack of cohesion within the mission, lack of understanding of the mandate and rules of engagement, insufficient preparation to deal with logistical and environmental challenges of the theatre, and serious shortfalls in equipment. See S/2000/751, part VIII.

¹⁸³ S/2000/832.

¹⁸⁴ S/2002/987.

3. United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) established pursuant to resolution 1279 (1999)

a) Establishment

Following the deployment of 90 military observers to the sub-region to aid the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement,¹⁸⁵ the Council decided, by resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, that they, along with supportive civil staff, would constitute the United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) for an initial period until 1 March 2000 in accordance with the Secretary-General's report dated 1 November 1999.¹⁸⁶

b) Mandate

At the 4104th meeting, on 24 February 2000, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, adopted resolution 1291(2000), by which it decided that MONUC would undertake the following tasks, as set out in the Secretary-General's report dated 1 November 1999:¹⁸⁷ a) to establish contact with the parties in the cease-fire agreement; b) liaise with the Joint Military Commission (JMC); c) monitor the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement; and d) provide humanitarian assistance and public information until 30 September 2000. By that resolution, the Council further decided that MONUC may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deemed it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located JMC personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.

c) Composition

By resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council authorized the expansion of MONUC up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas, *inter alia*, of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requested the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection.

¹⁸⁵ S/1999/815.

¹⁸⁶ S/1999/1116.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid, para 34.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of Mandate

On the basis of a letter and reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁸⁸ the mandate of the mission was continuously extended, by a series of resolutions,¹⁸⁹ for various periods up to one year, the last of which was until 30 July 2004.

(ii) Change in concept of operations / expansion of mission

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General,¹⁹⁰ the Council approved,¹⁹¹ by resolution 1355 (2001) of 15 June 2001, an updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General, including, inter alia, the creation of a civilian police component and of an integrated civilian/military section to coordinate disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration (DDRR) operations and authorized in this regard MONUC, consistent with the Secretary-General's report, to assist, upon request, of the DDRR of armed groups, and requested the Secretary-General to deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal was implemented, with a view to monitoring the process. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to expand the civilian component of MONUC, in order to assign to areas in which MONUC was deployed human rights personnel, so as to establish a human rights monitoring capacity, as well as civilian political affairs and humanitarian affairs personnel.

(iii) Expansion of mission

In light of the signing of the Pretoria Agreement,¹⁹² between the DRC and Rwanda and the Luanda Agreement between the DRC and Uganda concerning the withdrawal of their forces from the DRC,¹⁹³ the President, on 15 August 2002, made a statement on behalf of the members of the Council,¹⁹⁴ requesting the Secretary-General to submit a report to recommend how

¹⁸⁸ S/2000/30, S/2000/766, S/2000/888, S/2000/1156, S/2001/572, S/2002/621, S/2003/566.

¹⁸⁹ Resolutions 1291 (2000), 1316 (2000), 1323 (2000), 1332 (2000), 1355 (2001), 1417 (2002), 1489 (2003) and 1493 (2003).

¹⁹⁰ S/2001/572 dated 8 June 2001.

¹⁹¹ By resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000, the Council had previously endorsed the recommendations by the Secretary-General to review the mandate of MONUC and to present an updated concept of operations.

¹⁹² S/2002/914, signed on 30 July 2002 in Pretoria. The agreement concerned the dismantling of the ex-FAR and Interhamwe Forces in the DRC.

¹⁹³ Signed 6 September 2002 in Luanda. The agreement concerned both the withdrawal of the Ugandan People's Defense Force (UPDF) and the normalization of relations between the DRC and Uganda.

¹⁹⁴ S/PRST/2002/24.

MONUC, through co-ordination with other United Nations agencies, could assist the parties in the fulfillment of their responsibilities under the agreements. On 10 September 2002, the Secretary-General submitted a report¹⁹⁵ pursuant to that request, recommending that MONUC have an active role in the monitoring and implementation of the DDRR of the troops. In consideration of this new role, the Secretary-General recommended the deployment of up to 8,700 military personnel. At its 4653rd meeting on 4 December 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1445 (2002), by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report and authorized the deployment accordingly.

(iv) Deployment of a multi-national force

By a letter dated 15 May 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁹⁶ the Secretary-General requested the deployment of a multi-national force in order to address the deteriorating security situation in Bunia and reinforce MONUC until a considerably reinforced United Nations presence could be deployed. On the basis of that request, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, authorized, by resolution 1484 (2003) of 30 May 2003, the deployment of a multi-national force for an interim period until 1 September 2003 to contribute to the stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Bunia. By that resolution, the Council also authorized the Secretary-General to deploy, within the overall authorized MONUC ceiling, a reinforced United Nations presence to Bunia, and requested him to do so by mid-August 2003.

By a letter dated 14 August 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁹⁷ the Secretary-General informed the Council that preparations for the deployment of MONUC were well under way but recommended, in order to maintain peace and security in the area during the transition period, that the Council consider authorizing the interim multi-national force to provide assistance to the MONUC troops deployed in and around Bunia. By resolution 1501 (2003) of 26 August 2003, the Council authorized the States members of the interim multi-national force, to provide assistance to the MONUC contingent deployed in Bunia and its immediate surroundings, if MONUC requested them to do so and if exceptional circumstances demanded it.

¹⁹⁵ S/2002/1005.

¹⁹⁶ S/2003/574.

¹⁹⁷ S/2003/821.

(v) *Expansion of mandate and mission*

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General,¹⁹⁸ the Council adopted, at its 4797th meeting on 28 July 2003, resolution 1493 (2003), by which it authorized increasing the military strength of MONUC to 10,800 personnel and authorized MONUC to assist the Government of National Unity and Transition in disarming and demobilizing those Congolese combatants who may voluntarily decide to enter the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process.

4. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) established pursuant to resolution 1233 (1999)¹⁹⁹

During the period under review, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), continued to provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating the activities of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau during the transitional period leading up to general and presidential elections. It also continued to facilitate, in close cooperation with the parties concerned, ECOWAS, ECOMOG, as well as other national and international partners, the implementation of the Abuja Agreement.

a) Mandate Implementation

During the period under review, a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and Chief of UNOGBIS was appointed through an exchange of letters²⁰⁰ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(i) *Extension of mandate*

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOGBIS was extended five times through exchanges of letters²⁰¹ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

¹⁹⁸ S/2003/566 dated 27 May 2003. The Council also took note of the recommendations in the report of the Security Council Mission to Central Africa (S/2003/653).

¹⁹⁹ UNOGBIS was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1999/232 and S/1999/233). By adopting resolution 1233 (1999), the Council reiterated its support of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish UNOGBIS.

²⁰⁰ S/2000/1180 and S/2000/1181.

²⁰¹ S/2000/201 and S/2000/202, S/2000/941 and S/2000/942, S/2001/960 and S/2001/961, S/2002/916 and S/2002/917, S/2003/1096 and S/2003/1097.

(ii) *Revision of mandate*

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOGBIS was twice revised through exchanges of letters²⁰² between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council in order to cope with the post-electoral challenges in Guinea-Bissau, to facilitate dialogue among all actors and to promote national reconciliation.

5. United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) established pursuant to resolution 1312 (2000)

a) Establishment

Following a ceasefire agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea on 18 June 2000,²⁰³ and on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 2000,²⁰⁴ as well as communications received from both parties,²⁰⁵ the Council adopted, at its 4181st meeting on 31 July 2000, resolution 1312 (2000), by which it decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization.²⁰⁶

b) Mandate

The mandate of UNMEE, as set out in resolution 1312 (2000), was to (a) to establish and maintain liaison with the parties; (b) to visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General; (c) to establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities; and (d) to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

²⁰² S/2000/201 and S/2000/202, S/2003/1096 and S/2003/1097.

²⁰³ On 30 May 2000, proximity talks had begun between the two parties under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice of Algeria and the Personal Envoy of the Chairman of the OAU in Algiers, which culminated in the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities (S/2000/601). On 12 December 2000, the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (S/2000/1183), by which the parties agreed to permanently terminate military hostilities and respect and fully implement the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. The Agreement also provided for, *inter alia*, the establishment of a neutral boundary commission mandated to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law.

²⁰⁴ S/2000/643.

²⁰⁵ S/2000/612 and S/2000/627.

²⁰⁶ By a letter dated 7 July 2000 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/676), the Council had previously endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to send a reconnaissance and liaison mission to the region to discuss with the parties and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) a concept of operations for the mission.

c) Composition

UNMEE was initially authorized up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff.

d) Mandate implementation

During the period under review, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ethiopia and Eritrea²⁰⁷ and the Force Commander of UNMEE²⁰⁸ were appointed and the list of states contributing military personnel to UNMEE²⁰⁹ confirmed through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(i) Extension of mandate

On the basis of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General,²¹⁰ UNMEE's mandate was extended on seven occasions for further periods of six months,²¹¹ the last of which was until 15 March 2004.

(ii) Expansion of mandate and mission

Following the signing of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Algiers on 18 June 2000,²¹² the Secretary-General outlined, in a report dated 9 August 2000,²¹³ proposals for an expanded mandate for UNMEE and set out its structure and concept of operations in detail. The Secretary-General proposed that UNMEE have a mandate to monitor the cessation of hostilities, assist in the observance of the parties' security commitments, monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops and monitor their positions once redeployed, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces to remain 25 kilometers from these positions, monitor the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ), chair the Military Coordination Committee, and coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian assistance and mine action activities in the TSZ and adjacent areas. UNMEE would be composed of political, military, public information, mine action and administrative components and be headed by the Secretary-General's representative. In order to fulfill its proposed mandate, UNMEE required 4,200 personnel

²⁰⁷ S/2000/947 and S/2000/948.

²⁰⁸ S/2000/1037 and S/2000/1038.

²⁰⁹ S/2000/1018 and S/2000/1019.

²¹⁰ S/2000/785, S/2001/202, S/2001/843, S/2002/245, S/2002/977, S/2003/257, S/2003/858.

²¹¹ Resolutions 1320 (2000), 1344 (2001), 1369 (2001), 1398 (2002), 1434 (2002), 1466 (2003), 1507 (2003).

²¹² S/2000/601.

²¹³ S/2000/785.

including 220 military observers, three infantry battalions, and the necessary support units. By resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the Council expanded the mandate of UNMEE accordingly and authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops until 15 March 2001. By that resolution, the Council also emphasized that the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea linked the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border and requested the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the status of this issue.

(iii) Expansion of mandate

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²¹⁴ the Council authorized, by resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002, UNMEE to assist the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission²¹⁵ in the expeditious and orderly implementation of its delimitation decision including, with immediate effect, de-mining in key areas to support demarcation, and the provision of administrative and logistical support to its Field Offices.

6. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL)

During the period under review, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) continued to support the Government of Liberia's efforts to consolidate peace and democracy, and to promote national reconciliation and the rule of law, including the protection of human rights.²¹⁶

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

²¹⁴ S/2002/744.

²¹⁵ The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission was established pursuant to the Agreement of 12 December 2000 between Eritrea and Ethiopia (S/2000/183) with a mandate to delimit and demarcate the colonial treaty border based on pertinent colonial treaties (1900, 1902 and 1908) and applicable international law.

²¹⁶ Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) at the end of September 1997, UNOL was established in Liberia on 1 November 1997 by the Secretary-General, with the Council's blessing. See letters dated 22 October 1997 (S/1997/817) and 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1080) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

During the period under review, the mandate of UNOL was extended three times through exchanges of letters²¹⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(ii) *Revision of mandate*

The mandate of UNOL was revised through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.²¹⁸ In his letter dated 11 April 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²¹⁹ the Secretary-General stated that, in finalizing the draft revised mandate, consideration was given to the capacity-building needs of the Government in the areas of human rights and the conduct of elections and that he had received concurrence from the Government of Liberia to the revised mandate. By resolution 1478 (2003) of 6 May 2003, the Council welcomed the Government of Liberia's agreement to the revised mandate.

(iii) *Termination of mandate*

By a letter dated 29 July 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,²²⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in view of the appointment of his Special Representative, and the envisaged establishment of a United Nations operation in Liberia, the mandate of UNOL would have to be terminated and the staff and assets absorbed by the office of his Special Representative. In his report dated 11 September 2003,²²¹ the Secretary-General informed the Council that the major functions performed by UNOL had to be transferred to the new United Nations operation in Liberia.

By a letter dated 16 September 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²²² the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to terminate the mandate of UNOL and stated that he intended to bring to a close the operations of UNOL as soon as the deployment of the peacekeeping mission was authorized by the Council. By resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention to terminate UNOL's mandate.

²¹⁷ S/2000/945 and S/2000/946, S/2001/981 and S/2001/982, S/2002/1129 and S/2002/1130.

²¹⁸ S/2003/468 and S/2003/469.

²¹⁹ S/2003/468.

²²⁰ S/2003/769.

²²¹ S/2003/875.

²²² S/2003/899.

7. United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) established pursuant to resolution 1509 (2003)

a) Establishment

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement²²³ in Accra on 18 August 2003, which requested the United Nations to deploy a force in Liberia under Chapter VII of the Charter to support the National Transitional Government of Liberia and assist in the implementation of the Agreement, the Council adopted, on 1 August 2003, resolution 1497 (2003), by which it authorized the establishment of a multinational force in Liberia and declared its readiness to establish a follow-on United Nations stabilization force to be deployed no later than 1 October 2003.

By resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's report dated 11 September 2003²²⁴ and its recommendations and, acting under Chapter VII, decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the stabilization force called for in resolution 1497 (2003), for a period of 12 months. By that resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transfer authority from the ECOWAS-led ECOMIL forces to UNMIL on 1 October 2003.

b) Mandate

The mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution 1509 (2003), was to a) support the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed by the Liberian parties on 17 June 2003; b) to protect United Nations staff, facilities and civilians;²²⁵ c) to facilitate support for the humanitarian and human rights assistance; d) to provide support for security reform, including national police training and formation of a new, restructured military; and d) to support the implementation of the peace process.

c) Composition

UNMIL was initially authorized up to 15,000 United Nations military personnel, including up to 250 military observers and 160 staff officers, and up to 1,115 civilian police officers, including formed units to assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout Liberia, and the appropriate civilian component. By resolution 1509 (2003), the Council welcomed the

²²³ S/2003/850.

²²⁴ S/2003/875.

²²⁵ S/2003/657.

appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for Liberia to direct the operations of UNMIL and coordinate all United Nations activities in Liberia. The Force Commander of UNMIL was appointed through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.²²⁶

8. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA)

a) Establishment

Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Central African Republic (MINURCA), the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) was established on 15 February 2000 for one year through an exchange of letters²²⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council. By a presidential statement on 10 February 2000,²²⁸ the Council welcomed the decision by the Secretary-General to establish BONUCA.

b) Mandate and composition

The mandate of BONUCA was to support the Transitional Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the country. BONUCA was to include a small number of military and civilian police advisers to follow up on security-related reforms and to assist in the implementation of the training programmes for the national police.²²⁹

c) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

During the period under review, on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²³⁰ the Council decided²³¹ to extend BONUCA's mandate for four further periods, the last of which was until 31 December 2004.

²²⁶ S/2003/926 and S/2003/927.

²²⁷ S/1999/1235 and S/1999/1236.

²²⁸ S/PRST/2000/5.

²²⁹ For further details, see S/1999/35.

²³⁰ S/2000/943, S/2001/886, S/2002/929, and S/2003/889.

(ii) *Revision of mandate*

Pursuant to a request by the Security Council,²³² the Secretary-General proposed, in his report dated 21 September 2001,²³³ various measures for the strengthening of BONUCA's mandate, particularly in the areas of the judicial system, institution-building, enhancing the effectiveness of its early-warning capabilities and human rights. By a presidential statement on 26 September 2001,²³⁴ the Council approved the revised mandate of BONUCA.

9. United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) established pursuant to resolution 1479 (2003)

a) Establishment

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²³⁵ the Security Council decided, by resolution 1479 (2003) of 13 May 2003, to establish the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) for an initial period of six months.

b) Mandate

The mandate of MINUCI, as set out in resolution 1479 (2003), was to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement,²³⁶ complementing the operations of the French and ECOWAS forces.

c) Composition

MINUCI was authorized 26 military officers, up to 50 additional officers deployed progressively, if security conditions permitted, as well as a small support staff for the Special Representative. The Chief Military Liaison Officer of MINUCI was appointed through an exchange of letters²³⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

²³¹ S/2000/944, S/PRST/2001/25, S/2002/930, S/2003/890.

²³² S/PRST/2001/18 of 17 July 2001.

²³³ S/2001/886.

²³⁴ S/PRST/2001/25.

²³⁵ S/2003/374.

²³⁶ The Linas-Marcoussis Agreement was signed in January 2003 by all Ivorian political forces. For details, see S/2003/99 annex 1.

²³⁷ S/2003/606 and S/2003/607.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²³⁸ the Council extended, by resolution 1514 (2003) of 13 November 2003, MINUCI's mandate for a further period until 4 February 2004.

Americas

10. United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONUH) established pursuant to resolution 1141 (1997)

During the period under review, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONUH) continued to assist the government of Haiti in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Termination of mandate

In his report of 25 February 2000,²³⁹ the Secretary-General stated that by early February 2000, the withdrawal plans for the Mission's civilian police personnel were finalized and their repatriation was expected to be concluded by 15 March 2000.²⁴⁰ By a presidential statement on 15 March 2000,²⁴¹ the Council commended the Secretary-General for ensuring a phased transition from MIPONUH to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH).²⁴²

²³⁸ S/2003/1069.

²³⁹ S/2000/150.

²⁴⁰ See S/2000/150, para.43. The mission had earmarked some assets to be retained in MICAH. The liquidation phase was expected to be completed by 30 June 2000.

²⁴¹ S/PRST/2000/8.

²⁴² The establishment of MICAH on 16 March 2000 was approved by the General Assembly by resolution A/54/193 of 17 December 1999.

Asia

11. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) established pursuant to resolution 47 (1949)

During the period under review, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued to monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of Security Council resolution 91 (1951).²⁴³

12. United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) established pursuant to resolution 968 (1994)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) continued to monitor the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Termination of mandate

In his report dated 14 March 2000,²⁴⁴ the Secretary-General observed that, with the holding of the first multi-party parliamentary election in Tajikistan, the transition period envisaged in the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan was coming to a close and thus was the process that UNMOT had been set up to support. He therefore recommended to withdraw UNMOT when its mandate expired on 15 May 2000 in accordance with resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999. By its presidential statements of 21 March 2000²⁴⁵ and 12 May 2000,²⁴⁶ the Council supported the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw UNMOT as scheduled and stated it expected the Secretary-General to inform it about the outcome of his consultations with the Government of Tajikistan on a role for the United Nations in the period of post-conflict peace-building and consolidation.

²⁴³ By paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Council decided that the military observer group should continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State. Since 1971, the Council has not formally discussed UNMOGIP, which is funded from the regular UN budget without requirement of a periodic renewal procedure.

²⁴⁴ S/2000/214.

²⁴⁵ S/PRST/2000/9.

²⁴⁶ S/PRST/2000/17.

Following the successful completion of its mandate, UNMOT was terminated on 15 May 2000, in accordance with the expiration of its mandate.

13. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB)

During the period under review, the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) continued to work in conjunction with the Peace Monitoring Group in order to monitor and report on the implementation of the Lincoln and Arawa Agreements,²⁴⁷ including the activities of the Peace Monitoring Group in relation to its mandate; to chair the Peace Process Consultative Committee and assist in other areas as agreed by the parties.²⁴⁸

a) Mandate implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

During the period under review, the mandate of UNPOB was extended on three occasions through exchanges of letters²⁴⁹ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council for further periods of 12 months, the last of which ended on 31 December 2003.

(ii) Expansion of mandate

In a letter dated 22 October 2001,²⁵⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Council that UNPOB would perform additional functions in the area of weapons collection and disposal as spelled out in part E of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.²⁵¹

(iii) Termination of mandate

On the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁵² the Council endorsed a final extension of the mandate of UNPOB until 31 December 2003.

(iv) Transition to a new mission

By a letter dated 19 December 2003 addressed to the President of the Council,²⁵³ the Secretary-General stated that, in accordance with the request of the Government of Papua New

²⁴⁷ The Arawa Agreement concerns the modalities of the ceasefire between the parties. See S/1998/506, annex.

²⁴⁸ UNPOB was established in 1998 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1998/506 and S/1998/507).

²⁴⁹ S/2000/1139 and S/2000/1140, S/2001/1202 and S/2001/1203, S/2002/1379 and 1380.

²⁵⁰ S/2001/988.

²⁵¹ See S/2001/988, Enclosure II.

²⁵² S/2002/1379.

²⁵³ S/2003/1198.

Guinea, he intended to establish a small, follow-on United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) for six months. UNOMB should finish the residual tasks of UNPOB and support the efforts of the parties in the transitional period leading to the elections. By a letter dated 23 December 2003 addressed to the Secretary-General,²⁵⁴ the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention.

14. United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) established pursuant to resolution 1272 (1999)

The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) continued to, *inter alia*, administer the territory of East Timor, exercising legislative and executive authority during the transition period, and to support capacity building for self-government of East Timor.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁵⁵ the Council decided twice²⁵⁶ during the period under review to extend the mandate of UNTAET for further periods, the last of which ended on 20 May 2002, the date of independence of East Timor.

(ii) Termination of mandate

At the Council's 4244th meeting, held on 6 December 2000, the President made a statement²⁵⁷ on behalf of the members of the Council, by which the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia dated 21 November 2000,²⁵⁸ noting in particular the view of the Mission that a strong international presence would be required in East Timor after independence.

By a presidential statement on 31 October 2001,²⁵⁹ the Council endorsed the proposal of the Constituent Assembly that independence be declared on 20 May 2002. By that statement, the Council also took note of the Secretary-General's observation²⁶⁰ that the mandate of UNTAET

²⁵⁴ S/2003/1199.

²⁵⁵ S/2001/42 and S/2002/80.

²⁵⁶ Resolutions 1338 (2001) and 1392 (2002).

²⁵⁷ S/PRST/2000/39 (2000).

²⁵⁸ S/2000/1105 (2000).

²⁵⁹ S/PRST/2001/32.

²⁶⁰ S/2001/983.

should be extended until independence and endorsed his plan for adjusting the size and configuration of UNTAET in the months prior to independence.

On 31 January 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1392 (2002), by which it endorsed the recommendation²⁶¹ by the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of UNTAET until 20 May 2002, the date of independence of East Timor. By that resolution, the Council also stated it was looking forward to receiving further specific proposals from the Secretary-General for the mandate and structure for a successor United Nations mission after independence at least one month before the date of independence.

In accordance with resolution 1392 (2002), the mandate of UNTAET was terminated on 20 May 2002.

15. United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) established pursuant to resolution 1410 (2002)

a) Establishment

By resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002, the Council decided to establish, as of 20 May 2002, and for an initial period of 12 months, the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET).

b) Mandate

The mandate of UNMISSET, as set out in resolution 1410 (2002), was to provide assistance to core administrative structures critical to the viability and political stability of East Timor; to provide interim law enforcement and public security and to assist in the development of a new law enforcement agency in East Timor, the East Timor Police Service (ETPS); and to contribute to the maintenance of the external and internal security of East Timor. By that resolution, the Council also authorized UNMISSET, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to take the necessary actions, for the duration of its mandate, to fulfill its mandate.

c) Composition

UNMISSET was to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and was to consist of a civilian component comprising an office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with focal points for gender and HIV/AIDS, a Civilian Support Group of up to

²⁶¹ S/2002/80.

100 personnel filling core functions, a Serious Crimes Unit and a Human Rights Unit; a civilian police component initially comprised of 1,250 officers; and a military component with an initial strength of up to 5,000 troops including 120 military observers.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Extension of mandate

By resolution 1480 (2003) of 19 May 2003, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISSET until 20 May 2004.

(ii) Expansion of mission and mandate / adjustment of schedule for downsizing

On 4 April 2003, the Council decided, by resolution 1473 (2003), that the composition and strength of the police component of UNMISSET and the schedule for its downsizing would be adjusted in line with the report of the Secretary-General.²⁶² Also, UNMISSET would include, *inter alia*, an internationally formed unit for one year and put greater emphasis on human rights and rule of law elements. By that resolution, the Council further decided that the schedule for the downsizing of the military component of UNMISSET for the period up until December 2003 would be adjusted in line with the letter dated 28 March 2003²⁶³ from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to the members of the Security Council.

Europe

16. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) established pursuant to resolution 186 (1964)

During the period under review, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued to perform its mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting. On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁶⁴ the Council successively extended, on eight occasions,²⁶⁵ the mandate of UNFICYP for further periods of six months, the last of which until 15 June 2004.

²⁶² S/2003/243.

²⁶³ S/2003/379, annex.

²⁶⁴ S/2000/496, S/2000/1138, S/2001/534, S/2001/1122, S/2002/590, S/2002/1243, S/2003/572, S/2003/1078.

²⁶⁵ Resolutions 1303 (2000), 1331 (2000), 1354 (2001), 1384 (2001), 1416 (2002), 1442 (2002), 1486 (2003), 1517 (2003).

17. United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) established pursuant to resolution 858 (1993)

During the period under review, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) continued to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia, as well as its cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force. The Security Council adopted eight resolutions²⁶⁶ on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,²⁶⁷ extending the mandate of UNOMIG for further periods of six months, the last of which was until 31 January 2004.

18. United Nations Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) established pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995)

The United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), composed of the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a United Nations civilian office, continued to implement the reform and restructuring of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus to contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as set out by the Dayton Peace Agreement.

a) Mandate implementation

(i) Mandate extension

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General,²⁶⁸ the Council extended the mandate of UNMIBH by a series of resolutions²⁶⁹ for various time periods, the last of which ended on 31 December 2002.

(ii) Drawdown / termination of mandate / transition to European Union Police Mission

²⁶⁶ Resolutions 1287 (2000), 1311 (2000), 1339 (2001), 1364 (2001), 1427 (2002), 1393 (2002), 1462 (2003), and 1494 (2003).

²⁶⁷ S/2000/39, S/2000/697, S/2001/59, S/2001/713, S/2002/88, S/2002/742, S/2003/39, and S/2003/751.

²⁶⁸ S/2000/529, S/2001/571, and S/2002/618.

²⁶⁹ Resolutions 1305 (2000), 1357 (2001), 1418 (2002), 1420 (2002), 1421 (2002), and 1423 (2002). The mission's final extension of mandate until 31 December 2002 by resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002 followed the adoption of resolution 1422 (2002) on the same day, by which the Council requested, consistent with Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the International Criminal Court (ICC) should not, for a twelve-month period starting 1 July 2002, commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any case that arose involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State not a Party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a United Nations established or authorized operation.

By resolution 1396 (2002) of 5 March 2002, the Council welcomed the acceptance,²⁷⁰ by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC)²⁷¹ on 28 February 2002, of the offer made by the European Union (EU) to provide an EU Police Mission (EUPM) from 1 January 2003, to follow the end of UNMIBH's mandate as part of a coordinated rule of law programme, and the intention of the EU to also invite non EU-member States to participate in the EUPM.

In a report dated 5 June 2002,²⁷² the Secretary-General reported that UNMIBH was rapidly moving towards the completion of its core tasks by the end of 2002, as envisaged by the mandate implementation plan.²⁷³ The Secretary-General recommended to extend the mandate of UNMIBH at an authorized strength of 1,600 police officers, to draw down after the 5 October general elections to 460 officers, until 31 December 2002.

By resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIBH for an additional period terminating on 31 December 2002. It also *welcomed* the decision of the EU to send the EUPM to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1 January 2003 the close coordination between the EU, UNMIBH and the High Representative to ensure a seamless transition and the invitation of the EU to non-EU member States to participate in the EUPM. In accordance with that resolution and following the successful conclusion of its mandate, UNMIBH was terminated on 31 December 2002.

19. United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) established pursuant to resolution 1038 (1996)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) continued to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and of the neighboring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

a) Mandate Implementation

²⁷⁰ S/2002/230.

²⁷¹ Following the successful negotiation of the Dayton Peace Agreement in November 1995, a Peace Implementation Conference was held in London on December 8-9, 1995, to mobilise international support for the Agreement. The meeting resulted in the establishment of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC). The PIC comprises 55 countries and agencies that support the peace process. The Steering Board members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, the Presidency of the European Union, the European Commission, and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), represented by Turkey.

²⁷² S/2002/618.

²⁷³ See S/2000/529, para. 34, and S/PV.4154 and Corr.1, p.6.

(i) *Mandate Extension*

During the period under review, the Council decided, by a series of resolutions,²⁷⁴ to extend the mandate of UNMOP on the basis of the reports by the Secretary-General²⁷⁵ for further periods, the last of which ended on 15 December 2002.

(ii) *Termination of mandate*

In his report dated 2 October 2002,²⁷⁶ the Secretary-General expressed his conviction that the parties would be able to narrow their remaining differences to the point where the presence of UNMOP was no longer needed. In view of this, and given that the area of responsibility of UNMOP had remained calm and stable for a long period of time, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMOP for a period of two months, until 15 December 2002, with the Mission preparing for its withdrawal by 31 December 2002. By resolution 1437 (2002) of 11 October 2002, the Council commended the role played by UNMOP, and authorized UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, as a last extension of its mandate, until 15 December 2002. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the termination of UNMOP's mandate on 15 December 2002 and to report to it on the completion of UNMOP's mandate.

Pursuant to resolution 1437 (2002), the Secretary-General provided a final report²⁷⁷ on the completion of UNMOP's mandate and stated that it was his intention to keep a small core staff for a few days beyond 15 December 2002, but not beyond 31 December 2002, to ensure that the handover was conducted in a safe and orderly fashion.

²⁷⁴ Resolutions 1285(2000), 1307(2000), 1335(2001), 1362(2001), 1387(2001), 1424 (2002), and 1437(2002).

²⁷⁵ S/2000/647, S/2000/1251, S/2000/661, S/2002/1, S/2002/713, S/2002/1101.

²⁷⁶ S/2002/1101.

²⁷⁷ S/2002/1341.

20. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) established pursuant to resolution 1244 (1999)

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) continued to perform basic administrative functions and services covering such areas as the maintenance of law and order, health and education, banking and finance, and post and telecommunications.

a) Mandate Implementation

During the period under review, the Special Representatives and Heads of UNMIK were appointed through exchanges of letters²⁷⁸ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

(i) Mandate Extension

During the period of review, the Security Council did not adopt any new resolutions following resolution 1244 (1999) to modify the Mission's mandate. As set out in paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Council decided to establish UNMIK for "an initial period of twelve months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise." During the period under review, the Council reaffirmed by various statements,²⁷⁹ that resolution 1244 (1999) remained the basis for building Kosovo's future.²⁸⁰

(ii) Changes to mission structure

On 6 June 2000, the Secretary-General informed²⁸¹ the Council that the humanitarian affairs pillar would cease to exist as a formal component within the UNMIK structure by the end of June 2000, as the emergency relief need of Kosovo had been successfully met.

In his report dated 7 June 2001,²⁸² the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of UNMIK's formal launch of the new police and justice pillar on 21 May 2001. The Secretary-

²⁷⁸ S/2000/1179 and S/2000/1180, S/2002/105 and S/2002/106, S/2003/761 and S/2003/762.

²⁷⁹ S/PRST/2001/34, S/PRST/2002/11, and S/PRST/2003/1.

²⁸⁰ During the period under review, the Secretary-General submitted the following reports: S/2000/177, S/2000/363, S/2000/538, S/2002/878, S/2000/1196, S/2001/218, S/2001/565, S/2001/926, S/2002/62, S/2002/436, S/2002/62, S/2002/779, S/2002/1126, S/2003/113, and S/2003/421.

²⁸¹ S/2000/538.

²⁸² S/2001/565.

General welcomed the support of the Security Council regarding the creation of this new pillar as expressed by members of the Council during its 4309th meeting on 9 April 2001.²⁸³

Middle East

21. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) established pursuant to resolution 50 (1948)

During the period under review, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in accordance with its terms of reference.²⁸⁴

22. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) established pursuant to resolution 350 (1974)

UNDOF continued, during the period under review, to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. On the basis of the Secretary-General's reports,²⁸⁵ the Council decided, on eight occasions,²⁸⁶ to extend its mandate for further periods, the last of which until 30 June 2004.

23. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) established pursuant to resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)

During the period review, UNIFIL continued to fulfill its mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area.

²⁸³ S/PV.4309.

²⁸⁴ Since its establishment, the Council assigned UNTSO different tasks without formally changing its mandate: the supervision of the General Armistice, the supervision of the armistice following the Suez war, the supervision of the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai, and the supervision of the truce between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and Syria, in collaboration with UNIFIL and UNDOF respectively.

²⁸⁵ S/2000/459, S/2000/1103, S/2001/1079, S/2002/542, S/2002/1328, S/2003/655, and S/2003/1148.

²⁸⁶ Resolutions 1300 (2000), 1328 (2000), 1351 (2001), 1381(2001), 1415 (2002), 1451 (2002), 1488 (2003) and 1520 (2003). See also the related presidential statements S/PRST/2000/19, S/PRST/2001/15, S/PRST/2001/37, S/PRST/2002/18, S/PRST/2003/9, and S/PRST/29.

a) Mandate Implementation

(i) Mandate Extension

On the basis of the reports and interim reports by the Secretary-General,²⁸⁷ and at the request of the Government of Lebanon,²⁸⁸ the Council adopted, during the period under review, eight resolutions²⁸⁹ successively extending the Force's mandate for additional periods of six months, the last of which was until 31 January 2004.

(ii) Downsizing and reconfiguration of mission

In his report of 22 January 2001,²⁹⁰ the Secretary-General stated that over the last six months, UNIFIL had undergone an augmentation and carried out a major redeployment. As of 30 December 2000, UNIFIL comprised 5,800 troops and 480 civilian staff. It was assisted in its tasks by 51 military observers of UNTSO. He also observed that of the three parts of its mandate, UNIFIL had essentially completed two. It had confirmed the withdrawal of Israeli forces and assisted, to the extent it could, the Lebanese authorities as they returned to the area vacated by Israel. UNIFIL could not, however, compel the Lebanese Government to take the last step and deploy its personnel down to the Blue Line. By resolution 1337 (2001) of 30 January 2001, the Council decided to return UNIFIL's military personnel to the operational level of about 4,500 all ranks. By that resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit a reconfiguration plan regarding UNIFIL and UNTSO.

Pursuant to resolution 1337 (2001), the Secretary-General submitted, in his interim report dated 30 April 2001,²⁹¹ a plan that envisaged the reconfiguration of UNIFIL to close to 2,000 all ranks and elaborated the tasks carried out by the unarmed military observers of UNTSO.²⁹² By a letter dated 18 May 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General,²⁹³ the Council endorsed the plan.

By resolution 1365 (2001) of 31 July 2001, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement the reconfiguration and redeployment of UNIFIL as outlined in his report of 30 April 2001, taking into account the possible

²⁸⁷ S/2000/28, S/2000/460, S/2000/590, S/2000/590/Corr.1, S/2000/718, S/2000/1049, S/2001/66, S/2001/423, S/2001/714, S/2002/55, S/2002/746, S/2003/38, and S/2003/728.

²⁸⁸ S/2001/14, S/2001/677, S/2002/40, S/2002/739, S/2003/36, S/2003/685.

²⁸⁹ Resolutions 1288 (2000), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001), 1391 (2002), 1428 (2002), 1461 (2003), and 1496 (2003).

²⁹⁰ S/2001/66.

²⁹¹ S/2001/423.

²⁹² S/2001/423, paras. 6-10.

²⁹³ S/2001/500.

reconfiguration of UNIFIL to an observer mission. By resolution 1461 (2003) of 30 January 2003, the Council took note of the completion of the reconfiguration of UNIFIL at the level of 2,000 all ranks at the end of 2002. The strength of the Force was stabilized at that level throughout the remaining period under review.²⁹⁴

24. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) established pursuant to resolution 1500 (2003)

a) Establishment

By resolution 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of his mandate under resolution 1483 (2003) in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 15 July 2003,²⁹⁵ for an initial period of twelve months.

b) Mandate

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council decided that the independent responsibilities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq should involve, *inter alia*, coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq; coordinating among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq; and, in coordination with the Authority, assisting the people of Iraq through promoting the safe, orderly, and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons; and working with the Authority, the people of Iraq, and others concerned to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance, including by working together to facilitate a process leading to an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq.

c) Composition

As set out in the Secretary-General's report of 15 July 2003, and decided by the Council,²⁹⁶ UNAMI's staff strength should consist of over 300 civilian staff combined. That

²⁹⁴ See S/2003/728.

²⁹⁵ S/2003/715.

²⁹⁶ Resolution 1500 (2003).

figure was to include international and local substantive- and support-personnel in Baghdad and each of the regions. The concept envisaged maximum reliance on the existing capacity and structure of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator and on the Humanitarian Coordinator himself. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq was appointed through an exchange of letters²⁹⁷ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.

d) Mandate Implementation

(i) Relocation of mission

Following a fatal terrorist attack on United Nations headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 22 August 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²⁹⁸ informed the Council that, due to the untimely death of his Special Representative, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, he had appointed, on an interim basis, Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva as his acting Special Representative.²⁹⁹ He further stated that he had decided, on 4 November, to relocate all UN international staff outside the country and to set up the Mission's core in Nicosia, Cyprus and Amman, Jordan where additional staff were already deployed.

F. Ad Hoc Commissions / Ad Hoc Criminal Tribunals

Ad Hoc Commissions

During the period under review, the Security Council continued to oversee two Ad Hoc Commissions: the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and 692 (1991), and the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) and set up in 2000.

1. United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991)

During the period under review, the United Nations Compensation Commission established by resolution 687 (1991) under Chapter VII of the Charter, continued to verify and

²⁹⁷ S/2003/570 and S/2003/571.

²⁹⁸ Resolution 1502 (2003).

²⁹⁹ S/2003/830.

value the claims of loss, damage and injury to foreign Governments, national and corporations resulting from Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait, and to administer the payment of compensation.³⁰⁰

a) Mandate Implementation

By resolution 1330 (2000), the proceeds received by the Commission were reduced from thirty percent to twenty-five percent, which permitted it to continue its operations uninterrupted and to begin to make regular compensation payments to successful claimants. On 22 May 2003, the Council adopted resolution 1483 (2003), by which it, *inter alia*, (a) lifted the civilian sanctions imposed on Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait in 1990; and (b) requested the Secretary-General to terminate the oil-for-food program within six months of the adoption of the resolution. By paragraph 21 of that resolution, the Council further reduced the levels of proceeds of all export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas to be deposited into the Compensation Fund to 5 percent. That requirement would be binding on the future government of Iraq, unless it was decided otherwise.

2. The United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

a) Establishment

During the period under review, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) was established pursuant to paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) as a subsidiary body of the Council that replaced the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991). The Secretary-General outlined the organizational plan for the Commission to the Security Council in his report on 6 April 2000.³⁰¹

b) Mandate

By resolution 1284 (1999), the Council decided that UNMOVIC would undertake the responsibilities mandated to the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) by the Council

³⁰⁰ See resolutions 1293 (2000), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1352 (2001), 1360 (2001), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1447 (2002), 1454 (2002), 1472 (2003), 1476 (2003), and 1483 (2003).

³⁰¹ S/2000/292, paras 17-30.

with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions; that UNMOVIC would establish and operate, as was recommended by the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues, a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which would implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues; and that UNMOVIC would identify, as necessary in accordance with its mandate, additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification.

b) Implementation of mandate

(i) Extension of mandate

By a series of resolutions,³⁰² the Council decided to continue the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), for successive periods of 180 days. During the period under review, the Commission submitted 12 quarterly reports.³⁰³

(ii) Strengthening of mandate

By resolution 1441 (2002) of 8 November 2002, the Council decided to afford Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council and accordingly decided to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions of the Council. By that resolution, the Council further decided that, in order to begin to comply with its disarmament obligations, in addition to submitting the required biannual declarations, the Government of Iraq should provide to UNMOVIC, the IAEA, and the Council, not later than 30 days from the date of that resolution, a currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programmes to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems, including any holdings and precise locations of such weapons, components, sub-components, stocks of agents, and related material and equipment, the locations and work of its research, development and production

³⁰² Resolutions 1330 (2000), 1382 (2001), 1409 (2002), 1441 (2002), 1483 (2003), and 1490 (2003).

³⁰³ S/2000/516, S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177, S/2001/515, S/2001/833, S/2001/1126, S/2002/195, S/2002/606, S/2002/981, S/2002/1303, S/2003/232, S/2003/580, S/2003/844, and S/2003/1135.

facilities, as well as all other chemical, biological, and nuclear programmes, including any which it claimed were for purposes not related to weapon production or material. The Council also decided that, by that resolution, Iraq should provide UNMOVIC and the IAEA immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all, including underground, areas, facilities, buildings, equipment, records, and means of transport which they wished to inspect.

(iii) *Intention to revisit the mandate*

By resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Council reaffirmed that Iraq must meet its disarmament obligations, encouraged the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to keep the Council informed of their activities in this regard, and underlined the intention of the Council to revisit the mandate of UNMOVIC.

Ad Hoc Criminal Tribunals

During the period under review, the Council continued to oversee the work of the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, as detailed below.

1. Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Since 1991

The Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (ICTY) established pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 continued its work during the period under review.

a) Annexes to the Statute

On 30 November 2000, pursuant to the letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council,³⁰⁴ and its annexed letters from the President of the ICTY and ICTR, the Council adopted resolution 1329 (2000) in order to enable the Tribunals to expedite the conclusion of their work at the earliest possible. By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals

³⁰⁴ S/2000/865.

Chambers of the ICTY and ICTR. To that end, the Council decided that two additional judges should be elected as soon as possible judges of the ICTR and that the President of the ICTR should, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the ICTR and Article 14, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the ICTY, take the necessary steps as soon as it was practicable to assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute of the ICTR to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections of the two additional judges.

On 17 May 2002, the Council adopted resolution 1411 (2002), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to amend the Statutes of the Tribunals and by which it recognized that a person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the Tribunals could be regarded as a national of more than one State should be deemed to be a national of the state in which that person ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

On 14 August 2002 the Council adopted resolution 1431 (2002), by which it decided to amend articles 13 bis and 14 of the Statute of the ICTY and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex II of that resolution.

On 19 May 2003, considering, at the urging of the President of the ICTY, Judge Meron,³⁰⁵ the letter of his predecessor, Judge Jorda, the Council adopted resolution 1481 (2003). By that resolution the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the ICTY by enhancing the power of *ad litem* judges. Article 13 quater of the Statute permitted *ad litem* judges to carry out pre-trial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they were assigned.

b) Election of Judges

In consideration of the nominations for Permanent Judges of the ICTY received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 13 bis, 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTY, the Council adopted resolution 1340 (2001) of 8 February 2001, by which it established a list of twenty-six candidates from which the General Assembly could elect fourteen Permanent Judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for *ad litem* judges of the ICTY received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 13 ter, 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTY, the

³⁰⁵ S/2003/530.

Council adopted resolution 1350 (2001) of 27 April 2001, by which it established a list of sixty-four candidates, from which the General Assembly could elect twenty-eight *ad litem* judges of the Tribunal.

c) Appointment of the Prosecutor

On 4 September 2003, in accordance with article 16 (4) of the Statute of the ICTY, the Council adopted resolution 1504 (2003), by which it appointed the Secretary-General's nominee, Mrs. Carla Del Ponte, as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia with effect from 15 September 2003 for a term of four years.

d) Annual reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly

During the period of review, in accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the ICTY, the President of the Tribunal submitted via the Secretary-General four annual reports³⁰⁶ of the Tribunal to the Security Council and General Assembly.

e) Time Frame for Completion of Trials

By a letter dated 10 June 2002 addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁰⁷ the President of the Tribunal reported on the judicial status of the ICTY and the prospects of referring certain cases to national courts in order to complete the Tribunal's work by 2008.

2. The International 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

The International 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 (ICTR), established pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, continued its work during the period under review.

³⁰⁶ A/55/273-S/2000/777 (2000); A/56/352-S/2001/865 (2001); A/57/379-S/2002/985 (2002); and A/58/297-S/2003/829 (2003).

³⁰⁷ S/2002/678.

a) Annexes to the Statute

On 30 November 2000, pursuant to the letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council,³⁰⁸ and its annexed letters from the President of the ICTY and ICTR, the Council adopted resolution 1329 (2000).³⁰⁹

By resolution 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statutes of the Tribunals and recognized that a person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the Tribunals could be regarded as a national of more than one State should be deemed to be a national of the state in which that person ordinarily exercised civil and political rights.

By a letter dated 9 July 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General,³¹⁰ transmitted by the Secretary-General through identical letters dated 14 September 2001 addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council,³¹¹ the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Pilly, submitted the proposal to create a pool of eighteen *ad litem* judges for the Tribunal, similar to the solution adopted for the judicial backlog at the ICTY, in order to ensure the timely completion of the Tribunal's mandate.

On 14 August 2002, pursuant to these letters and a letter dated 4 March 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,³¹² the Council adopted resolution 1431 (2002), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to amend the Statute of the ICTR and to establish a pool of eighteen *ad litem* judges.

On 27 October 2003, pursuant to two requests by the President of the ICTR, Judge Møse,³¹³ for the improvement of the judicial capacity of the ICTR, the Council adopted resolution 1512 (2003).³¹⁴ By that resolution, the Council, acting under Chapter VII decided to amend the Statute of the ICTR by enhancing the power of *ad litem* judges. Article 12 quarter of the Statute permitted *ad litem* judges to carry out pre-trial work in addition to participating in the trials to which they are assigned. The Council further decided to increase the number of *ad litem* judges that might be appointed at any one time to serve in the Trial Chambers of the ICTR.

³⁰⁸ S/2000/865.

³⁰⁹ For the details of resolution 1329 (2000), see previous case study on the ICTY.

³¹⁰ S/2001/764, annex.

³¹¹ A/56/265-S/2001/764.

³¹² S/2002/241.

³¹³ S/2003/879 and S/2003/946.

³¹⁴ Resolution 1512 (2003).

b) Election of Judges

In consideration of the nominations for Judges of the ICTR received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 (d), of the Statute of the ICTR, the Security Council adopted resolution 1347 (2001) of 30 March 2001, by which it established a list of five candidates from which the General Assembly could elect the two additional judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for *ad litem* judges of the ICTR received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12 quater, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTR, the Security Council adopted resolution 1477 (2003) of 29 April 2003, whereby it established a list of thirty-five candidates from which the General Assembly could elect eighteen *ad litem* judges of the Tribunal.

In consideration of the nominations for Permanent Judges of the ICTR received by the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 1 (d), of the Statute of the ICTR, the Security Council adopted resolution 1499 (2002) of 13 August 2003, whereby it established a list of twenty-three candidates from which the General Assembly could elect the eleven judges of the Tribunal.

c) Appointment of the Prosecutor

By resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, the Council, convinced that the ICTY and the ICTR could most efficiently and expeditiously meet their respective responsibilities if each had its own Prosecutor, amended the Statute of the ICTR and created a new position of Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda. On 4 September 2003, the Council adopted, in accordance with article 15 (4) of the Statute of the ICTR, resolution 1505 (2003), by which it appointed the Secretary-General's nominee, Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, as Prosecutor of the Tribunal with effect from 15 September 2003 for a term of four years.

d) Annual reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly

In accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the ICTR, the President of the Tribunal submitted, during the period under review, via the Secretary-General four annual reports³¹⁵ of the Tribunal to the Council and the General Assembly.

e) Time Frame for Completion of Trials

By resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, the Council urged the ICTR to formalize a detailed strategy, modeled on the ICTY Completion strategy, to transfer cases involving intermediate- and lower-rank accused to competent national jurisdictions, as appropriate, including Rwanda, in order to allow the ICTR to achieve its objective of completing investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of the 2008, and all of its work in 2010 (ICTR Completion Strategy). By a letter dated 3 October 2003 addressed to the President of the Security-Council,³¹⁶ the Secretary-General transmitted a letter dated 29 September 2003 from the President of the ICTR, Judge Møse, providing, in an attached report, the Completion Strategy of the ICTR.

³¹⁵ A/55/435-S/2000/927 (2000); A/56/351-S/2001/863 (2001); A/57/163-S/2002/733 (2002); and A/58/140-S/2003/707 (2003).

³¹⁶ S/2003/946.

PART II

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHOSE MANDATE WAS COMPLETED OR TERMINATED DURING THE PERIOD 2000 TO 2003

| <i>Peacekeeping operations / Political Missions</i> | <i>Established by resolution/ letter/ exchange of letters</i> | <i>Completion of mandate / Termination*</i> |
|---|---|---|
| United Nations Civilian Police Mission (MIPONUH) | Resolution 1141 (1997) | 15 March 2000 |
| United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) | Resolution 968 (1994) | 15 May 2000 |
| United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) | Resolution 1272 (1999) | 20 May 2002 |
| United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) | Resolution 1038 (1996) | 15 December 2002 |
| United Nations Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) | Resolution 1035 (1995) | 31 December 2002 |
| United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) | S/1997/817 | 19 September 2003 |
| United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) | S/1998/506 and S/1998/507 | 31 December 2003 |

| <i>Security Council Committees</i> | <i>Termination*</i> |
|---|---------------------|
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia | 7 March 2001 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia | 16 May 2001 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) | 10 September 2001 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola | 9 December 2002 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 12 September 2003 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait | 21 November 2003 |
| Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia | 22 December 2003 |

* For details of termination, see the relevant case studies in Part I.

PART III

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL PROPOSED BUT NOT ESTABLISHED

NOTE

During the period under review, there were two instances in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not created. The suggestions were submitted in the form of draft resolutions and related to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question. They are set out in the case studies below.³¹⁷

CASE 1

Proposal submitted at the 4248th meeting of the Council on 18 December 2000 with respect to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question

At the 4248th meeting of the Council, on 18 December 2000, during consideration of the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the members to a draft resolution³¹⁸ submitted by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia and Tunisia. By that draft resolution, the Council would have expressed its determination to establish a United Nations Force of military and police observers to be dispatched throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, with the aim of contributing to the implementation of the Sharm El-Sheikh agreements, the cessation of violence and enhancing the safety and security of Palestinian civilians. Further, it would have requested the Secretary-General to consult both sides on the composition, modalities of deployment and functioning of such a Force, and to report back to the Council on the force no later than 8 January 2001. The draft resolution was put to the vote but failed to be adopted.³¹⁹

³¹⁷ Any instances in which members of the Council during Council proceedings, or Member States in communications to the President of the Council, proposed the creation of subsidiary organs without submitting their suggestions in the form of draft resolutions are not considered.

³¹⁸ S/2000/1171.

³¹⁹ See S/PV.4248.

CASE 2

*Proposal submitted at the 4305th meeting of the Council on 27 March 2001
with respect to the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question*

At the 4305th meeting of the Security Council on 27 March 2001, during consideration of the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the members to a draft resolution³²⁰ submitted by Bangladesh, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore and Tunisia. The President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine, recalled the voting on the draft resolution of 18 December 2000 (see case 1 above), as did the representative of Bangladesh. The draft resolution was put to the vote but failed to be adopted.³²¹

³²⁰ S/2001/270.

³²¹ See S/PV.4305.