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Part IX

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: committees, tribunals and other bodies

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Introductory note

Article 29

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

Rule 28

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

The power of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs is set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part IX of the present Supplement covers the practice of the Council relating to committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, and special advisers, envoys and representatives, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission. It also includes instances of subsidiary organs that were proposed but not established, where applicable. Field-based missions, including United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII. Each subsection below provides a summary of the major developments relating to each subsidiary organ during the period covered by this Supplement.

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council adopted during 2019 concerning the establishment of committees; the implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination. Subsection A covers standing committees and subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description of each committee includes the tasks of the committee, as mandated by the Security

Council in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures such as an arms embargo, an asset freeze or a travel ban. Information on measures mandated by the Security Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter is provided in part VII, section III. The committees are discussed within each subsection below in the order of their establishment.

The committees of the Security Council consist of all 15 members of the Council. Their meetings are held in private, unless a committee itself decides otherwise, and decisions are reached by consensus. The Council has both standing committees that meet only when issues under their purview are being considered, and committees established on an ad hoc basis, in response to specific requirements of the Council, such as counter-terrorism or sanctions committees.

The Bureau of each committee generally consists of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the Council on an annual basis.¹ Since the issuance in 2012 of a note by the President on this matter, the process for the appointment of Chairs and Vice-Chairs is conducted with the participation of all Council members in a “balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way”.² The note by the President of 31 August 2017 (also known as note 507), provides that the informal process would be undertaken in such a way “so as to facilitate an exchange of information related to the work of the subsidiary bodies involved and would be facilitated jointly by two members of the Council working in full cooperation”.³ In 2019, the Council issued in that regard a new note by the President of 27 December 2019. According to the new note, Council members agreed further that, “the informal consultation process should take into account the need for a shared responsibility and a fair distribution of work for the selection of the Chairs among all members of the Council, bearing in mind the capacities and resources of members”.⁴

¹ For the bureaux of the committees during the period covered in this Supplement, see [S/2019/2](#) and [S/2019/2/Rev.1](#).
² [S/2012/937](#).

³ [S/2017/507](#), annex, paras. 111-114. The note further provided that the Council should make every effort to agree on the appointment of the Chairs for the following year no later than 1 October. Previous notes of this nature were [S/2006/507](#) and [S/2010/507](#).

⁴ [S/2019/991](#).

A. Standing committees

During 2019, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership, the Committee on the Admission of New Members, and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet.

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated monitoring teams, groups or panels of experts (expert groups) that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2019.⁵ As described in more detail below, while many of the mandates of the committees remained largely unchanged, the Council modified some aspects of the mandates of certain committees or requested committees or expert groups to carry out specific tasks. For example, the Council mandated the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia to monitor compliance with the ban on components used to manufacture improvised explosive devices (IEDs), as newly imposed by resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), and the Panel of Experts on Somalia was requested to conduct a focused analysis on the revenue sources of Al-Shabaab.⁶ The Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, together with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, was requested to hold, no later than 28 March 2020, a joint special meeting on terrorist financing threats and trends. In preparation for the meeting, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), was tasked to prepare a report on actions taken by Member States to disrupt terrorist financing.⁷

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

⁶ Resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1, 26, 27 and 28.

⁷ Resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), paras. 36 and 37.

Subsection 2 deals with subsidiary organs with a thematic scope, namely the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), which have broader mandates relating to terrorism and non-proliferation. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and expert groups are discussed together with the relevant committees.

The committees carried out their mandate of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing implementation, and reporting to the Council. In addition to reporting by means of written reports, some Committee Chairs briefed the Council in open meetings and closed consultations.

As outlined in Table 1, briefings by Chairs of subsidiary organs took place under both thematic and country-specific items and briefings were delivered as joint or individual briefings, in the context of which Chairs reported at varying intervals (from one to five times in 2019) on a variety of aspects of the work of subsidiary organs, including their mandate and/or any visits conducted by the Chairs.

Table 1
Briefings by Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2019

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Thematic		
Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council	(a) Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	S/PV.8528 20 May 2019
	(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	S/PV.8688 17 December 2019
	(c) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	(a) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	
	(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518(2003)	
	(c) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	
	(d) Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	
	(e) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)	
	(f) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	
	(g) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	
	(h) Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	
	(i) Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions	
	(j) Informal Working Group on International Tribunals	
(k) Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations		

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	S/PV.8487 19 March 2019
Country-specific		
The situation in Afghanistan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	S/PV.8613 10 September 2019
The situation in the Central African Republic	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	S/PV.8467 21 February 2019
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	S/PV.8584 24 July 2019
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	S/PV.8448 18 January 2019 S/PV.8488 20 March 2019 S/PV.8530 21 May 2019 S/PV.8588 29 July 2019 S/PV.8611 4 September 2019
The situation in Mali	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	S/PV.8636 8 October 2019
The situation in the Middle East	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	S/PV.8525 15 May 2019
The situation in Somalia	Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992)	S/PV.8647 25 October 2019
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	S/PV.8446 17 January 2019 S/PV.8490 26 March 2019 S/PV.8565 26 June 2019 S/PV.8632 3 October 2019 S/PV.8684 12 December 2019
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	S/PV.8689 17 December 2019

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

During the period under review, the total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures was 14. Table 2 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2019.

Table 2
Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 2019

Sanctions Committee	<i>Arms Embargo</i>	<i>Asset freeze</i>	<i>Travel ban or restrictions</i>	<i>Non-proliferation measures/restrictions on ballistic missiles</i>	<i>Financial restrictions</i>	<i>Petroleum related (including bunkering services)</i>	<i>Natural resources^a</i>	<i>Others^b</i>
Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	X	X	X				X	X
Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	X	X	X					X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	X	X	X					X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)		X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	X	X	X		X	X		
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)			X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)		X	X					

^a This category refers to a variety of measures on natural resources including charcoal, coal, iron, gold, titanium, copper, nickel, silver and zinc.

^b Including measures relating to, inter alia, transport and aviation measures, improvised explosive devices (IED) components ban, trade restrictions and/or diplomatic restrictions.

(a) Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia

In 2019, by resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), the Council imposed a ban on components that could be used in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices (IED) in Somalia.⁸ Accordingly, the mandate of the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia was modified to monitor compliance with the IED components ban, including through processing notifications from Member States concerning the sale, supply or transfer of IED components listed in Part I of Annex C of resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#).⁹ The Council also consolidated and streamlined provisions regarding the arms embargo by, inter alia, identifying specific items listed in Annexes A and B of resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#) as subject to advance approvals by or notifications to the Committee.¹⁰ In addition, the Council requested the Committee to transmit advance requests for approval and notifications from States or international, regional or subregional organizations to the appropriate national coordinating body in the Federal Government of Somalia.¹¹ The Council requested the Federal Government of Somalia to include in its regular reporting to the Committee an update on concrete actions taken to counter the financing of terrorism.¹² The Council also requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#) and paragraph 9 of resolution [1998 \(2011\)](#).¹³ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.¹⁴

By resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), the Council also renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 December 2020, requested the Secretary-General to include members with dedicated gender expertise, in line with paragraph 11 of its resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), and expressed its intent to review and to take appropriate action regarding any extensions of the

⁸ Resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), para. 26.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 27. The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze, a travel ban, a charcoal ban and, since 2019, an IED components ban.

¹⁰ Resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), paras. 9 to 17.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 14.

¹² *Ibid.*, para. 2.

¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

¹⁴ See [S/2019/978](#).

mandate of the Panel of Experts no later than 15 November 2020.¹⁵ The Council requested the Panel of Experts, with input from the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to conduct an analysis of all of Al-Shabaab's revenue sources, their methods of storage and transfer, and mapping of illegal taxation systems and to provide recommendations to the Committee, and include a focused analysis on the financial revenues of Al-Shabaab in its final report.¹⁶ In addition to providing periodic reports, the Panel of Experts was also requested to give recommendations to the Committee on how to support the Federal Government of Somalia in weapons and ammunition management including efforts towards establishing a National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commission.¹⁷ By resolution [2500 \(2019\)](#), the Council called upon all States to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts on Somalia, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban.¹⁸

(b) Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

In 2019, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee under the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts".¹⁹ While the mandates of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (Monitoring Team) remained largely unchanged in 2019,²⁰ the Council adopted resolutions reiterating some of the

¹⁵ Resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), para. 29. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

¹⁶ Resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1 and 33.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

¹⁸ Resolution [2500 \(2019\)](#), para. 11.

¹⁹ For more information, see part I, sect. 31 concerning these items.

²⁰ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialised reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the Sanctions List, assisting in the Ombudsperson to the Committee in carrying out its mandate and providing periodic reports.

core aspects and setting new tasks for the Committee. For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.²¹

By resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), adopted on 28 March 2019, the Council underscored the need to ensure that all Member States were in full compliance with the measures imposed by the Security Council in resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#). The Council also recalled that the Monitoring Team's mandate included gathering information on instances of reported non-compliance with the sanctions measures imposed by resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), including by collating information from all relevant sources.²² The Council encouraged Member States to improve efforts and to take decisive action to identify cases of trafficking in persons and in cultural property that financed terrorism with a view to holding those responsible accountable and to provide, as appropriate, the Monitoring Team with relevant information pertaining to such cases.²³

By the same resolution, the Council requested the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold, within 12 months, a joint special meeting on terrorist financing threats and trends as well as on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution.²⁴ Furthermore, the Council requested the Monitoring Team and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to prepare, ahead of the joint special meeting, a report on actions taken by Member States to disrupt terrorist financing.²⁵

By resolution [2482 \(2019\)](#), the Council further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, within 12 months, a joint report by the United Nations Office on Counter Terrorism and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with inputs from the relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the Monitoring Team, on actions taken by Member States and the Global Compact entities to address the issue of linkages between terrorism and organized crime, whether transnational or domestic.²⁶

²¹ See [S/2019/980](#).

²² Resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), para. 9.

²³ *Ibid.*, para. 25.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 36.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 37.

²⁶ Resolution [2482 \(2019\)](#), para. 25.

(c) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#)

In 2019, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#). By resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Security Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#).²⁷ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.²⁸

(d) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2019, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) remained largely unchanged.²⁹ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates from 27 April to 6 May 2019, on which he provided a briefing to the Council.³⁰ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.³¹

By resolution [2478 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) until 1 August 2020 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2020.³² In addition to providing periodic reports,³³ the Council requested the Group of Experts to circulate to the Committee every 12 months proposed updates to the existing

²⁷ For further background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000-2003*, chap. V part I.B.2.

²⁸ See [S/2019/963](#).

²⁹ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze, transport and customs controls and a travel ban.

³⁰ See [S/PV.8584](#).

³¹ See [S/2019/965](#).

³² Resolution [2478 \(2019\)](#), para. 3. The mandate of the Group of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

³³ Resolution [2478 \(2019\)](#), para. 4.

information on the Sanctions List concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo compiled in line with the Committee's Guidelines and in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence or nationality.³⁴ The requested updates included, among others, information concerning individuals on the Sanctions List who were reportedly deceased or groups, undertakings and entities on the Sanctions List reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist.³⁵

By resolutions [2463 \(2019\)](#) and [2502 \(2019\)](#), which extended the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the Council expressed full support to the Group of Experts and encouraged timely information exchange between MONUSCO and the Group of Experts. The Council also authorized and requested MONUSCO to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#) in cooperation with the Group of Experts.³⁶

(e) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan

In 2019, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan and its Panel of Experts remained unchanged.³⁷ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to the Sudan from 11 to 14 November 2019, on which she provided a briefing to the Council.³⁸ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.³⁹

By resolution [2455 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) until 12 March 2020, requested the Panel to

³⁴ Ibid., para. 7.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), paras. 30 (iii) and 40 and resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), paras. 38 and 39. For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), see part X, sect. I.

³⁷ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

³⁸ See [S/PV.8684](#).

³⁹ See [S/2019/975](#).

provide periodic reports, and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 12 February 2020.⁴⁰

(f) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#)

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#) to register and oversee the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals designated by the International Independent Investigation Commission or by the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.⁴¹ The Committee held no meetings during 2019. As of 31 December 2019, no individual had been registered.

(g) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#)

During the period under review, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).⁴² The Committee approved in 2019 a total of 38 requests for exemptions from Member States, United Nations entities and other international organizations compared to 3 in 2016, 2 in 2017 and 17 in 2018.⁴³ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁴⁴

By resolution [2464 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 24 April 2020, requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intent to

⁴⁰ Resolution [2455 \(2019\)](#), paras. 2 and 3.

⁴¹ For more information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V part I.B.

⁴² The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising, among others, an arms embargo, an embargo relating to nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, sectoral bans on coal, minerals and fuel, a ban on the export of luxury goods, a travel ban, an asset freeze, a ban on the provision of financial services as well as a ban on specialized teaching and training in disciplines that could contribute to prohibited activities and programmes.

⁴³ See [S/2019/971](#), para. 38; [S/2018/1148](#), para. 42; [S/2017/1129](#), para. 42; [S/2016/1094](#), para. 34. For more details on discussions with regard to the humanitarian impact of sanctions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the role of exemptions in humanitarian relief, see part I, sect. 37.

⁴⁴ See [S/2019/971](#).

review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 27 March 2020.⁴⁵

(h) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya

In 2019, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya remained unchanged.⁴⁶ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁴⁷ The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya, which the Council had extended in 2018 for fifteen months until 15 February 2020, also remained unchanged.⁴⁸

By resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#), which renewed the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), the Council underscored the importance of ensuring that existing sanctions measures were fully implemented and that violations were reported to the Committee. The Council also welcomed efforts by the Panel of Experts to investigate violations of the arms embargo and noted its intention to hold those who violated the arms embargo accountable through the Committee.⁴⁹

(i) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#)

In 2019, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee under two different items of its agenda, namely: (i) The situation in Afghanistan, and (ii) Threats to international

⁴⁵ Resolution [2464 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1 and 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁶ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, a travel ban, an asset freeze, and measures aimed at preventing illicit exports of petroleum.

⁴⁷ See [S/2019/972](#).

⁴⁸ Resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#), para. 14. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, making recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Libyan Government or other States, may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures, and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁹ Resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#), twentieth preambular paragraph and para. 4. For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), see part X, sect. II.

peace and security caused by terrorist acts.⁵⁰ The mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) remained largely unchanged.⁵¹ The Council adopted one resolution in relation to the mandate of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (Monitoring Team). By resolution [2501 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months until 16 December 2020, with the mandate set forth in the annex to the resolution.⁵² It further directed the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building. In addition, it further encouraged Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee, and further directed the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance.⁵³ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁵⁴

(j) Committee established pursuant to resolutions [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau

While the Council decided in February 2019 to review the sanctions measures imposed on Guinea-Bissau within seven months of the adoption of resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#),⁵⁵ no changes were made in 2019 to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau. In that regard, the Committee continued to oversee the implementation of the travel ban, to designate individuals who met the listing criteria contained in resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#), and to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures. The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to Guinea and Guinea-Bissau

⁵⁰ For more information, see part I, sects. 17 and 31.

⁵¹ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, which comprised an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the Sanctions List. The Committee was also supported by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

⁵² Resolution [2501 \(2019\)](#), para. 2. See the Annex to resolution [2501 \(2019\)](#) for a comprehensive overview of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team's mandate.

⁵³ Resolution [2501 \(2019\)](#), para. 3.

⁵⁴ See [S/2019/970](#).

⁵⁵ Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 32. For information on the sanctions measures on Guinea-Bissau, see part VII, sect. III.

from 28 to 30 October 2019, on which he provided a briefing to the Council.⁵⁶ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁵⁷

(k) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic

In 2019, the Council adopted two resolutions relating to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic.⁵⁸ By resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), the Council renewed until 31 January 2020 the sanctions measures imposed by resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and reaffirmed that the travel ban and asset freeze measures would apply to individuals and entities designated by the Committee.⁵⁹ By resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#), the Council decided to adjust the arms embargo measures and require more detailed information in the notifications and requests for exemptions addressed to the Committee.⁶⁰ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to the Central African Republic from 1 to 4 October 2019, on which he provided a briefing to the Council.⁶¹ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁶²

Also by resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 29 February 2020, requested it to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 January 2020.⁶³ Expressing concern about reports of illicit transnational trafficking networks which continued to fund and supply armed groups in the

⁵⁶ See [S/PV.8688](#) and [S/2019/966](#).

⁵⁷ See [S/2019/966](#).

⁵⁸ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁵⁹ Resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁶⁰ Resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#), paras. 2 to 4. For more information on the sanctions measures concerning the Central African Republic, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

⁶¹ See [S/PV.8688](#).

⁶² See [S/2019/973](#).

⁶³ Resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), paras. 3 and 4. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

Central African Republic, the Council requested the Panel, in the course of carrying out its mandate, to devote special attention to the analysis of such networks, in cooperation with other expert groups established by the Security Council.⁶⁴ The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Panel of Experts, to conduct an assessment on the progress achieved by the Government on the key benchmarks subsequently established by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 9 April 2019.⁶⁵

By resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), which extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the Council reiterated MINUSCA's tasks to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, including by supporting the Panel in the collection of information on acts of incitement to violence, particularly on religious or ethnic grounds.⁶⁶

(I) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#)

In 2019, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) remained largely unchanged.⁶⁷ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran from 30 March to 5 April 2019, on which he provided a briefing to the Council.⁶⁸ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁶⁹

By resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 March 2020, requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 28 February 2020.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), para. 5.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 10. See [S/PRST/2019/3](#).

⁶⁶ Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), paras. 34 (a) to 34 (d). For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), see part X, sect. I.

⁶⁷ Resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#), paras. 3, 9 and 10. The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁶⁸ See [S/PV.8525](#).

⁶⁹ See [S/2019/969](#).

⁷⁰ Resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#), paras. 5 and 6.

(m) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan

In 2019, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan and its Panel of Experts remained largely unchanged.⁷¹ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to South Sudan, Uganda, the Sudan and Ethiopia from 6 to 15 October 2019, on which she provided a briefing to the Council.⁷² For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁷³

By resolution [2471 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 June 2020, requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 May 2020.⁷⁴

By resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), the Council encouraged timely information exchange between the Panel of Experts and the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and encouraged UNMISS to assist the Committee within existing resources.⁷⁵

(n) Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali

In 2019, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) remained largely unchanged.⁷⁶ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to Mali from 16 to

⁷¹ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁷² See [S/PV.8689](#).

⁷³ See [S/2019/967](#).

⁷⁴ Resolution [2471 \(2019\)](#), para. 3. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analysing information on compliance and, as of 2018, information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

⁷⁵ Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 22. For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), see part X, sect. I.

⁷⁶ The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an asset freeze and a travel ban.

18 October 2019. For more information on the work of the Committee, including the Chair's visit to Mali, see its annual report for 2019.⁷⁷

By resolution [2484 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 September 2020. The Council also requested the Panel to provide periodic reports, expressed its intention to review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 August 2020.⁷⁸ In addition, by resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), which extended the mandate of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the Council encouraged the Panel of Experts to identify parties responsible for the potential lack of implementation of the priority measures set out in the resolution and provided under the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali of 2015, through its regular reporting and interim updates.⁷⁹ By these two resolutions, the Council also requested MINUSMA to assist and exchange information with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁸⁰

2. Other committees

During the period under review, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism, and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) established by resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee, remained active. In 2019, the Security Council adopted two resolutions relevant to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED, described below. The focus of the Council's decisions during the period under review concerned broadly countering terrorism financing and the nexus between international terrorism and organized crime.

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) continued to meet. The Council did not adopt any resolution related to the Committee.

⁷⁷ See [S/2019/968](#).

⁷⁸ Resolution [2484 \(2019\)](#), paras. 3 and 4. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

⁷⁹ Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 6.

⁸⁰ Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 29 (b) and resolution [2484 \(2019\)](#), para. 3. For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), see part X, sect. I.

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

On 28 March 2019, the Council adopted resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), in which it welcomed the adoption by the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters ([S/2018/1177](#)), which contained, inter alia, specific recommendations on countering the financing of terrorism and stressed the importance of full and effective implementation of such principles.⁸¹

By the same resolution, the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in accordance with resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), to strengthen its assessment process relating to countering the financing of terrorism, including through targeted and focused follow-up visits as complements to its comprehensive assessments. It also tasked CTED to provide to the United Nations Office on Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) with an annual thematic summary assessment of gaps identified and areas requiring more action to implement key counterterrorism financing provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions for the purpose of designing targeted technical assistance and capacity-building efforts on the basis of its reporting and in consultation with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.⁸² The Council also requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) to hold, within 12 months, a joint special meeting on terrorist financing threats and trends.⁸³ Furthermore, the Council requested the Monitoring Team and CTED to prepare, ahead of the joint special meeting, a report on actions taken by Member States to disrupt terrorist financing.⁸⁴

Resolution [2482 \(2019\)](#), which addressed the links between international terrorism and organized crime, recalled the importance for CTED to include in its country assessments information regarding Member States efforts to address the issue of trafficking in persons and its link with sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations committed by terrorist groups as part of their strategic objectives and ideology.⁸⁵ In the same resolution, the Council encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of CTED, to continue working together to

⁸¹ Resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), fourteenth preambular paragraph.

⁸² *Ibid.*, para. 35. See also resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), para. 9.

⁸³ Resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), para. 36.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 37.

⁸⁵ Resolution [2482 \(2019\)](#), seventeenth preambular paragraph.

facilitate technical assistance and capacity building and to raise awareness in this area, in particular by strengthening its dialogue with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations.⁸⁶ The Council also directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the CTED and in coordination with other relevant United Nations entities, to continue to identify and examine Member States efforts in impeding terrorist groups from benefiting from organized crime, whether domestic or transnational and, requested CTED in cooperation with UNOCT and UNODC, to integrate the linkages between terrorism and organized crime, whether transnational or domestic, into its country assessments and analyses.⁸⁷

(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

In 2019, the Security Council did not adopt any resolution related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). In fulfilment of its responsibilities under resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#), [1673 \(2006\)](#), [1810 \(2008\)](#), [1977 \(2011\)](#) and [2325 \(2016\)](#), the Committee submitted its 18th programme of work covering the period from 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020,⁸⁸ and the review of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) for 2019,⁸⁹ pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#).

On 19 March 2019, under the item “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the Council heard a briefing by the Chair of the Committee on the Committee’s activities in promoting the full and effective implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including its engagement with international and regional organizations with mandates directly related to the resolution, as well as its work with Member States to support their national implementation efforts.⁹⁰ The Chair also highlighted that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council had decided to conduct a review of the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) prior to the expiry of the Committee’s mandate in April 2021. He further noted that the Committee had been mandated to include recommendations on adjustments to its

⁸⁶ Ibid., para. 22.

⁸⁷ Ibid., para. 23.

⁸⁸ See [S/2019/127](#).

⁸⁹ See [S/2019/986](#).

⁹⁰ See [S/PV.8487](#). For more information on other briefings in 2019 by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), see subsection I. B.

mandate and to submit a report to the Council on the conclusions of the review. In that regard, he stressed that the Committee had begun its preparatory work for the upcoming comprehensive review of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, working groups of the Security Council continued to meet. As in the case of the committees, the working groups were composed of all 15 members of the Council and meetings were held in private unless otherwise decided. Decisions were reached by consensus. In 2019, five of the six existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.⁹¹

Table 3 provides information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions, and chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council in 2019.

Table 3
Working Groups of the Security Council, 2019

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs (Vice-Chairs)</i>
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations		
Established on 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3)	To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council, and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, so that their views are taken into account by the Council	Côte d'Ivoire (United Kingdom)
Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa		
Established in March 2002 (S/2002/207) ^a	To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in the presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential	South Africa (Côte d'Ivoire)

⁹¹ The Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet during the period under review.

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs (Vice-Chairs)</i>
	<p>statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa.</p> <p>To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa.</p> <p>To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution.</p> <p>To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity [now African Union]) and subregional organizations.</p>	
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)		
<p>Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))</p>	<p>To consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, including more effective procedures considered to be appropriate for bringing them to justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing their financial assets, preventing their movement through the territories of Member States, and preventing supply to them of all types of arms and related material, and on the procedures for implementing these measures.</p> <p>To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council.</p>	<p>Peru (France, Russian Federation, South Africa)</p>
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict		
<p>Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))</p>	<p>To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict.</p> <p>To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612(2005).</p> <p>To consider other relevant information presented to it.</p> <p>To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict.</p> <p>To address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates.</p>	<p>Belgium (Côte d'Ivoire)</p>
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions		
<p>Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)</p>	<p>To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions.</p>	<p>Kuwait (Poland)</p>

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs (Vice-Chairs)</i>
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals		
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal made by some Council members at the 4161st meeting (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the Tribunals.	Peru (Germany)

^a In notes by the President of the Security Council, the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group for periods of one year until 31 December 2011 (see [S/2003/1138](#), [S/2004/1031](#), [S/2005/814](#), [S/2007/6](#), [S/2008/795](#), [S/2009/650](#) and [S/2010/654](#)). From that date onward, the Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant for twelve months until 21 September 2020.⁹² The Council did not authorize the establishment of any new investigative bodies.

Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

The Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) formally commenced its activities on 20 August 2018.⁹³ On 17 May 2019 and 13 November 2019, the Special Advisor and Head of UNITAD submitted the second and third reports to the Council on UNITAD's activities, which included establishing core staff, facilities, and initial evidence collection practices as well as collecting initial documentary, digital, testimonial and forensic material in line with the investigative priorities detailed in the first report.⁹⁴ In 2019, the Council heard briefings by the Special Advisor on the activities of UNITAD and its progress in implementing its mandate further to its second and third reports.⁹⁵

In addition, on 20 September 2019, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2490 \(2019\)](#) which reaffirmed resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), by which UNITAD was established, and recalled the terms of reference approved by the Council.⁹⁶ By the same resolution, the Council

⁹² Resolution [2490 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

⁹³ See [S/2018/1031, para. 4](#). For more information on the establishment and history of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, see *Repertoire, Supplements 2016-2018*, part IX, sect. III.

⁹⁴ See [S/2019/407](#) and [S/2019/878](#). For more information on the investigative priorities, see the First report of the Special Advisor and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant ([S/2018/1031](#)).

⁹⁵ See [S/PV.8573](#) and [S/PV.8675](#).

⁹⁶ Resolution [2490 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the terms of reference approved by the Council, see letter dated 9 February 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2018/118](#)).

decided to extend the mandate of the Special Advisor and the Team until 21 September 2020. As with previous extensions, the Council noted that any further extension of UNITAD's mandate would be decided at the request of the Government of Iraq, or any other government that had requested the Team to collect evidence of acts that may amount to war crimes.⁹⁷ In addition, the Special Advisor was requested to continue to submit and present reports to the Council on the Team's activities every 180 days.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ Resolution [2490 \(2019\)](#), para. 2. See also resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), paras. 2 and 3 and letter dated 19 September 2019 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council ([S/2019/760](#)).

⁹⁸ Resolution [2490 \(2019\)](#), para. 3.

IV. Tribunals

Note

In the note by the President of 2 February 2018,⁹⁹ the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be considered under an item entitled “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”,¹⁰⁰ under which would be subsumed the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.¹⁰¹ During the period under review, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint the nominated judges to fill the vacancies resulting from the resignation of two judges of the Mechanism for the remainder of the respective terms of office.¹⁰²

Developments in 2019

By an exchange of letters dated 29 January 2019 and 4 February 2019 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy following the resignation of one of the judges of the Mechanism with effect from 7 January 2019, for the remainder of the term of office ending on 30 June 2020.¹⁰³

Also by an exchange of letters dated 11 and 27 December 2019, between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy following the resignation of another one of

⁹⁹ [S/2018/90](#).

¹⁰⁰ By resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Council established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (International Tribunal for Rwanda) after the completion of their mandates. For more information on the activities of the Council during 2019 in connection with the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 27, “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”.

¹⁰¹ See *Repertoire, Supplement 2014-2015*, part I, sect. 27; *Supplement 2016-2017*, part I, sect. 28; and *Supplement 2018*, part I, sect. 27.

¹⁰² For more information on the actions of the Security Council concerning judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, see part IV, sect. I. D. 3.

¹⁰³ See [S/2019/107](#) and [S/2019/108](#).

the judges of the Mechanism with effect from 19 July 2019, until the remainder of the term of office ending on 30 June 2020.¹⁰⁴

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during 2019. The United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#) and [692 \(1991\)](#) to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 to 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives

Note

Section VI provides a list of Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives in whose appointment the Security Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Special Representatives appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions are covered in part X and those authorized by the General Assembly are covered in part IV. Earlier Supplements of the *Repertoire* should be consulted for information concerning Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives whose functions ceased.

During the period under review, the following Envoys, Advisers and Representatives of the Secretary-General continued to exercise their functions:

- the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,
- the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus,
- the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide,

¹⁰⁴ See [S/2019/999](#) and [S/2019/1000](#).

- the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#),
- the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect,
- the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict,
- the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa,
- the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen,
- the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region,
- the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi, and
- the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

Table 4 lists decisions of the Council acknowledging the appointment of Special Envoys, Advisers and Representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and/or any developments that occurred during the period under review.

Table 4

Developments relating to Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives, 2019

Establishment/appointment *Decisions*

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

S/1997/236 19 March 1997	Resolution 2468 (2019) , second, third, fifth, twelfth and thirteenth preambular paragraphs and paras. 3 and 6 Resolution 2494 (2019) , second, third, fifth, twelfth and thirteenth preambular paragraphs and paras. 3 and 6
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Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

S/1997/320 17 April 1997	There were no developments in 2019. ^a
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2459 (2019) , seventeenth preambular paragraph and para. 7 (c) (iii)
S/2004/568 13 July 2004	

Establishment/appointment Decisions

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#)

[S/PRST/2004/36](#) There were no developments in 2019.
19 October 2004
[S/2004/974](#)
14 December 2004
[S/2004/975](#)
16 December 2004

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect

[S/2007/721](#) There were no developments in 2019.
31 August 2007
[S/2007/722](#)
7 December 2007

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#) Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), twenty fourth preambular paragraph
30 September 2009 Resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), paras. 2, 7, 12, 14, 18, 29 and 34
[S/2010/62](#) Resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), para. 21
29 January 2010 Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), thirteenth preambular paragraph
[S/2010/63](#) Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 10
2 February 2010

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa

[S/2018/955](#) Resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 8, 10 and 32
24 October 2018 Resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 9 (c), 11, 31 and 33
[S/2018/979](#)
31 October 2018

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

[S/2012/469](#) Resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph
18 June 2012 Resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), paras. 3 and 4
[S/2012/470](#) [S/PRST/2019/9](#), first, fourth, sixth, seventh and eleventh paragraphs
21 June 2012

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

[S/2013/166](#) Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), paras. 26, 27, 47
15 March 2013 Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph and paras. 14, 26, 29 (ii) (b) and 52
[S/2013/167](#) [S/PRST/2019/10](#), sixth paragraph
18 March 2013

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi

[S/2017/396](#) [S/PRST/2019/10](#), sixth paragraph
3 May 2017
[S/2017/397](#)
4 May 2017

Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#) Resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), para. 2 (d)
21 September 2017 Resolution [2490 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1 to 3
[S/2018/118](#)

Establishment/appointment *Decisions*

9 February 2018

[S/2018/119](#)

13 February 2018

^a In 2019, the Council made reference to the senior United Nations official, in resolution [2483 \(2019\)](#) (eleventh preambular paragraph and para. 1).

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.¹⁰⁵ During the period under review, the Commission addressed an increased number of country-specific, regional and thematic issues to help to maintain and draw attention to and enhance coherence in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹⁰⁶ In 2019, the Commission addressed the situations in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka and the regional situations in West Africa, the Sahel, the Great Lakes, the Lake Chad basin and the Mano River Union.¹⁰⁷

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2019, Côte d'Ivoire and Peru were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹⁰⁸

Developments in 2019

In 2019, consistent with past practice, the Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations to provide briefings on their activities, and on the situations on the agenda of the Commission.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁵ By resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#), the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be to, inter alia, bring together all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations involved in peacekeeping and peacebuilding to marshal the resources and advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict, and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations. For more information, see part I, sect. 36.

¹⁰⁶ Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its thirteenth session ([A/74/668-S/2020/80](#), para. 4).

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, paras 5-22.

¹⁰⁸ [S/2019/65](#).

¹⁰⁹ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established in the note by the President of 26 July 2010 ([S/2010/507](#), para. 61) and was reaffirmed in the note by the President of 30 August 2017 ([S/2017/507](#), para. 95).

On the situation in Burundi, the Council heard briefings by the Chair of the Burundi configuration three times, which addressed humanitarian, socioeconomic and political questions, as well as aspects concerning security and human rights in the country.¹¹⁰ The Council also heard a briefing by the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration. He shared his observations from his fourth visit to the country, which took place the day after the signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic between the Central African Government and 14 armed groups in Bangui on 6 February 2019.¹¹¹ The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration delivered a briefing to the Council concerning, inter alia, the projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund to support political and institutional stabilization processes in Guinea-Bissau. In the same briefing, he also took note of the guidance provided by resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#) of 28 February 2019 regarding the reconfiguration and drawdown of the United Nations Integration Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS).¹¹²

During the Security Council open debate under the item “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”, held on 18 July 2019, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, in his capacity as the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, briefed the Council on the importance of effective partnerships between the United Nations, national governments and other key stakeholders in nationally-owned transitions, presenting as good examples the cases of Côte d’Ivoire in 2017 and Liberia in 2018.¹¹³ Consistent with established practice, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission was also invited to various informal interactive dialogues of the Security Council in 2019.¹¹⁴

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and to its mandate in several decisions adopted under thematic as well as country- and region-specific items. In connection with the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, the Security Council encouraged the

¹¹⁰ See [S/PV.8465](#), [S/PV.8550](#), and [S/PV.8652](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 3.

¹¹¹ See [S/PV.8467](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 6.

¹¹² See [S/PV.8614](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 7.

¹¹³ See [S/PV.8579](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 36.

¹¹⁴ On 20 March 2019, the Chair and Vice Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission were invited to brief on the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission in the Sahel in preparation for the Security Council mission to the region on 21 to 25 March 2019. On 27 November 2019, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission also briefed the Council at an informal interactive dialogue on the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWAS), at which he briefed on his visit to the Mano River Union and the Commission’s engagement with West Africa and the Sahel. The Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission was also invited to brief the Council at an informal interactive dialogue held on the situation in Burundi on 28 August 2019. For further information on informal interactive dialogues, see part II, sect. I. C.

Peacebuilding Commission to continue to support the participation of women-led peacebuilding organizations, in planning and stabilization efforts in post-conflict reconstruction and recovery.¹¹⁵ Under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”, the Security Council adopted resolution [2457 \(2019\)](#), which encouraged the Peacebuilding Commission to exchange views with relevant regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, in line with resolutions [1645 \(2005\)](#) and [2282 \(2016\)](#), in connection with strengthening cooperation in support of efforts aimed at peacebuilding and sustaining peace in Africa.¹¹⁶

In connection with the item entitled “Peace consolidation in West Africa”, the Security Council issued a presidential statement on 7 August 2019, encouraging the consolidation of ongoing political reforms in the region to prevent violence and instability and welcoming the role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund in sustaining peace and peacebuilding efforts.¹¹⁷

Decisions of the Council with respect to country- and region-specific items also mentioned the Peacebuilding Commission. The Security Council stressed the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission in bringing strategic advice, providing observations for the Security Council’s consideration, and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts in connection with the situation in the Central African Republic. The Council also encouraged continued coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission and other relevant international organizations and institutions in support of the long-term peacebuilding needs of the Central African Republic.¹¹⁸ The Council recognized the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in enhancing the efforts to support the long-term peacebuilding priorities of Guinea-Bissau, and affirmed that UNIOGBIS would continue to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau, in close cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, in the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance for the upcoming legislative and presidential elections.¹¹⁹ The Council welcomed the active

¹¹⁵ Resolution [2493 \(2019\)](#), para. 4.

¹¹⁶ Resolution [2457 \(2019\)](#), para. 10.

¹¹⁷ [S/PRST/2019/7](#), fourteenth paragraph.

¹¹⁸ Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 17.

¹¹⁹ Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), paras. 6 (e) and 21.

engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and relevant stakeholders on the ground as well as with regional organizations, with the view to maintaining the long-term peacebuilding priorities of the country, and urged the Peacebuilding Commission to increase its important role in supporting sustainable peace in Guinea-Bissau.¹²⁰ Finally, in connection to the question concerning Haiti, the Security Council emphasized the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in support of the shared effort to address gang violence and its impact by the Haitian government and the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti.¹²¹

¹²⁰ Ibid., para. 22.

¹²¹ Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), eighth preambular paragraph.

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

During the period under review, there were no instances in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not established.