



2019

FACT SHEETS

# SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

**8 February 2019**

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## The Subsidiary Organs of the United Nations Security Council

Article 29 of the United Nations Charter authorizes the Security Council to establish “such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.” Pursuant to this paragraph, the Security Council has established a wide range of subsidiary bodies to support its work, including sanctions committees, working groups and other committees that seek to promote international norms in the areas of counter-terrorism, prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and protection of children in armed conflict. These subsidiary organs are under the direct authority of the Security Council and are composed of Security Council members.

### Sanctions Committees

The 14 sanctions committees currently in operation focus on supporting the political settlement of conflicts, nuclear non-proliferation and counter-terrorism. Each committee is chaired by a non-permanent member of the Security Council. The resolutions that govern the work of each committee are as follows:

- 751 (1992) concerning Somalia
- 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities
- 1518 (2003) concerning Iraq
- 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan
- 1636 (2005) concerning events in Lebanon
- 1718 (2006) concerning DPRK
- 1970 (2011) concerning Libya
- 1988 (2011) concerning the Taliban
- 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau
- 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic
- 2140 (2014) concerning Yemen
- 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan
- 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

There are 10 expert panels that support the work of 11 of the 14 sanctions committees, and the Secretariat maintains a roster of candidates eligible to serve as experts.

## Focal Point for De-listing

The Focal Point for De-listing receives and processes requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from all sanctions lists except for the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, which is dealt with by the Office of the Ombudsperson. In accordance with the Focal Point's procedures, the decision to de-list rests solely with the relevant sanctions committee. The Focal Point also receives travel ban and assets freeze exemption requests in relation to individuals and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the 1988 Sanctions Lists. Finally, the Focal Point also receives communications from individuals removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and those claiming to have been mistakenly subjected to the sanctions measures pursuant to that List.

## Working Groups

There is a range of working groups established as subsidiary organs of the Security Council. These include the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.

## Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation Committees

In addition to the sanctions regimes and working groups, there are two additional committees mandated with counter-terrorism and non-proliferation, respectively. These are the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

## United Nations Security Council Sanctions Regimes

### History

Since 1968, the Security Council has established 30 sanctions committees concerning Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, the Former Yugoslavia (2), Haiti, Angola, Liberia (3), Eritrea/Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran, Somalia/Eritrea, ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida, Iraq (2), DRC, Sudan, Lebanon, DPRK, Libya (2), the Taliban, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Yemen, South Sudan and Mali.

The first sanctions regime in 1966 was against the illegitimate seizure of power in Southern Rhodesia, while the most recent was regarding Mali, established on 5 September 2017 (aimed at deterring spoilers of the peace process).

The oldest sanctions regime concerns Somalia (established in 1992). The shortest regime was Eritrea/ Ethiopia, which lasted from 17 May 2000 to 15 May 2001.

Since 2004, all new sanctions regimes have been targeted, comprising travel bans; assets freezes; arms embargoes; commodity bans (diamonds, timber, petroleum, charcoal); items, material, equipment, goods and technology related to nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, as well as bans on the export of certain luxury goods.

Effectiveness of sanctions over the last 24 years, measured as a function of policy outcome and UN sanctions contribution to that outcome, has been widely debated.

According to a 2013 comprehensive study, UN targeted sanctions have been assessed to be effective in coercing a behavioral change in 10% of cases. They are more successful in constraining negative behavior (in 28% of cases) and in signaling support for international normative frameworks (in 27% of cases).

It is important to note that sanctions do not operate, succeed or fail in a vacuum. They work best when coupled with a larger conflict management strategy.

### Sanctions Committees and Expert Panels

Today, there are 14 ongoing sanctions regimes which focus on supporting political settlement of conflicts, nuclear non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism. Each regime is composed of a sanctions committee chaired by a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

There are ten monitoring groups, teams and panels that support the work of the sanctions committees. Seven are home-based, two are based in New York and one is based in Nairobi. There are a total of 61 experts who report to their respective sanctions committees but are managed by the Security Council Affairs Division (SCAD) of the Department of Political Affairs (DPA). SCAD provides experts with substantive guidance and support, and these monitoring groups, teams and panels cost under \$24 million a year.

## Designation Criteria

In most sanctions regimes, the Council establishes designation criteria for the listing of individuals and entities for targeted measures. Some key designation criteria include: threats to peace, security or stability; violations of human rights and international humanitarian law; obstructing humanitarian aid; recruiting or using children in armed conflicts; targeting civilians including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals, abduction and forced displacement; engaging in trade in natural resources; violations of arms embargoes; acts or financing of terrorism; and engaging in or providing support for nuclear, weapons of mass destruction and/ or ballistic missile programmes and policies.

## Sanctions Lists

There are over 1,000 listed individuals and entities on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated List. There is great variation among the Committees, however. For example, as of 8 January 2019, there are over 300 individuals and entities listed for the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al Qaida sanctions regime but only 13 for the Central African Republic sanctions regime.

## De-listing Mechanisms

A Focal Point for De-listing was established in the Secretariat by resolution 1730 (2006). As of 8 January 2019, 96 de-listing requests involving 75 individuals and 39 entities had

been received by the Focal Point, of which 86 have been processed completely. Seventeen individuals and 17 entities were de-listed by the relevant sanctions committees.

The Office of the Ombudsperson (whose mandate covers only the sanctions list maintained by the 1267/1989/2253 Committee) was established by resolution 1904 (2009). As of 8 January 2019, in the 74 cases fully completed through the Ombudsperson process, 52 individuals and 29 entities have been de-listed, one entity has been removed as an alias of a listed entity and 17 de-listing requests have been refused.

## Partnerships

Security Council sanctions committees and expert panels work closely with specialized entities like ICAO, IMO, WCO, and INTERPOL.

Ten Committees have special agreements with INTERPOL allowing the UN Security Council to issue INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for those individuals and entities subject to targeted measures. Currently, there are over 600 Special Notices issued to help with the implementation of travel bans, asset freezes and targeted arms embargoes.

## Somalia Sanctions Regime

### Background

The sanctions regime on Somalia is the oldest of the current sanctions regimes, dating back to 1992. In response to the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian situation following the downfall of President Said Barre and the eruption of conflict between Somalia's clans and sub-clans, the Security Council imposed a complete and general arms embargo on Somalia by resolution 733 (1992). In April 1992, the Council established the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) to oversee the provision of humanitarian assistance. UNOSOM gave way first to a multinational coalition, the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), in December 1992, and subsequently, in March 1993, to another Chapter VII operation, UNOSOM II, which was eventually withdrawn in March 1995. The current special political mission, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), assists with the stabilization and peacebuilding processes.

### Sanctions Measures

Currently, the sanctions regime on Somalia comprises an arms embargo, an assets freeze, a travel ban and a charcoal ban. In 2013, the Security Council decided to ease the arms embargo for the Federal Government of Somalia. At the same time, the Council strengthened the procedures for notification of arms that are coming into Somalia, and required more detailed reporting from the Federal Government of Somalia on security sector structures and arms management.

### Designation Criteria

Under the sanctions regime on Somalia, there are several designation criteria, including:

- Engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threaten reconciliation processes or obstruct, undermine or threaten the Federal Government of Somalia, AMISOM or UNSOM by force;
- Acting in violation of the arms embargo or the arms resale and transfer restrictions;
- Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance;
- Recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in violation of applicable international law by political or military leaders;
- Violating applicable international law involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;
- Engaging in the export or direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia;
- Engaging in any non-local commerce via Al-Shabaab controlled ports which constitutes financial support for a designated entity;
- Misappropriating financial resources at all levels in Somalia.

### 751 Sanctions Committee

The Committee, originally established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), is mandated to, inter alia, oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures, designate individuals and entities who meet the listing criteria, and report to the Council on ways to strengthen the measures. Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Belgium currently chairs the Committee. The two Vice-Chairs are Equatorial Guinea and Kuwait.

### 1844 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 15 individuals and one entity inscribed on the 1844 Sanctions List. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee, however, can decide upon de-listings. In addition to the 1844 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### The Panel of Experts on Somalia

The Sanctions Committee is supported by the Panel of Experts on Somalia, which is mandated, inter alia, to monitor and investigate the implementation of the sanctions measures, and to report on non-compliance. The Panel is composed of six experts (arms, armed groups, armed groups/natural resources, finance, humanitarian, and regional) and is based in Nairobi.

### UN and Other Partnerships

In January 2013, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement for the exchange of information. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities designated by the Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/751>.

## ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Regime

### Background

By resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council imposed limited air and financial embargoes to compel the Taliban to cease providing sanctuary and training to terrorists, including Usama Bin Laden. The Council modified the regime by resolutions 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002) and imposed targeted measures against individuals and entities associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida. By resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the Council split the regime in two, establishing one Committee for the Taliban and another for Al-Qaida. By resolution 2253 (2015), the Council expanded the listing criteria to include those associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, or Da'esh), in addition to Al-Qaida, and renamed the Committee the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

Currently, the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime comprises an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze on individuals and entities. By resolution 2368 (2017), the Council clarified that the assets freeze also applies to trade in petroleum products, natural resources, chemical or agricultural products, weapons, or antiquities, by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, kidnapping for ransom, and the proceeds of other crimes including, trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery.

### Designation Criteria

The overarching criterion for which a sanctions designation can be made, as set out

in paragraph 2 of resolution 2368 (2017), is acts or activities indicating association with ISIL or Al-Qaida, which include the following:

- Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of Al-Qaida, ISIL or affiliates;
- Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to Al-Qaida, ISIL or affiliates;
- Recruiting for Al-Qaida, ISIL or affiliates; or
- Otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL or affiliates.

### The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee is, inter alia, to monitor Member States' implementation of the targeted sanctions measures, to report to the Council on the effectiveness of those measures, to make recommendations on increasing the effectiveness of current measures, to receive and respond to notifications of violations, to designate individuals and entities for listing, and to consider requests for exemptions to the measures.

Pursuant to resolution 2083 (2012), individuals and entities currently listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List may submit requests for exemptions to the travel ban and assets freeze measures for consideration by the Committee, through the Focal Point for De-listing established pursuant to resolution 1735 (2006). There are no exemptions to the arms embargo.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a ten-day no-objection procedure for listing and de-listing proposals and a five-day no-objection procedure for all other matters. Special decision-making procedures, commonly known as “reverse consensus”, apply to de-listing either recommended by the Ombudsperson or proposed by the Designating State. When the Ombudsperson recommends de-listing or the Designating State proposes de-listing, the individual or entity will be de-listed, unless all 15 members unanimously object to the de-listing.

The Permanent Representative of Indonesia is the current Chair of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, with Peru and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairs.

### **The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List**

As of 8 January 2019, there are 265 individuals and 83 entities designated under the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Ombudsperson can receive de-listing requests. However, only the Committee or the Council can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities.

In addition to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### **The Office of the Ombudsperson**

An independent and impartial Ombudsperson was appointed pursuant to resolution 1904

(2009) to receive de-listing requests directly from designated individuals and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Ombudsperson reviews the case and submits a comprehensive report to the Committee along with a recommendation on whether or not to remove the name. The Ombudsperson's mandate was most recently extended in resolution 2368 (2017), until December 2021.

### **Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team**

The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee is supported by the ten-member Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004). Its mandate was most recently extended by resolution 2368 (2017) until December 2021. The Monitoring Team also supports the work of the 1988 Sanctions Committee.

### **UN and Other Partnerships**

In 2005, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Monitoring Team.

INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities designated by the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267>.

## Iraq Sanctions Regime

### Background

In August 1990, in reaction to Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, the Security Council adopted resolution 661 (1990) establishing comprehensive sanctions against Iraq, including an arms embargo.

Following the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty in February 1991, the Council adopted resolution 687 (1991) in April 1991 which maintained the arms embargo and demanded that Iraq end its activities related to chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150km.

In May 2003, following the fall of the Iraqi Government, the Council modified the sanctions regime in resolution 1483 (2003), maintaining the arms embargo but providing a provision for arms transfers to a newly established authority to maintain security in Iraq and along its borders.

In June 2004, with the adoption of resolution 1546 (2004), the Council decided that "the prohibitions related to the sale or supply to Iraq of arms and related materiel under previous resolutions shall not apply to arms or related materiel required by the Government of Iraq or the multinational force" while stressing that all states were obliged to abide strictly by the restrictions on supply of arms to other end-users in Iraq.

### Sanctions Measures

The 1518 sanctions regime encompasses an arms embargo and an assets freeze. The

prohibitions related to the sale or supply to Iraq of arms and related materiel under previous resolutions do not apply to arms or related materiel required by the Government of Iraq or the multinational force to serve the purposes of resolution 1546 (2004). The mandate of the multinational force was subsequently terminated.

### 1518 Sanctions Committee

The Committee was mandated to continue to identify, pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 19 of that resolution, including by updating the list of individuals and entities that have already been identified by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 661 (1990), and to report on its work to the Council.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Poland is the current Chair of the 1518 Committee, with Indonesia serving as Vice-Chair.

### Designation Criteria

Individuals and entities whose names are included in the sanctions list were designated in connection with the measures contained in paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003).

By paragraph 19, the Council decided that the Committee shall identify individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 23,

by which the Council decided that funds or other financial assets or economic resources of the previous Government of Iraq or its state bodies, corporations, or agencies, located outside Iraq as of the date of the resolution, or funds or other financial assets or economic resources that have been removed from Iraq, or acquired, by Saddam Hussein or other senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, shall freeze, without delay, those funds or other financial assets or economic resources.

### **1518 Sanctions List**

As of 8 January 2019, there are 86 individuals and 1146 entities designated under the 1518 sanctions regime.

Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 1518 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its Sanctions Committees.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1518>.

## DRC Sanctions Regime

### Background

In the aftermath of the 1994 Rwandan genocide, the First Congo War (1996–1997) pitted the Rwandan Patriotic Army against Hutu militias entrenched in refugee camps in eastern Zaire. Following the downfall of Mobutu Sésé Seko and his replacement by Laurent-Désiré Kabila, the Second Congo War began in August 1998. After the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement between the DRC and five regional States in July 1999, the Security Council established the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) by resolution 1279 (1999), initially to monitor the ceasefire and disengagement of forces and maintain liaison with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement. Despite the signing in December 2002 of the Global and All Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the DRC and the establishment of the Government of National Unity and Transition, hostilities continued in eastern DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

The 1533 sanctions regime encompasses an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

With the adoption of resolution 1493 (2003), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on all armed groups and militias operating in North and South Kivu and Ituri, and on groups not party to the Global and All-inclusive agreement of 28 July 2003.

The Council subsequently modified the targeted sanctions regime, by imposing additional targeted sanctions measures (travel ban and assets freeze), and by broadening the designation criteria. In March 2008, the Council narrowed the scope of the arms embargo, which now applies only to non-governmental entities and individuals operating in DRC territory.

### Designation Criteria

The overarching criterion for which a sanctions designation can be made, as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 2293 (2016) is:

- Engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC.

Such acts include:

- Acting in violation of the arms embargo;
- Being a political or military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the DRC and impeding disarmament and voluntary repatriation of combatants belonging to those groups;
- Being a political or military leader of Congolese militias who impede the participation of combatants in demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration processes;
- Recruiting and using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law;
- Planning, directing or committing acts that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international law;

- Obstructing access to distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC;
- Supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife, as well as wildlife products;
- Acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;
- Planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers and United Nations personnel, including Groups of Experts;
- Providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, or in support of a designated individual or entity.

### 1533 Sanctions Committee

The Committee's mandate is, inter alia, to monitor Member States' implementation of the targeted sanctions measures, to report to the Council on the effectiveness of those measures and make recommendations to increase effectiveness, to receive and respond to notifications of violations, to designate individuals, and entities for listing, and to consider exemption requests.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Kuwait is the current Chair of the 1533 Committee, with Peru and Poland serving as Vice-Chairs.

### 1533 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 35 individuals and 9 entities designated under the 1533 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 1533 Sanctions List, there is a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### Group of Experts on the DRC

The Sanctions Committee is supported by a Group of Experts to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Group is composed of six experts (arms, armed groups (2), finance/natural resources (2) and humanitarian).

### UN and Other Partnerships

In July 2010, the Council established MONUSCO. One of its responsibilities is to assist with the implementation and monitoring of UN sanctions measures.

In March 2012, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Group of Experts. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities designated by the 1533 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1533>.

## Sudan Sanctions Regime

### Background

In July 2004, the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in Darfur, condemning all acts of violence and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties to the crisis in the region, in particular by the Janjaweed.

Less than a year later, deploring strongly that the Government of Sudan, rebel forces and all other armed groups in Darfur had failed to comply fully with their commitments and the demands of the Council, as well as condemning the continued violations of the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and the Abuja Protocols, and the failure of the Government of Sudan to disarm Janjaweed militiamen and to apprehend and bring them to justice, the Council expanded the scope of the arms embargo to apply to all parties to the Agreement and any other belligerents in Darfur.

At the same time, the Council also imposed a travel ban and an assets freeze on individuals (subsequently extended to entities), to be designated by its newly established Sanctions Committee. In April 2006, the Council designated four individuals as subject to these measures.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

Currently, the 1591 sanctions regime includes an arms embargo in relation to Darfur, a travel ban and an assets freeze.

The enforcement of the arms embargo was strengthened in 2010 by clarifying the exemptions to that measure and by introducing a requirement for the relevant end user documentation. The exemptions were further updated in 2012.

### Designation Criteria

There are five criteria for which a sanctions designation can be made, as set out in paragraph 3(c) of resolution 1591 (2005). These criteria are:

- Impeding the peace process;
- Constituting a threat to stability in Darfur and the region;
- Committing violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities;
- Violating the arms embargo;
- Responsibility for offensive military overflights in Darfur.

### 1591 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 1591 Committee is to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the targeted sanctions measures and consider exemptions, designate individuals and entities as subject to the measures, report to the Security Council, assess reports from the Panel of Experts and from Member States on their implementation of the measures, encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region, and respond effectively to violations of or non-compliance with the measures.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Poland is the current Chair of the 1591 Committee, with Côte d'Ivoire and Germany serving as Vice-Chairs.

### 1591 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are four individuals designated under the 1591 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 1591 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### Panel of Experts on Sudan

The 1591 Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Panel of Experts was originally established by resolution 1591 (2005) and is composed of five experts (arms and armed groups, transport/customs, finance, international humanitarian law, and regional).

### UN and Other Partnerships

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), established by resolution 1769 (2007), was given a mandate to monitor the arms embargo. UNAMID was requested in resolution 2228 (2015),

however, to discontinue all other tasks not aligned to its revised strategic priorities, with the latter not having included any reference to the above-mentioned monitoring role. The 1591 Committee is encouraged to continue its dialogue with UNAMID.

Since November 2012, the Committee and INTERPOL have established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals designated by the 1591 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1591>.

## 1636 Sanctions Regime

### Background

Following the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others, the Security Council decided on 7 April 2005 by resolution 1595 (2005) to establish an international independent investigation Commission to assist the Lebanese authorities in their investigation of all aspects of the attack, including to help identify its perpetrators, sponsors, organizers and accomplices.

### 1636 Sanctions Committee

The Committee was established on 31 October 2005 to register, as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by paragraph 3(a) of the resolution, individuals designated by the international independent investigation Commission or the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

Currently, the 1636 sanctions regime includes an assets freeze and travel ban.

There are currently no individuals or entities designated under the 1636 sanctions regime.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure.

The Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea is the current Chair of the 1636 Committee, with the Dominican Republic and Poland serving as Vice-Chairs.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1636>.



## DPRK Sanctions Regime

### Background

In response to nuclear tests and launches that used ballistic missile technology conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the Security Council adopted ten resolutions imposing and/or strengthening various sanctions measures on that country: resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 2087 (2013), resolution 2094 (2013), resolution 2270 (2016), resolution 2321 (2016), resolution 2356 (2017), resolution 2371 (2017), resolution 2375 (2017) and resolution 2397 (2017).

Since 2006, the DPRK has conducted six nuclear tests, the latest on 3 September 2017, which the DPRK claimed to be a hydrogen bomb. Since 2016, DPRK has also significantly increased its ballistic missile testing activities, in particular by testing intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) on 4 July, 28 July and 28 November 2017.

In response, the Security Council significantly expanded and strengthened the DPRK sanctions regime. Resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), close loopholes, as well as clarify, strengthen and introduce several new measures to the 1718 sanctions regime.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

Currently, the 1718 sanctions regime is composed of an arms and related materiel embargo; a nuclear, ballistic missiles and other WMD programmes-related embargo; sectoral sanctions, which ban coal, minerals, fuel,

food and agricultural products, earth, stone, wood, industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, seafood, textiles and luxury goods; bans, limits and places restrictions on the DPRK's access to energy sources such as crude oil and refined petroleum products; financial sanctions; interdiction and transportation-related measures; a travel ban and/or assets freeze on designated individuals and entities; a ban on providing work authorizations for DPRK nationals and a requirement to repatriate DPRK nationals earning income; a ban on the supply, sale or transfer of new helicopters and new and used vessels, as well as a ban on procuring statues from the DPRK; and sanctions provisions targeted at proliferation networks.

### Designation Criteria

As referred to in paragraph 8(d) and 8(e) of resolution 1718 (2006), the following designation criteria will be applied to individuals or entities:

- Individuals or entities engaged in or providing support for, including through other illicit means, the DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile-related programmes.
- Individuals or entities being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, the DPRK's policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes.

## 1718 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 1718 Committee is to, inter alia, oversee the relevant targeted sanctions measures and undertake several main tasks.

The Committee seeks information from Member States on their implementation of the sanctions measures; examines and takes appropriate action on alleged violations; determines additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology and designates individuals and entities as subject to the measures imposed by the resolutions; and designates vessels that are, or have been, related to violations of the maritime measures and other activities, such as transporting prohibited items to the DPRK.

The Committee considers and decides upon requests for exemptions to the measures, which includes a comprehensive humanitarian exemption mechanism adopted in 2018, and promulgates guidelines as necessary to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Resolution 2397 (2017) specifically directs the Committee to make publicly available on its website the total amount of refined petroleum products sold, supplied, or transferred to the DPRK by month and by source country, as reported by Member States. Resolution 2321 (2016) also directs the Committee to hold special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges, to identify, prioritize, and mobilize resources to areas that would benefit from technical and capacity-building assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States. Decisions in the Committee are reached by

consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Germany is the current Chair of the 1718 Committee, with Equatorial Guinea and Poland acting as Vice-Chairs.

## 1718 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 80 individuals and 75 entities designated under the 1718 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 1718 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

## Panel of Experts on the DPRK

The 1718 Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts that assists the Committee in implementing its mandate to monitor, promote and facilitate the implementation of the Security Council measures. The Panel of Experts was originally established by resolution 1874 (2009) and is composed of eight experts (nuclear issues, air transport, other WMD and conventional arms, customs and export controls, finance and economics, maritime transport, non-proliferation, procurement and trade).

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1718>.

## Libya Sanctions Regime

### Background

In February 2011, condemning the violence and use of force against civilians in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as the repression of peaceful demonstrations, the Security Council imposed a series of measures, including an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban, aimed at preventing the situation from deteriorating further.

The following month, deploring non-compliance by the Libyan authorities with its previous resolution, and expressing grave concern at the escalation of violence and the heavy civilian casualties, the Council authorized further measures to protect civilians, including the establishment of a no-fly zone. Subsequently, in recognition of positive developments in Libya, including the peaceful transfer of authority from the National Transitional Council to the first democratically constituted national unity government, the Council lifted or eased several of the aforementioned measures.

However, in March 2014, expressing concern that the illicit export of crude oil from Libya undermined the Government of Libya and posed a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya, the Council broadened the scope of the sanctions regime to include additional measures aimed at preventing such exports. Less than six months later, deploring the increasing violence in Libya, condemning the ongoing fighting by armed groups, and expressing deep concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition and their proliferation, the Council reinforced the arms embargo and expanded the designation criteria

for targeted sanctions to include, inter alia, acts that threatened the successful completion of the political transition in the country. The designation criteria were further elaborated in March 2015, June 2017 and November 2018.

Also in June 2017, the Council expanded the application of the measures in relation to illicit exports of crude oil to cover such exports of petroleum

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

Currently, the 1970 sanctions regime includes a two-way arms embargo on Libya, an assets freeze, a travel ban, and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum from Libya. Provisions for inspection of cargo to and from Libya, and of designated vessels illicitly exporting petroleum from Libya, including on the high seas off the coast of Libya, are also included.

### Designation Criteria

The criteria for which a sanctions designation can be made include:

- Being involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya, including by being involved in or complicit in planning, commanding, ordering or conducting attacks, in violation of international law, including aerial bombardments on civilian populations and facilities and acts involving sexual and gender-based violence.
- Having violated the provisions of resolution 1970 (2011), particularly the arms embargo, or to have assisted others in doing so.

- Vessels that illicitly export petroleum from Libya.
- Planning, directing, or committing, acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya.
- Attacks against any air, land, or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan State institution or installation, or against any foreign mission in Libya.
- Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya.
- Threatening or coercing Libyan state financial institutions and the Libyan National Oil Company, or engaging in any action that may lead to or result in the misappropriation of Libyan state funds.
- Acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of a listed individual or entity.
- Attacks on United Nations personnel.

### 1970 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 1970 Committee is to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the targeted sanctions measures and consider exemptions, designate individuals, entities or vessels as subject to the measures, report to the Security Council, encourage dialogue with interested Member States, seek information from States on their implementation of the measures, examine and take appropriate action on violations or non-compliance.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany is the current Chair of the 1970 Committee, with Belgium serving as Vice-Chair.

### 1970 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 28 individuals and two entities designated under the 1970 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 1970 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### Panel of Experts on Libya

The 1970 Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Panel of Experts was originally established by resolution 1973 (2011) and is composed of six experts (arms (2), finance, armed groups, maritime/transport, and armed groups/regional).

### UN and Other Partnerships

In September 2011, the Council established a United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), which is encouraged to support the Panel's investigatory work inside Libya.

In June 2013, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities designated by the 1970 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1970>.

## 1988 Sanctions Regime

### Background

By resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council imposed limited air and financial embargoes to compel the Taliban to cease providing sanctuary and training to terrorists, including Usama Bin Laden. The Council modified the regime by resolutions 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002) and imposed targeted measures against individuals and entities associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida. By resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the Council split the regime in two, establishing one Committee for the Taliban and another for the Al-Qaida. Resolution 1988 (2011), followed by resolutions 2082 (2012), 2160 (2014) and 2255 (2015) concern the sanctions measures against the Taliban, and other individuals and groups associated with them.

By splitting the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions into separate regimes, the Security Council recognised that some members of the Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers, and support a peaceful resolution of the continuing conflict in Afghanistan. The Council accorded the Afghan Government a visible and consultative role in the process of listing and de-listing under the sanctions regime. At the same time, the Council recognised that some individuals and entities related to the Taliban may still retain links to Al-Qaida and might therefore be subject to inclusion on both sanctions lists.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

The 1988 sanctions regime imposes three measures against individuals and entities

designated on the 1988 Sanctions List: an assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo.

### Designation Criteria

The criterion for which a sanctions designation can be made is “association with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan”. Resolution 2255 (2015) explains the elements of association in paragraph 2, as follows:

Individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

- Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities for the Taliban;
- Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to the Taliban;
- Recruiting for the Taliban;
- Otherwise supporting acts or activities of those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

Any individual or entity that provides support to those designated based on the above criteria shall also be eligible for listing.

### 1988 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 1988 Sanctions Committee is to, inter alia, monitor Member States’ implementation of the targeted sanctions measures, to report to the Council on the effectiveness of those measures, to make recommendations on increasing the effectiveness of current measures, to receive and respond to notifications of violations, to

designate individuals and entities for listing, and to consider exemption requests based on the exemptions set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006) for the assets freeze, and paragraphs 17 to 22 of resolution 2255 (2015) for the travel ban and asset freeze.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus. The Committee's practice is to reach consensus through a ten-day no-objection procedure for listing and de-listing proposals and a five-day no-objection procedure for all other matters. There is a three-day no-objection procedure on assets freeze exemption requests for basic expenses only.

Recognizing that the political reconciliation process requires listed individuals to travel, resolution 2160 (2014) granted to the Government of Afghanistan the possibility of requesting exemptions from the travel ban for multiple individuals and destinations for a period of up to nine months. When travel in support of the peace and reconciliation efforts by the Government of Afghanistan is required, the Committee will decide on the request using a no-objection procedure of five days.

The Permanent Representative of Indonesia is the current Chair of the 1988 Committee with Peru and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairs.

### 1988 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 135 individuals and 5 entities designated under the 1988 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-

listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 1988 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

The 1988 Sanctions Committee is supported by the Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004). The Monitoring Team is composed of ten experts and also supports the work of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee.

### UN and Other Partnerships

The Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Monitoring Team. The INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for all individuals and entities designated by the 1988 Sanctions Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

The Monitoring Team has had an information-sharing agreement with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan since 2013. Since 2015, similar agreements have been made with the Combined Maritime Forces and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1988>.

## Guinea-Bissau Sanctions Regime

### Background

On 12 April 2012, before the second round of the presidential elections, elements of the armed forces of Guinea Bissau staged a military coup d'état. In response to increasing instability and violence in the country, the Security Council took a series of measures to re-establish peace and security, including imposing targeted sanctions on members of the military junta, which was governing the country. In May 2012, by resolution 2048, the Security Council imposed a travel ban on five individuals. In July 2012, the Sanctions Committee approved the listing of another six individuals subject to a travel ban.

### Sanctions Measures

Currently, the 2048 sanctions regime encompasses a travel ban only.

### Designation Criteria

There are currently two criteria for which a sanctions designation can be made, as set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 2048 (2012). Those criteria include persons who are determined to be:

- Seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order or taking action that undermines stability in Guinea-Bissau, in particular those who played a leading role in the coup d'état of 12 April 2012 and who aim, through their actions, to undermine the rule of law, curtail the primacy of civilian power and further impunity and instability in the country;

- Acting for, or on behalf of, at the direction of, or otherwise supporting or financing individuals identified in the criteria above.

### 2048 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 2048 Committee is to monitor Member States' implementation of the sanctions measures, to report to the Council on the effectiveness of those measures, to make recommendations on increasing the effectiveness of current measures, to receive and respond to notifications of violations, to designate individuals and entities for listing, and to consider exemption requests based on the exemptions set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 2048 (2012).

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea is the current Chair of the 2048 Committee, with South Africa serving as Vice-Chair.

### 2048 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 10 individuals designated under the 2048 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 2048 sanctions list, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

## UN and Other Partnerships

On 20 February 1999, the UN Security Council approved the establishment of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea Bissau (UNOGBIS). On 1 January 2010, UNOGBIS was replaced by the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS).

The core responsibilities of UNIOGBIS are, inter alia, to support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance and work towards consensus on key political issues; to provide strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders in implementing the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, as well as developing civilian and military justice systems that are compliant with international standards; to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau towards the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance; to support the Government in strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; to provide advice and support for the establishment of efficient law enforcement and criminal justice and penitentiary systems; to assist national authorities in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as human rights monitoring and reporting; and to support the Government in combatting drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

In March 2014, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL and the Committee. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals designated by the 2048 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2048>.

## CAR Sanctions Regime

### Background

Since independence in 1960, the Central African Republic (CAR) has experienced multiple coup d'états with peace and security implications for the entire region. Following the Séléka coup d'état on 24 March 2013, the political and security situation in the country has remained highly unstable and unpredictable. In response to this increasing instability and violence in the country and region, the Security Council took a series of measures to re-establish peace and security, including calling for a ceasefire, establishing a sanctions regime, and deploying a United Nations mission to, inter alia, protect civilians; support the implementation of the transitional political process; promote and protect human rights; and support national and international justice and rule of law efforts.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

On 5 December 2013, by resolution 2127 (2013), the Security Council first applied sanctions by imposing an arms embargo on the country. The arms embargo requested Member States to prevent the supply of arms and related materiel and provision of mercenaries to the CAR. On 28 January 2014, the Council further strengthened the sanctions regime with resolution 2134 (2014), applying targeted sanctions (travel ban and assets freeze) against individuals and entities in breach of the acts specified below.

### Designation Criteria

There are currently 10 criteria for which a sanctions designation can be made. In

accordance with paragraphs 11, 16 and 17 of resolution 2339 (2017), sanctions measures can be applied against individuals and entities:

- Knowingly facilitating the travel of a listed individual in violation of the travel ban;
- Engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;
- Acting in violation of the arms embargo;
- Involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations;
- Involved in planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence;
- Recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR;
- Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources;
- Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the CAR, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in the CAR;
- Involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or international security presences;
- Leading, or having provided support to, or acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of, an entity that the Committee has designated.

Pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 2339 (2017), individuals who knowingly facilitate the travel of a listed individual in violation of the travel ban may also be determined to have met the designation criteria.

### 2127 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 2127 Committee includes the following: monitor Member States' implementation of the sanctions measures; report to the Council on the effectiveness of its measures; receive and respond to notifications of violations; assess reports by the Panel of Experts; review information regarding individuals violating the arms embargo, designate names to be subject to the assets freeze and travel ban; and consider exemption requests.

All decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire is the current Chair of the 2127 Sanctions Committee, with Kuwait serving as Vice-Chair.

### 2127 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are 11 individuals and two entities designated under the 2127 sanctions regime.

Delisting requests can be submitted directly to the Committee by Member States or through the Focal Point for De-listing by individuals, entities, or parties acting on their behalf. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals and entities. In addition to the 2127 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains

the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### Panel of Experts on CAR

The Sanctions Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts, which provides the Committee with information on the potential designation or listing of individuals violating the arms embargo; monitors the implementation of the sanctions measures; and assists the Committee to refine and update information on its sanctions list. The Panel of Experts was established by resolution 2127 (2013) and is composed of five experts (arms, armed groups, humanitarian, regional and finance/natural resources).

### UN and Other Partnerships

In April 2014, by resolution 2149 (2014), the Security Council established the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA). One of its responsibilities is to assist the Committee, including by monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures.

In June 2014, the Committee and INTERPOL have established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals and entities designated by the 2127 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

The Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2127>.

## Yemen Sanctions Regime

### Background

In 2011, following a series of anti-Government demonstrations in Yemen, one of which resulted in the killing of at least 45 protesters, an agreement brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was signed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, providing for his transfer of power to Vice-President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi and immunity from prosecution.

In 2012 and 2013, the Security Council expressed its readiness to consider measures, including under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, if actions aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and the Yemeni political transition continued.

In February 2014, the Council imposed an assets freeze and a travel ban on individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen.

In August 2014, the Security Council noted with concern that the Houthis and others continued to stoke the conflict in the north of Yemen in an attempt to obstruct the political transition. The Council expressed grave concern about the deterioration of the security situation in Yemen in light of the actions taken by the Houthis and those who supported them.

The Committee designated former President Saleh and two Houthi individuals on 7 November 2014. The Security Council

designated the leader of the Houthi movement, Abdulmalik al-Houthi, as well as former President Saleh's son, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, on 14 April 2015, also imposing a targeted arms embargo on designated individuals and entities.

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

Currently, the 2140 sanctions regime consists of an assets freeze, a travel ban, and a targeted arms embargo against individuals and entities on the 2140 sanctions list.

### Designation Criteria

The overarching criterion for which a sanctions designation can be made, as set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014), is:

- Engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen.

Such acts may include, but are not limited to:

- Obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition, as outlined in the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism Agreements;
- Impeding the implementation of the outcomes of the final report of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference through violence, or attacks on essential infrastructure;
- Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen;

- Violating the targeted arms embargo;
- Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Yemen, or the access to and distribution of humanitarian assistance within Yemen.

### 2140 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 2140 Committee is to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the targeted sanctions measures with a view to strengthening, facilitating and improving implementation; to seek and review information regarding those individuals and entities who may be engaging in the aforementioned acts; to designate individuals and entities; to report to the Security Council; to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States; to seek information from states on their implementation of the measures; and to examine and take appropriate action on alleged violations or non-compliance.

The Committee is directed to cooperate with other Security Council sanctions committees, in particular the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Peru is the current Chair of the 2140 (2014) Committee, with Poland serving as Vice-Chair.

### 2140 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are five individuals designated under the 2140 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however,

can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals or entities. In addition to the 2140 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its Sanctions Committees.

### Panel of Experts on Yemen

The 2140 Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts, which provides information on individuals and entities that meet the designation criteria and monitors the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Panel is composed of five experts (armed groups, arms, finance, international humanitarian law and regional).

### UN and Other Partnerships

The Committee receives inspection reports from the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM), which was instituted to ensure compliance with resolution 2216 (2015) for vessels sailing to ports of Yemen not under Government control.

In December 2014, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals designated by the 2140 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140>.

## South Sudan Sanctions Regime

### Background

In December 2013, internal political disputes among South Sudan's political and military leaders led to the outbreak of a conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and opposition forces. Despite the signing of a "Cessation of Hostilities Agreement" on 23 January 2015 between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the opposition Sudan People's Liberation Movement, fighting between the parties continued. In response, on 3 March 2015, the Security Council imposed a travel ban and assets freeze on individuals or entities responsible for or complicit in actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.

Subsequently, the parties signed the 17 August 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), the 21 December 2017 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH), and the 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration (S/2018/641). Following continuous violations of those agreements, the Council imposed an arms embargo on the territory of South Sudan on 13 July 2018 and sanctioned two individuals. On 12 September 2018, the parties agreed to a Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS).

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

The 2206 sanctions regime encompasses a travel ban, an assets freeze and an arms embargo.

### Designation Criteria

Under the sanctions regime on South Sudan, there are eight designation criteria. These criteria, set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 2206 (2015), as renewed and expanded by resolution 2428 (2018), apply to individuals engaging in:

- Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan or obstructing peace processes, including breaches of the ARCSS;
- Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan;
- Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in South Sudan;
- The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence or through conduct that would constitute a serious abuse or violation of human rights or a violation of international humanitarian law;
- Planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan;
- The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in the context of the armed conflict in South Sudan;
- The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan, or of the delivery or distribution of, or

- access to, humanitarian assistance;
- Engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources;
- Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel; or
- Acts for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee.

### 2206 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 2206 Committee includes the following: to monitor Member States' implementation of the sanctions measures; to report to the Council on the effectiveness of those measures; to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance; to review information regarding individuals and entities violating the arms embargo; to designate individuals and entities for listing and consider exemption requests; and to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region.

All decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Poland is the current Chair of the 2206 Sanctions Committee, with the Dominican Republic and Indonesia serving as Vice-Chairs.

### 2206 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are eight individuals designated under the 2206 sanctions regime. Both the Committee and

the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals or entities. In addition to the 2206 Sanctions List, there is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its sanctions committees.

### Panel of Experts on South Sudan

A Panel of Experts supports the 2206 Committee. The Panel provides information on individuals and entities that meet the designation criteria and monitors the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Panel is composed of five experts (armed groups/regional issues, arms, finance, humanitarian affairs and natural resources).

### UN and Other Partnerships

In June 2015, the Committee and INTERPOL established an agreement allowing for the exchange of information between INTERPOL, the Committee and the Panel of Experts. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notices for individuals designated by the 2206 Committee can be found on the INTERPOL website.

By resolution 2428 (2018), the Security Council encouraged timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, while requesting UNMISS to assist the Committee and the Panel within its mandate and capabilities.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2206>.

## Mali Sanctions Regime

### Background

By resolution 2374 (2017), the Security Council imposed targeted sanctions on individuals and entities hindering the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali signed in 2015 by the Government of Mali, the Plateforme of armed groups, and the Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad coalition of armed groups. In August 2017, due to the resumption of hostilities between the Plateforme and the Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad, the Government of Mali had requested the Security Council to immediately establish a regime of targeted sanctions against those responsible for obstructing the implementation of the Agreement. Having previously expressed its readiness in resolution 2364 (2017) of 29 June to consider targeted sanctions against those who take actions to obstruct or threaten the implementation of the Agreement, those who resume hostilities and violate the ceasefire, those who attack and take actions to threaten MINUSMA and other international presences, as well as those who provide support to such attacks and actions, the Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 2374 (2017) on 5 September 2017. On 30 August 2018, with the adoption of resolution 2432 (2018), the Security Council renewed until 31 August 2019 the measures set out in paragraphs 1 to 7 of resolution 2374 (2017).

### Targeted Sanctions Measures

The 2374 sanctions regime encompasses a travel ban and an assets freeze.

### Designation Criteria

The travel ban and assets freeze apply to individuals and/or entities, as designated for such measures by the 2374 Sanctions Committee, as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, the following actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali:

- Engaging in hostilities in violation of the Agreement;
- Actions taken that obstruct, or that obstruct by prolonged delay, or that threaten the implementation of the Agreement;
- Acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of or otherwise supporting or financing individuals and entities identified in the above subparagraphs, through the proceeds from organized crime, including the trafficking of narcotic drugs, the trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the trafficking of arms, and the trafficking in cultural property;
- Involvement in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against institutions established by the Agreement, Malian armed forces, United Nations missions and personnel, and other forms of international security presence;
- Obstructing the delivery of, or access to, or distribution of humanitarian assistance;
- Planning, directing, or committing acts in Mali that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including those involving the targeting of civilians, including women

- and children, through the commission of acts of violence, abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge;
- The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces in violation of applicable international law, in the context of the armed conflict in Mali.

### 2374 Sanctions Committee

The mandate of the 2374 Sanctions Committee includes the following: to monitor Member States' implementation of the sanctions measures; to designate individuals and entities to be subjected to the travel ban and assets freeze, and to consider exemption requests; to examine and take appropriate action on alleged violations or non-compliance; and to encourage dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States (particularly regional states) and with international, regional and sub-regional organizations.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic is the current Chair of the 2374 Committee, with South Africa serving as Vice-Chair.

### 2374 Sanctions List

As of 8 January 2019, there are three individuals designated under the 2374 sanctions regime as subject to the travel ban.

Both the Committee and the Focal Point for De-listing can receive de-listing requests. Only the Committee or the Council, however, can decide upon the de-listing of designated individuals or entities. There is also a UN Security Council Consolidated List, which contains the names of all individuals and entities designated by the Council and its Sanctions Committees.

### Panel of Experts on Mali

A Panel of Experts supports the 2374 Committee. The Panel provides information on individuals and entities that meet the designation criteria and monitors the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Panel is composed of four experts.

### UN and Other Partnerships

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by the Security Council in April 2013. By resolution 2374 (2017), the Security Council encouraged timely information exchange between MINUSMA and the Panel of Experts, and requested MINUSMA to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, within its mandate and capabilities.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2374>

## UN Security Council Consolidated List

### Background

Article 41 of the United Nations Charter stipulates that the Security Council may decide which measures, not involving the use of armed force, are to be employed to give effect to its decisions. The Council may then call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. Targeted measures apply to specific individuals and entities, and the measures most frequently employed by the Security Council include the arms embargo, the assets freeze and the travel ban.

The measures, as applied to specific individuals and entities, appear on the sanctions committees' websites. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated List is an amalgamation of all Committee-specific sanctions lists and the 2231 List.

The Committee-specific sanctions lists may be found on the respective webpages of the relevant committees: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information>. The 2231 List may be found at the following URL: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/2231/list>.

The United Nations Security Council Consolidated List was first made available online in English on 29 October 2014. On 28 December 2015, the Consolidated List became accessible in the six official languages

of the United Nations. It can be found here: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

The inclusion of all names in one Consolidated List is meant to facilitate the implementation of the measures. This, however, does not imply that all names are listed under one sanctions regime since the criteria for listing of names are Committee-specific. The sanctions lists and the 2231 List are available in XML, PDF and HTML formats.

### Composition of the Consolidated List

The names included in the Consolidated List are separated in two sections, "Section A" comprising individuals and "Section B" comprising entities. Names are listed alphabetically as they appear in Latin script. On 30 August 2016, versions of these lists, with names listed by their permanent reference numbers (PRN), were made available.

PRNs specify the sanctions regime under which a name is listed. For example, PRNs starting with "QD" refer to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, whereas PRNs starting with CF refer to names listed under the UN sanctions regime concerning the Central African Republic. The following letter "i" refers to individuals and "e" to entities.

2019

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United Nations  
Sanctions List

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A detailed explanation of the fields, identifiers and acronyms used in the lists is provided on the Consolidated List page.

### **Assistance with the Lists**

All questions relating to the Committee-specific sanctions list or to the United Nations Security Council Consolidated List may be sent to [sc-sanctionslists@un.org](mailto:sc-sanctionslists@un.org).

## Focal Point for De-listing

### Background

In 2006, the Security Council established the Focal Point for De-listing within the Department of Political Affairs, as part of the Council's commitment to ensure that fair and clear procedures existed for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions.

The Focal Point receives and processes de-listing requests from individuals and entities on all sanctions lists except for the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, which is dealt with by the Office of the Ombudsperson established in 2009. In accordance with the Focal Point procedures, as outlined in the annex to resolution 1730 (2006), the decision to de-list rests solely with the relevant sanctions committee.

As of 8 January 2019, 96 de-listing requests involving 75 individuals and 39 entities had been received by the Focal Point, of which 86 have been processed completely. Seventeen individuals and 17 entities were de-listed by the relevant sanctions committees.

### Additional mandated tasks

In 2012, the Focal Point was given the additional task of receiving, and transmitting to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee for its decision, travel ban and assets freeze exemption requests in relation to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The mandate was extended in 2015 to apply

to such exemption requests in connection with the 1988 Sanctions List as well.

In 2014, the Council gave the Focal Point the additional task of receiving and transmitting to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, for its consideration, communications from individuals de-listed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and from individuals claiming to have been mistakenly subjected to the sanctions measures in relation to ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida.

In addition to making use of the channel of the Focal Point for the issues described above, petitioners may submit their requests or communications to the relevant Sanctions Committee through the State of citizenship or residence (or location in the case of an entity).

### Summary of the de-listing process

After an individual or an entity has submitted a de-listing request to the Focal Point, it is shared with the States that originally proposed listing as well as with the States of citizenship and residence. Those States have three months to review the de-listing request and provide any comments. They may also seek an extension of the time period for review.

There are provisions in place for the Focal Point to facilitate contact between the reviewing States, in order for them to engage in consultations.

Thereafter, according to procedure and practice, three scenarios may occur:

**(1) A reviewing State recommends de-listing,** in which case the request will be circulated for the consideration of the Committee. If no Committee member objects, the petitioner is de-listed. If, however, a Committee member objects, the individual/entity remains on the list.

**(2) A reviewing State opposes the request,** in which case Committee members will be given one month to share with the reviewing States any information in support of the request. If such information is forthcoming and leads to a recommendation to de-list, the request will be circulated for the consideration of the Committee, as described above. If no supporting information is forthcoming from any Committee member, the individual/entity remains on the list.

**(3) No reviewing State comments,** in which case Committee members will be given one month to recommend de-listing, if they so wish. If a Committee member recommends de-listing, the request will be circulated for the consideration of the Committee, as described above. If no recommendation is forthcoming, the individual/entity remains on the list.

Should reviewing States express contradictory views (one State supports and another opposes), the relevant Committee will decide how to proceed, taking into account past precedents.

Following the conclusion of the process, the Focal Point informs the petitioner of the outcome.

If the de-listing request is unsuccessful, petitioners may re-apply, provided that there is additional information in the new de-listing request.

### Contact details of the Focal Point

Focal Point for De-listing  
Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch  
Room DC2 2030  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
United States of America  
Tel. +1 917 367 9448  
Fax. +1 212 963 1300  
Email: [delisting@un.org](mailto:delisting@un.org)

For more information, including the informal annual reports of the Focal Point, the Focal Point website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/delisting>.

## Office of the Ombudsperson

### Background

The Office of the Ombudsperson was created by Security Council resolution 1904 (2009), adopted on 17 December 2009, and its mandate was last extended until 17 December 2021 by resolution 2368 (2017), adopted on 20 July 2017.

Listed individuals or entities seeking delisting from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List can submit their request to an independent and impartial Ombudsperson who has been appointed by the Secretary-General. As of 8 January 2019, in the 74 cases fully completed through the Ombudsperson process, 52 individuals and 29 entities have been de-listed, one entity has been removed as an alias of a listed entity and 17 de-listing requests have been refused.

The current Ombudsperson is Daniel Kipfer Fasciati. He was appointed by the Secretary-General on 31 May 2018 and took up his official duties on 18 July 2018.

### Mandate

The Ombudsperson's mandate is contained in Security Council resolution 2368 (2017). The Ombudsperson is mandated to receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and to present observations and a recommendation on the de-listing to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee.

### Procedure

The procedure for de-listing begins with a preliminary determination by the

Ombudsperson that the request properly addresses the designation criteria applicable to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

**(1) Information Gathering phase** - The information gathering phase is designed to allow the Ombudsperson to collect as much detailed information as possible from relevant States, the Monitoring Team and other relevant actors. This is essential to ensure that the Committee has before it all pertinent material in deciding on the request. The initial period for information gathering is four months. The Ombudsperson can extend the period for up to two additional months.

**(2) Dialogue phase** - The information gathering phase is followed by a two month period during which the Ombudsperson facilitates engagement and dialogue with the Petitioner and, by relaying questions and responses, between the Petitioner, relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team. This critical phase provides an opportunity for the Ombudsperson to explore in detail with the Petitioner the various aspects of the case. It gives the Petitioner an opportunity to be heard, to address issues and answer questions with the goal of ensuring that his or her position is fully explained and understood. The time period for dialogue can also be extended for up to two months.

During this same time period, the Ombudsperson prepares a report on the de-listing request. This report provides a comprehensive review of the case. It

summarizes the information gathered and sets out the principal arguments concerning the de-listing request, based on an analysis of all the available information and the Ombudsperson's observations. It also contains a recommendation on de-listing of the individual or entity for the Committee's consideration. The Ombudsperson either recommends that the individual or entity remain on the list, or that the Committee consider de-listing.

**(3) Committee Discussion and Decision** - After the Committee has had 15 days to review the Ombudsperson's report in all official United Nations languages, it is placed on the Committee's agenda for consideration. The Committee's review of the report is completed within 30 days of its submission by the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson presents the report in person to the Committee and answers questions.

Where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing, the individual or entity remains on the list and subject to the sanctions measures, unless a Committee member submits a de-listing request that is approved under the Committee's standard procedures.

Where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider de-listing, the individual or entity is removed from the list unless within 60 days, the Committee decides, by consensus, that the individual or entity should remain subject to the sanctions. Where consensus does not exist, the Committee Chair, on request of a Committee Member can refer the question of de-listing to the Security Council. The Security Council then has a further 60 days to make its decision.

As of 2 January 2018, there has never been a consensus to maintain sanctions in a case where de-listing was recommended, nor any referral to the Security Council.

After the Committee's consideration of the report, the Ombudsperson may notify all relevant States of her recommendation. With the Committee's approval and subject to redactions of confidential information, the Ombudsperson may also provide a copy of her report to designating States and States of nationality or residence at their request.

Within 30 days, the Committee conveys to the Ombudsperson whether sanctions are to be retained or terminated, setting out reasons for the retention or termination. Where appropriate, the Committee also provides an updated Narrative Summary. The Ombudsperson transmits this information to the Petitioner.

### Contact details

Office of the Ombudsperson  
Room DC2-2206  
United Nations  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Tel: +1 212 963 2671  
E-mail: [ombudsperson@un.org](mailto:ombudsperson@un.org)

For more information, including the bi-annual reports of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council, the status of cases and the Ombudsperson's approach to standards of analysis, assessment of information and confidentiality, the website of the Office of the Ombudsperson can be found at <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ombudsperson>.

## Security Council Affairs Division Roster of Experts

The Security Council Affairs Division (SCAD) in the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA) assists the Security Council in carrying out its critical responsibilities. It provides procedural advice, analysis, forward planning, reporting, research and assistance in the administration of Security Council sanctions regimes.

A key component of SCAD's role is to provide support to the subsidiary bodies established by the Security Council, including the expert panels who assist sanctions committees in overseeing sanctions regimes. These expert panels serve as the "eyes and ears" of the committees in areas affected by the Council's sanctions measures and provide important inputs to subsequent policy decisions of the Security Council.

The nature of the work of the Security Council and its sanctions committees makes it necessary for expert groups to be established and renewed in a timely and efficient manner. Pivotal to this operational capacity of SCAD to assist in the recruitment of experts is the development of a roster with a membership of qualified experts who can be called on to serve in available roles as required. This fact sheet provides information on the SCAD Roster of Experts.

### Purpose

The SCAD Roster functions to assist the Branch in selecting skilled candidates for the posts of

Experts in Panels/Groups that assist Security Council Committees overseeing sanctions regimes. The members of the SCAD Roster will have been vetted and assessed as having expertise in fields that are appropriate for the scope of the sanctions regimes.

The fields fall within the broad focus of Security Council sanctions regimes as they relate to non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and intra-state conflicts. A complete list of the areas of expertise is detailed below.

### Composition

Roster members work in a variety of fields including for the United Nations, governments, academia, business and non-governmental organizations. Most are mid- and senior-level professionals with a minimum of seven years of relevant professional experience, and all possess the in-depth expertise, skills and knowledge needed to address the manifold challenges of sanctions regimes.

The SCAD Roster is a niche roster with focused areas of expertise. It consists of approximately 550 qualified members. The background, skills and areas of expertise of the members are as diverse as possible in order to best respond to the different needs of sanctions regimes. The relevant areas of expertise include:

- armed groups
- border control/customs
- children and armed conflict

- conventional arms
- counter-terrorism
- finance
- humanitarian affairs/human rights
- international law
- judiciary (criminal/prosecution)
- law enforcement
- narcotics
- natural resources
- regional expertise
- sexual and gender based violence
- transportation (maritime/air)
- weapons of mass destruction/non-proliferation

SCAD works towards a balanced gender and geographic representation of candidates on the roster. Special emphasis is placed on the identification and promotion of expertise coming from geographically diverse areas and the integration of female experts.

## Administration of the SCAD Roster

Experts are invited to join the roster after being referred to SCAD or identified through outreach activities. A roster team has been established to vet the candidates and to determine who should be invited to join the SCAD Roster. An invitation to join the SCAD Roster does not guarantee actual selection or consideration for available positions.

## SCAD Roster Inquiries

Requests for the services of the SCAD Roster can be made by contacting its roster team. The primary clients of the SCAD Roster are the Secretariat staff supporting sanctions Committees and Expert Panels/Groups.

Other UN departments and system partners may also benefit from the services provided. The SCAD Roster team also acts as the Focal Point for referrals and membership inquiries.

### For further information, please contact the SCAD roster team:

- Manuel Bressan – [bressan@un.org](mailto:bressan@un.org)
- Phillip Schell – [schellp@un.org](mailto:schellp@un.org)
- Arminia Decepida - [decepida@un.org](mailto:decepida@un.org)
- Grega Petek - [grega.petek@un.org](mailto:grega.petek@un.org)

## Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

### Background

The Counter-Terrorism Committee is mandated to monitor the implementation by Member States of measures to prevent terrorist acts proscribed by resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

Resolution 1373, adopted on 28 September 2001, calls upon Member States to implement a number of measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities, including taking steps to: criminalize the financing of terrorism; freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism; deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups; suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists; share information with other governments on any groups practising or planning terrorist acts; cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice.

Resolution 1624 (2005), relating to incitement to commit acts of terrorism, calls on States to prohibit it by law, prevent such conduct and deny safe haven to anyone guilty of such incitement.

More recently, resolution 2178 (2014) identified the increasing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters as an emerging issue

which merits close attention by the CTC. Resolution 2178 requests the CTC, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), to take on the following tasks: first, to identify principal gaps in Member States' capacities to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) which may hinder States' abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters; second, to identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); and third, to facilitate technical assistance.

Decisions in the Committee are reached by consensus through a two-day no-objection procedure. For implementation assessments (stocktaking), the period is five days. The Permanent Representative of Peru is the current Chair of the CTC, with France, the Russian Federation and South Africa serving as Vice-Chairs.

### Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED)

The CTC is assisted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), established by resolution 1535 (2004), which carries out the policy decisions of the Committee, conducts expert assessments of each Member State and facilitates counter-terrorism technical assistance to countries. Resolution 2395 (2017) renewed the mandate of CTED until 31 December 2021.

## Sub-Committees

Three sub-committees were established to ensure thoroughness, consistency, transparency and even-handedness in the Committee's analysis and stocktaking of Member States' implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2004). The sub-committees are chaired by the Vice-Chairs of the Committee.

Each sub-committee conducts stocktaking by reviewing the Overview of Implementation Assessment (OIA), which is prepared by CTED. The OIA, once approved by the relevant sub-committee, is transmitted to the Committee for its approval. The OIA is then shared with the relevant Member State for a response. CTED also prepares the Detailed Implementation Survey (DIS), which is a working document circulated to the relevant sub-committee for information only.

## Country Reports

Reports on resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) received from Member States are available on the Committee's website. For resolution 1373 (2001), only reports dated from 2001 through 2006 are available. A decision was made to not make subsequent reports on this resolution public. In line with the revised stocktaking procedures, the OIA may be shared (in full or in part) with other Member States if the concerned Member State consents to sharing.

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>.

## 1540 Committee

### Background and Mandate

On 28 April 2004, the Security Council adopted resolution 1540 (2004) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, obliging States, inter alia, to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems.

Resolution 1540 (2004) imposes binding obligations on all States to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials. It also encourages enhanced international cooperation on such efforts, in accordance with, and promoting universal adherence to, existing international non-proliferation treaties.

Resolution 1540 (2004) also established a Committee to monitor and promote implementation of these national legal measures. The mandate of the Committee was renewed by resolution 1977 (2011) until 25 April 2021. Along with collecting and reviewing national reports, the 1540 Committee has also created matrices to present a fuller picture of the status of implementation in all states that have submitted their mandated implementation reports. The Permanent Representative of Indonesia is the current Chair of the 1540 Committee, with Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland serving as Vice-Chairs.

On 15 December 2016, the Council adopted resolution 2325 (2016) calling on all States to strengthen national non-proliferation regimes in implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and submit timely reports on their efforts.

### 1540 Committee Working Groups

The 1540 Committee decided in its sixteenth programme of work to continue to operate in a system of four Working Groups, open to all of its members. The Working Groups focus on important and recurring issues. Each Working Group has specific tasks related to the programme of work, which are set out below. Each Working Group is coordinated by a member of the Committee, and is supported by the Secretariat and the Committee's Group of Experts. The Committee meetings include periodic feedback by the Working Groups responsible for tracking progress with respect to monitoring and national implementation; assistance; cooperation with international organizations, including the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and Counter-Terrorism Committee; and transparency and media outreach.

Working Groups:

- (i) Monitoring and national implementation
- (ii) Assistance
- (iii) Cooperation with international organizations, including the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and Counter-Terrorism Committee
- (iv) Transparency and media outreach

## National Reports

The initial focus of the 1540 Committee's work was raising awareness about resolution 1540 (2004) and encouraging submissions of national implementation reports which provide details of the measures States have taken, or intend to take, to implement the resolution. As of 8 January 2019, 182 States (and the European Union) have submitted their first national reports.

The Group of Experts developed a 'matrix' to examine the status of Member States' implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The matrix draws upon legislative and enforcement measures provided in the national reports, as well as information from official websites and other governmental sources. A list of matrices of Member States as approved by the Committee is available on the Committee's website. In 2017, the Committee approved a revised matrix to reflect developments in international legal instruments as well as the scientific and technical fields.

## Assistance

As States have different capacities to implement the resolution, provision was made in resolution 1540 (2004) for States to request and offer assistance. The Committee serves as a clearinghouse for dealing with requests for assistance by facilitating bilateral State arrangements as well as drawing upon the expertise and experience with assistance programmes of inter-governmental organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organisation

for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the World Customs Organization (WCO) or the World Health Organization (WHO). Subsequent resolutions called for the Committee to strengthen its role in facilitating technical assistance for implementation of resolution 1540, in particular by engaging actively in matching offers and requests for assistance.

## 1540 Group of Experts

The 1540 Committee is supported by a nine-member Group of Experts. Paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 1977 (2011) requested the Committee to consider recommendations for the Committee and the Group of Experts on expertise requirements, broad geographic representation, working methods, modalities and structure, including consideration of the feasibility of a coordination and leadership position of the Group of Experts. In this regard, the Committee submitted a report to the Security Council on 30 December 2011, (S/2011/819).

For more information, the Committee's website can be found at: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540>.

## Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

The Security Council adopted its first resolution on children and armed conflict in 1999 when, by resolution 1261, it condemned the violation of children's rights in armed conflict, appealed to the parties to conflict to respect international law and raised the question of how to separate children from armed forces and groups, as well as how to reintegrate them into society. In 2000, the Security Council noted in its resolution 1314 that committing systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including that relating to children, in situations of armed conflict may constitute a threat to international peace and security. The Security Council has been receiving annual reports from the Secretary-General on the issue of children and armed conflict since 2006.

### Mandate

With the adoption of resolution 1612 (2005), the Security Council established the Working Group consisting of all members of the Council, along with a monitoring and reporting mechanism dedicated to collecting information regarding grave violations against children and armed conflict. The Working Group was mandated to review reports on violations against children affected by armed conflict committed by parties that are listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict.

The annexes list parties to conflict that engage in the recruitment and use of children, sexual violence against children, the killing and

maiming of children, attacks on schools and/or hospitals and attacks or threats of attacks against protected personnel, in contravention of international law. The Working Group is also mandated to review progress on the development and implementation of national action plans on children and armed conflict called for in resolution 1539 (2004) and to consider other relevant information. Decisions in the Working Group are reached by consensus through a five-day no-objection procedure. The Permanent Representative of Belgium is the current Chair of the Working Group, with Côte d'Ivoire serving as Vice-Chair.

### Toolkit

On the basis of its mandate, the Working Group adopted on 6 December 2006 a document (S/AC.51/2007/2) listing possible direct action by the Working Group which may include:

- Recommendations for further assistance to the country concerned
- Requests for assistance or advocacy (to relevant UN bodies, the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict)
- Letters/appeals
- Expressions of support
- Demarches
- Requests for additional information or monitoring (to Secretary-General, Representative of affected countries)
- Specific field trips on children and armed conflict by Members of the Working Group
- Open/closed meetings with parties concerned

- Press conferences, in addition to press releases following the adoption of Working Group conclusions

The toolkit also outlines possible recommendations to the Security Council, including communications to be transmitted to the Chairs of relevant Security Council sanctions committees.

The Working Group carries out tasks entrusted to it in the context of the conclusions, including by travelling to countries in support of the implementation of the respective mandate. Following the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan (S/2018/865), the Working Group travelled to South Sudan in November 2018.

### Periodic Reports of the Secretary-General

The periodic reports of the Secretary-General that are considered by the Working Group emanate from the monitoring and reporting mechanism called for in resolution 1539 (2004), and are introduced formally by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict.

### Conclusions of the Working Group

Conclusions of the Working Group contain recommendations to parties to conflict, Member States, the United Nations system, donors and other relevant actors. Messages to parties to conflict are issued in the form of a Security Council press release.

The Working Group shall also make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to conflict, and address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support the implementation of the conclusions.

Most recently, on 18 December 2018, the Working Group adopted its conclusions (S/AC.51/2018/3) emanating from the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in South Sudan (S/2018/865).

### UN and Other Partnerships

The Working Group regularly receives updates from the field through a Global Horizontal Note which is presented by UNICEF. Members of the Working Group also hear regular updates on current issues and activities relevant to children and armed conflict from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict. Since 2015, the Working Group has convened various joint informal consultations with Security Council sanctions committees, including concerning the situation of children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic, Yemen and South Sudan.

For more information, including access to reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, the Working Group's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgcaac>.

## Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

### Background

The Security Council established the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, pursuant to a decision contained in a statement by its President (S/PRST/2001/3) on 31 January 2001.

In the statement, the Council reiterated its agreement to hold consultations with troop-contributing countries in a timely manner at different stages of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, without replacing the private meetings with the troop-contributing countries. The Council tasked the Working Group to undertake an in-depth consideration of ways to improve the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat and to report to the Council.

The Working Group was established in the context of the report of the Panel on Peace Operations (S/2000/809), also known as the “Brahimi report”, and the work on implementation and follow-up to that report. On 14 January 2002, the Council agreed on a mechanism to improve cooperation between the Council and troop-contributing countries (S/2002/56). The mechanism consists of joint meetings between the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and relevant troop-contributing countries. It complements the format of public and private meetings provided for by resolution 1353 (2001), and represents an important step forward in the Council’s relationship with those countries.

On 21 January 2013, the Council adopted resolution 2086 (2013), reiterating its commitment to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peacebuilding.

Resolution 2167 (2014), adopted in July 2014, also recognized the need to further strengthen cooperation and consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries and encouraged the active participation of all stakeholders in open and more frequent consultation processes with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the implementation of the mandates. Resolution 2185 (2014), adopted in November 2014, reiterated that need, in order to “foster a spirit of partnership, cooperation, confidence and mutual trust.”

The Security Council stressed that need in a statement by its President on 31 December 2015 (S/PRST/2015/26). It noted the recommendations of the Secretary-General’s report entitled ‘The Future of United Nations Peace Operations: Implementation of the Recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations’ (S/2015/682) and the recommendations of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (S/2015/446), with respect to consultations between the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat and in particular within the Working Group. In March 2016, the Security Council stressed in resolution 2272 (2016) the need for troop-contributing countries to

investigate cases of sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel.

In resolution 2378 (2017) on the reform of United Nations peacekeeping operations, adopted on 20 September 2017, the Council requested the Working Group to review reform initiatives in close cooperation with other Member States, including Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries and host countries.

### Mandate

The Council established the Working Group 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 (C-34). Where appropriate, the Working Group seeks the views of the troop-contributing countries.

The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire is the current Chair of the Working Group, with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland serving as Vice-Chair.

### Methods of Work

The Working Group holds regular informal meetings, typically with the participation of troop- and police-contributing countries. The Chair of the Working Group reports to the Council whenever appropriate.

### Activities

Meetings of the Working Group focus on coordination within the peacekeeping architecture and important thematic issues

related to peacekeeping, with a view to feeding into decisions of the Security Council. The agenda of the Working Group has covered the following thematic topics: strategic dialogue between the Council, TCCs/PCCs and the Secretariat, mission start-ups and re-hatting challenges; force generation; the use of modern technology in peacekeeping; transition and drawdown of missions; inter-mission cooperation; women's participation in peacekeeping; troop and police preparedness; the safety and security of peacekeeping missions; partnerships; and the role of United Nations police in peacekeeping. The Working Group has also dedicated meetings to the discussion of specific peacekeeping missions.

### UN and Other Partnerships

Members of the Working Group are briefed on a regular basis by senior UN officials, including from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, and the Department of Safety and Security. Representatives of the Peacebuilding Commission have also addressed the Working Group. Furthermore, the Working Group has received briefings from representatives of regional organizations, such as the African Union.

The Working Group coordinates its activities with the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) and the Military Staff Committee to ensure efficient and comprehensive approaches to issues of common interest.

More information, including annual reports and other documentation, can be found at the website of the Working Group: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgpkc>.

## Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

### Background

The Security Council Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions (IWG) was established in June 1993 to improve the process by which the Security Council addresses issues concerning its documentation and other procedural questions. The Working Group meets as agreed by members of the Council and makes recommendations, proposals and suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions.

Since 2006, the Informal Working Group has been chaired by a member of the Security Council for an extended period, usually 12 months. Japan (2009-2010; 2016-2017) and Argentina (2013-2014) both chaired the Group for two consecutive years. For the period 2018-2019, the Chair of the Informal Working Group is the Permanent Representative of Kuwait with Poland serving as Vice Chair.

Substantive and technical support to the Informal Working Group is provided by the Security Council Affairs Division (SCAD) of the United Nations Secretariat.

### Guidance on Council practice

The Informal Working Group has drafted a series of documents concerning the working methods of the Security Council, including measures to enhance its efficiency, transparency and interactivity, which have been adopted by the Security Council as Notes by the President.

### Note by the President S/2017/507: A comprehensive compilation

The Note by the President of 30 August 2017 (S/2017/507), drafted under the Chairmanship of Japan, is the most recent comprehensive compilation of these measures, integrating and further developing previous notes drafted by the Group. The revised note incorporates measures agreed to by the Security Council concerning its working methods and contained in 13 other presidential notes adopted after the issuance of the Note by the President of 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507). Those 13 notes include the contributions of IWG under the Chairmanships of Portugal (2012); Argentina (2013–2014); Angola (2015); and Japan (2016).

Following the adoption of the new presidential note 507, the then President of the Security Council (Egypt) read a statement to the press (SC/12976) highlighting the following revisions as contained in the note:

- On the *monthly programme of work*, incoming presidencies are encouraged to discuss it with other Council members well in advance of their respective presidencies.
- On *informal consultations*, the note refers to additional measures, such as encouraging briefers to be succinct and direct, making more effective use of “other matters” to raise issues of concern, or encouraging presidencies to suggest elements to the press at the end of consultations.

- On the *drafting process of outcome documents of the Council*, the note refers to co-penholders, encouraging at least one round of discussions with all members of the Council, providing reasonably sufficient time for consideration under silence procedure, and making the documents focused, succinct and action-oriented.
- On *dialogue with non-Council members and bodies*, the note refers for the first time to the importance of annual joint consultative meetings and informal dialogues with the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as consideration of joint missions of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union to conflict situations in Africa.
- On *Security Council missions*, the note refers to additional elements concerning their value, as well as aspects related to preparation, itinerary, and follow-up.

For more information, the Informal Working Group's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgdocs>.

## Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

### Background

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa has its origins in the Presidential Statement of 31 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/2), in which the Security Council recognized the need for adequate measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa. The Council also expressed its intention to consider establishing an Ad Hoc Working Group to monitor the recommendations contained in that statement.

### Mandate

The Terms of Reference for the Working Group were agreed on 1 March 2002, as set out in the Note by the President S/2002/207 and include, inter alia:

To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in Security Council decisions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa.

To examine, in particular, regional and cross conflict issues which affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution.

To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the African Union (AU).

To follow up on the Communiqués of the annual consultative meetings between the

UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council.

### Methods of Work

The Working Group holds informal meetings and takes decisions by consensus. The Chair reports to the Council whenever appropriate.

Ahead of its meetings, the Chair will often circulate a concept note relevant to the thematic issues or specific items to be considered, in order to help guide and enrich the discussion.

Several recent Chairs of the Working Group have placed significant emphasis on opening the Group's meetings to non-members of the Security Council. Recent Chairs have encouraged open and frank discussions in order to cultivate ideas that could positively contribute to the enhancement of the work of the Security Council.

The Permanent Representative of South Africa is the current Chair of the Working Group, with Côte d'Ivoire serving as Vice-Chair.

### Activities

In accordance with its mandate, the Working Group has undertaken a broad range of activities. It has provided the Security Council with specific sets of recommendations on a host of matters, including on the "Group of Friends" concept; on cooperation with the African Union; on enhancing the effectiveness

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## Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

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of SRSGs in Africa; and on country specific situations.

On the basis of informal discussion and interaction with relevant players, the Working Group has provided inputs to Security Council missions to Africa.

It has organised and convened workshops and seminars on issues, including on effective conflict prevention strategies in Africa and on strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and the African Union in the maintenance of international peace and security. It has shared the outcome of those events with the Security Council.

The Working Group has convened informal meetings on geographical issues and a wide range of topics, including the responsibility to protect; early warning mechanisms in relation to election-related violence; root causes of conflict and emerging challenges in Africa; and the rule of law and justice in prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa. Conflict prevention has been a recurring theme addressed by the Working Group. In recent years, the Working Group has served as a platform for exchanges on cooperation with the African Union on peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

Further to Security Council resolution 2033 (2012), the Working Group has proved to be a useful forum for Security Council experts on Africa to arrive at common positions on Communiqués adopted jointly with the AU

Peace and Security Council, and in finalising negotiations between these two bodies.

In light of its mandate, the Working Group is a well positioned body wherein Security Council experts can consider following up on recommendations contained in the Joint Communiqués.

In light of the evolution and strengthening of the African Peace and Security Architecture, as well as the growing partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, the Working Group is also well positioned to provide advice to the Security Council on the basis of the information and analysis it receives from United Nations and African Union sources on specific issues on the Council's agenda.

### UN and Other Partnerships

Since its establishment, the Working Group has engaged with a broad range of representatives in the discussion of topics related to the prevention and resolution of conflict in Africa, including the UN Secretariat, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, academic institutions and civil society organizations. In particular, the Working Group has engaged closely with representatives of the African Union.

For more information, the Working Group's website can be found at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/africa-ad-hoc-wg>.

## Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

### Background

The Informal Working Group on International Tribunals was established on an informal basis in 2000 to consider matters relating to the United Nations and United Nations-assisted tribunals, in particular the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and, in recent years, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

The current Chair of the Informal Working Group is the Permanent Representative of Peru.

Substantive and technical support to the Informal Working Group is provided by the Office of Legal Affairs and the Security Council Affairs Division.

### Methods of Work

The Chair of the Informal Working Group briefs the Security Council on its activities typically twice a year.

The Informal Working Group holds an exchange of views with the President and Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, prior to their briefings to the Security Council.

### Review of the progress of the work of the Residual Mechanism

Pursuant to resolution 1966 (2010), the Security Council reviews the progress of the work of the Residual Mechanism every two years.

In accordance with subsequent Council decisions, the Informal Working Group carries out an examination of the report of the Residual Mechanism, as well as the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Residual Mechanism. The Informal Working Group then presents its views and any findings or recommendations for the Council's consideration in its review of the work of the Residual Mechanism.

The most recent review of the progress of the work of the Residual Mechanism was concluded in June 2018.

**2019**

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Informal Working Group on  
International Tribunals

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