
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. 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 concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination, during the period 2016–2017. 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 and 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 Bureau of each Committee generally consists of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the Council on an annual basis.¹ 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.

A. Standing committees

During the period under review, 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.

¹ For the bureaux of the committees during the period covered in this Supplement, see [S/2016/2](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.3](#), [S/2016/2/Rev.4](#), [S/2017/2](#), [S/2017/2/Rev.1](#) and [S/2017/2/Rev.2](#).

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated groups or panels of experts active during the period under review that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2016 and 2017. During this period, the Security Council established one new sanctions committee concerning the situation in Mali and terminated three committees – the Committees concerning the situations in Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1737 \(2006\)](#). As discussed 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. For example, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) was expanded to reflect the expansion of the measures concerning the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) was tasked with the oversight of the outcome of the inspections undertaken on the high seas off the coast of Libya, as Member States were requested to submit reports to the Committee on the inspections as well as on the prohibited items found. The Chairs of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau, for the first time since the establishment of the Committees, conducted country visits in December 2016 and June 2017, respectively.

For information on the mandate and/or composition of the committees and the groups or panels of experts during previous periods, earlier Supplements should be consulted. For information concerning the sanctions measures relevant to each of the committees, see part VII, section III, of the present Supplement.

Subsection 2 deals with 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 groups or panels of experts are discussed together with the relevant committees. As in the case of the sanctions

committees, earlier Supplements should be consulted for information on previous periods.

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In the years 2016 and 2017, the Security Council established a new committee to oversee the implementation of measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, namely, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali.

The Council terminated the mandates of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). The total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures decreased from 16 to 14 during the period under review.

Table 1 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2016 and 2017.

Table 1
Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 2016–2017^a

	<i>Arms embargo</i>	<i>Asset freeze</i>	<i>Travel ban</i>	<i>Non-proliferation measures/restrictions on ballistic missiles</i>	<i>Financial restrictions</i>	<i>Petroleum related (including bunkering services)</i>	<i>Natural resources</i>	<i>Other^b</i>
Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009)	X	X	X				X	
Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003)	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 1737 (2006)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	X	X	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					

	<i>Arms embargo</i>	<i>Asset freeze</i>	<i>Travel ban</i>	<i>Non-proliferation measures/restrictions on ballistic missiles</i>	<i>Financial restrictions</i>	<i>Petroleum related (including bunkering services)</i>	<i>Natural resources</i>	<i>Other^b</i>
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)		X	X					

^a During the period under review, the Council decided to terminate the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions 1521 (2003), 1572 (2004) and 1737 (2006) and consequently the mandates of the Committees established pursuant to those resolutions.

^b Including measures relating to, inter alia, transport and aviation measures, trade restrictions and/or diplomatic restrictions.

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 closed consultations, others at open meetings.

At public meetings during 2016 and 2017, Chairs of sanctions committees briefed the Council under various items of the agenda, both thematic and country-specific. Under the item entitled “Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”, the Council was briefed four times, twice in 2016,² and twice in 2017.³ The Council also heard briefings under

other thematic items. On 27 and 28 September 2017, under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.⁴ On 28 November 2017, under the same item, the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities briefed the Council.⁵ Under the item entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) briefed the Council on 16 March and 28 June 2017.⁶

The Chairs of sanctions committees briefed the Council under country-specific items at varying intervals. While the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)

² On 4 May 2016 (see S/PV.7686), the Council heard briefings by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism. On 19 December 2016 (see S/PV.7845), the Council heard the briefings of the outgoing Chairs, namely, the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. At that meeting also, the Council was briefed by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa and the Chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

³ On 11 May 2017 (see S/PV.7936), the Council heard a joint statement by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committees established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and resolution 1540 (2004) on the cooperation among those Committees and their respective groups of experts, followed by individual briefings by each of the Chairs of

the three Committees. On 8 December 2017 (see S/PV.8127), as in 2016, the Council heard the briefings of the outgoing Chairs, namely, the Chairs of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). At that meeting also, the Council was briefed by the Chairs of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals and the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.

⁴ See S/PV.8057 and S/PV.8059.

⁵ See S/PV.8116.

⁶ See S/PV.7900 and S/PV.7985.

concerning Libya briefed the Council under the item entitled “The situation in Libya” on a quarterly basis,⁷ other Chairs briefed the Council only once over the entire period. For example, under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), relating to Yemen, briefed the Council once, on 17 February 2016.⁸ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) also briefed the Council once, on 29 November 2017, under the item entitled “Non-proliferation/Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”,⁹ as did the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, on 7 December 2017.¹⁰ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic briefed the Council twice, on 8 July 2016 and 15 February 2017.¹¹ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan briefed the Council on three occasions, on 19 February and 17 November 2016 and on 25 April 2017.¹²

Other committees briefed the Council once a year. For example, the Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea briefed the Council on 18 February 2016 and 13 April 2017 under the item “The situation in Somalia”.¹³ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo briefed the Council also once a year, on 11 October 2016 and 17 August 2017, under the corresponding item.¹⁴ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) briefed the Council once a year, on 19 December 2016 and 21 December 2017,¹⁵ as did the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, who briefed the Council on 30 August 2016 and 24 August 2017.¹⁶ The Chair of

the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d’Ivoire briefed the Council on 12 April 2016, for the last time before the dissolution of the Committee.¹⁷

Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

During the reporting period, in its resolutions 2317 (2016) and 2385 (2017), the Council requested the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to consider visits to selected countries by the Chair, with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with the sanctions measures.¹⁸ The Council welcomed the cooperation between the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea and the Combined Maritime Forces in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade and the significant efforts of the Monitoring Group to engage with the Government of Eritrea.¹⁹ It also called upon the Government of Eritrea to facilitate visits by the Monitoring Group to Eritrea and to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group,²⁰ and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to re-establish the Monitoring Group, in consultation with the Committee, and to adjust the administrative support to the Monitoring Group, within existing resources, to facilitate the delivery of its mandate.²¹

The Council requested the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider the recommendations contained in the reports of the Monitoring Group and recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the arms embargoes and the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia.²² It recalled the primary responsibility of the Federal Government of Somalia to notify the Committee and welcomed efforts of the Federal Government in improving its

⁷ See S/PV.7640, S/PV.7706, S/PV.7769, S/PV.7827, S/PV.7927, S/PV.7961, S/PV.8032 and S/PV.8104.

⁸ See S/PV.7625.

⁹ See S/PV.8118.

¹⁰ Under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan” (see S/PV.8123).

¹¹ Under the item entitled “The situation in the Central African Republic” (see S/PV.7734 and S/PV.7884).

¹² Under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan” (see S/PV.7628, S/PV.7814 and S/PV.7930).

¹³ See S/PV.7626 and S/PV.7925.

¹⁴ See S/PV.7788 and S/PV.8026.

¹⁵ Under the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan” (see S/PV.7844 and S/PV.8147).

¹⁶ Under the item entitled “The situation in Guinea-Bissau”

(see S/PV.7764 and S/PV.8031).

¹⁷ Under the item entitled “The situation in Côte d’Ivoire” (see S/PV.7669).

¹⁸ Resolutions 2317 (2016), para. 42; and 2385 (2017), para. 50.

¹⁹ Resolutions 2317 (2016), paras. 24 and 30; and 2385 (2017), paras. 28 and 35.

²⁰ Resolutions 2317 (2016), paras. 31 and 32; and 2385 (2017), para. 37.

²¹ Resolutions 2317 (2016), para. 39; and 2385 (2017), para. 47.

²² Resolutions 2317 (2016), para. 41; and 2385 (2017), para. 49.

notifications to the Committee, while underlining the need for Member States to strictly follow the notification procedures for providing assistance to develop Somali security sector institutions.²³

By resolution 2317 (2016), the Council looked forward to reporting by the Monitoring Group on the increasing reliance of Al-Shabaab on revenue from natural resources, including the taxing of the illicit sugar trade, agricultural production and livestock.²⁴ It requested Member States to assist the Monitoring Group in its investigations, and requested the Federal Government of Somalia, regional authorities and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to share information with the Monitoring Group regarding Al-Shabaab activities.²⁵

By resolution 2385 (2017), the Council requested the Monitoring Group to continue its investigations related to the export to Somalia of chemicals that might be used as oxidisers in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, and called upon AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the Monitoring Group to charcoal exporting ports.²⁶ The Council also called upon Member States to share information with the Monitoring Group and requested the Monitoring Group to propose further measures, taking account of human rights concerns.²⁷

By resolutions 2317 (2016) and 2385 (2017) the Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group, for a period of 12 months each time.²⁸ In both resolutions, the Council requested the Monitoring Group to provide monthly updates to the Committee, and a comprehensive midterm update, as well as to submit, for the consideration of the Council, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia and the other on Eritrea.²⁹

Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

During the period under review, the Council addressed matters relating to the Committee pursuant

to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities under four different items of its agenda, namely, (a) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; (b) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; (c) Maintenance of international peace and security; and (d) Peace and security in Africa. While during the years 2016 and 2017 the mandate of the Committee and its Monitoring Team remained largely unchanged, the Council adopted resolutions reiterating some of its core aspects.

For example, by resolution 2325 (2016) the Council reiterated the need to enhance cooperation among the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), including through enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to States, and technical assistance, and decided that the three Committees would jointly brief the Council once a year on their cooperation.³⁰

By resolution 2368 (2017), the Council also reiterated the mandate of the Committee relating to its general work,³¹ its guidelines,³² the technical assistance to Member States to comply with the measures,³³ the coordination and cooperation with other entities,³⁴ the listing,³⁵ delisting³⁶ and review procedures,³⁷ monitoring and enforcement,³⁸ exemptions,³⁹ reporting⁴⁰ and outreach.⁴¹ While many of the provisions of the resolution concerning the Committee's mandate included reference to the responsibilities and mandate of the Monitoring Team, the Council outlined the responsibilities of the Monitoring Team in annex I to the resolution.⁴²

During the period under review, by resolution 2368 (2017), the Council extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) for a period of 24 months from

²³ Resolutions 2317 (2016), paras. 8 and 10; and 2385 (2017), paras. 9 and 11.

²⁴ Resolution 2317 (2016), para. 21.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 37.

²⁶ Resolution 2385 (2017), paras. 15 and 27.

²⁷ Ibid., para. 30.

²⁸ Resolutions 2317 (2016), para. 38; and 2385 (2017), para. 46.

²⁹ Resolutions 2317 (2016), para. 40; and 2385 (2017), para. 48.

³⁰ Resolution 2325 (2016), para. 27.

³¹ Resolution 2368 (2017), para. 48.

³² Ibid., para. 45.

³³ Ibid., paras. 49, 92 and 98.

³⁴ Ibid., paras. 30, 49, 55, 84, 89, 90, 93 and 98.

³⁵ Ibid., paras. 14, 15, 45, 50–59 and 103.

³⁶ Ibid., paras. 45, 62, 63, 69–71, 73–79, 82, 84, 87 and 88.

³⁷ Ibid., paras. 56 and 85–88.

³⁸ Ibid., paras. 44, 46 and 47.

³⁹ Ibid., paras. 10, 45, 81 and 82.

⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 46 and 47.

⁴¹ Ibid., paras. 55, 58 and 103.

⁴² Ibid., paras. 94 and 95.

the date of expiration of its current mandate, in December 2019.⁴³ By the same resolution, the Council recalled the mandate of the Office as set out in annex II to the resolution, and affirmed that the Ombudsperson would continue to present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that had requested removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting.⁴⁴

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).⁴⁵ During the reporting period, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003).

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

By resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, the Security Council established a Committee to oversee an arms embargo, a travel ban on individuals and entities, and trade sanctions against Liberia relating to rough diamonds and timber. The sanctions on timber and diamonds were lifted by the Council in 2006 and 2007, respectively. By resolution 2237 (2015), the Council terminated the travel ban and financial measures.

Having considered the report of the Panel of Experts⁴⁶ and the briefing on 13 May 2016 by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, the Council, by resolution 2288 (2016) of 25 May 2016, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to terminate the remaining sanctions on Liberia, namely, the arms embargo on non-State actors imposed by

paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003), and decided to dissolve the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁴⁷

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By resolution 2293 (2016), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) for a period of one year, until 1 August 2017, having decided to renew, until 1 July 2017, the arms embargo, asset freeze, transport and customs controls, and travel ban imposed by resolution 1807 (2008).⁴⁸ The Council requested the Group to submit monthly updates to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, except in the months when the midterm and final reports were due.⁴⁹ The Council also requested the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once a year to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee, including alongside the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the situation in the country; and requested the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the sanctions measures, and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case.⁵⁰

By resolution 2360 (2017), the Council renewed until 1 July 2018 the arms embargo, asset freeze, transport and customs controls, and travel ban imposed by resolution 1807 (2008), and again extended the mandate of the Group of Experts for one year, until 1 August 2018.⁵¹ The mandate of the Committee and its Group of Experts remained largely unchanged.⁵² The Council condemned in the strongest terms the killing of two members of the Group of Experts who were monitoring the sanctions regime in the Kasai Central region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and further expressed concern over the unknown status of the four Congolese nationals who accompanied them.⁵³ The Council modified the criteria for listing to include individuals and entities planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against peacekeepers of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of

⁴³ Ibid., para. 60. The Council had extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson until December 2019 by resolution 2253 (2015).

⁴⁴ Resolution 2368 (2017), para. 60.

⁴⁵ For background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000–2003*, chap. V, part I.B.2.

⁴⁶ S/2016/348.

⁴⁷ Resolution 2288 (2016), paras. 1 and 2.

⁴⁸ Resolution 2293 (2016), paras. 1, 4, 5 and 8.

⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 9.

⁵⁰ Ibid., paras. 34 and 35.

⁵¹ Resolution 2360 (2017), paras. 1 and 4.

⁵² Ibid., para. 6.

⁵³ Ibid., fifth preambular paragraph.

the Congo or United Nations personnel, including members of the Group of Experts.⁵⁴

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

By resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, the Council established a Committee to oversee an arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze concerning Côte d'Ivoire. By resolution 1584 (2005), the Council established a Group of Experts.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, the report of the Group of Experts and the report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire,⁵⁵ the Council, by resolution 2283 (2016) of 28 April 2016, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to terminate the sanctions measures in place and to dissolve with immediate effect the Committee and the Group of Experts.⁵⁶

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

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan remained largely unchanged with regard to technical assistance, cooperation and coordination and monitoring and enforcement of the sanctions measures.⁵⁷ By resolutions 2265 (2016) and 2340 (2017), the Council twice decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), for a period of 13 months each time, the second time until 12 March 2018.⁵⁸ In those resolutions, the Council also reaffirmed most aspects of the mandate of the Panel of Experts, including to share with the Committee any information regarding possible non-compliance with the travel ban and asset freeze, to provide the Committee with the names of any individuals, groups or entities that met the listing criteria, and to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against civilians and personnel of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).⁵⁹

In resolution 2340 (2017), the Council expressed concern that the Panel of Experts had been unable to access Darfur since the adoption of resolution 2265 (2016), underscored the need for the Panel to have unfettered access to fulfil its mandate, and insisted that the Government of the Sudan remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel. The Council, further, stressed that it would monitor the degree of cooperation of the Government of the Sudan.⁶⁰

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) to register and oversee the measures imposed 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. The Committee held no meetings during 2016 and 2017. As at 31 December 2017, no individuals had been registered.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

During the period under review, the Council, by resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), strengthened the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, introducing a series of new sanctions measures and reinforcing the existing ones.⁶¹ The Council updated the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) accordingly, emphasizing its tasks on outreach and providing technical assistance to Member States for the effective implementation of the measures. The mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) was extended twice, for periods of 13 months each time, by resolutions 2276 (2016) and 2345 (2017), the second time until 24 April 2018.⁶²

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

⁵⁵ S/2015/940 and S/2016/297; S/2016/254; and S/2015/952, respectively.

⁵⁶ Resolution 2283 (2016), paras. 1 and 2.

⁵⁷ Resolutions 2265 (2016), paras. 10, 11, 25 and 26; and 2340 (2017), paras. 12, 13, 27 and 28.

⁵⁸ Resolutions 2265 (2016), para. 1; and 2340 (2017), para. 1.

⁵⁹ Resolutions 2265 (2016), paras. 11, 15 and 18; and 2340

(2017), paras. 13, 17 and 20.

⁶⁰ Resolution 2340 (2017), para. 5.

⁶¹ For more information on the background and sanctions measures, see part I, sect. 37.C, "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea"; and part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

⁶² Resolutions 2276 (2016), para. 1; and 2345 (2017), para. 1.

During 2016 and 2017, the Council progressively adjusted the arms-related sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) by designating additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies. In resolution 2270 (2016), the Council directed the Committee to review and update on an annual basis the list of chemical and biological items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies related to other weapons of mass destruction programmes.⁶³ In resolution 2321 (2016), the Council directed the Committee to adopt a new conventional arms dual-use list and to update it on an annual basis thereafter.⁶⁴ In resolution 2371 (2017), the Council directed the Committee to designate additional conventional arms-related items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, and, in resolution 2375 (2017), directed the Committee to designate additional weapons of mass destruction-related dual-use items, materials, equipment, goods and technology; the Council further directed the Committee to undertake its tasks and report to the Council in that regard.⁶⁵ Moreover, noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea frequently used front companies, shell companies, joint ventures and complex, opaque ownership structures for the purpose of violating measures imposed by the Council, the Council directed the Committee, with the support of the Panel of Experts, to identify individuals and entities engaging in such practices and designate them to be subject to the relevant measures.⁶⁶

To reinforce transport and aviation control, the Council directed the Committee to designate and take measures with respect to vessels engaging in activities prohibited by the relevant resolutions.⁶⁷

The Council also focused on the technical assistance mandate of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. In resolution 2321 (2016), the Council directed the Committee, with the assistance of its Panel of Experts, to hold special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges, to identify areas that would benefit from technical and capacity-building assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States.⁶⁸ The Council requested the Panel of Experts, in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions

monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting reports on concrete measures they had taken to implement the relevant resolutions.⁶⁹ The Council also directed the Committee to prioritize outreach to those Member States that had never submitted implementation reports as requested by the Council.⁷⁰

During the period under review, the Council mandated the Committee to publicize the implementation information that the Committee had received from the Member States so as to facilitate full compliance. In connection with the enhanced measures on coal exports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Council directed the Committee to monitor compliance with the measures and the Committee Secretary to notify Member States when certain thresholds were reached; and directed the Panel of Experts to determine and transmit to the Committee an estimate of the average price of coal exported from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and directed the Committee to use this price to calculate the value of the procurement of coal from the country each month.⁷¹ Subsequent to these modifications, the Council in resolution 2371 (2017) decided on a complete ban on the supply, sale or transfer, directly or indirectly, from the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or by its nationals or using its flag vessels of coal, iron and iron ore.⁷²

With regard to the prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all refined petroleum products, the Council directed the Committee to monitor compliance with the measures and the Committee Secretary to notify Member States when certain thresholds were reached and to make that information available.⁷³ The Council also directed the Panel of Experts to closely monitor implementation efforts to provide assistance and ensure "full and global compliance".⁷⁴

During the period under review, the Council authorized the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis, exemptions from the existing sanctions provisions.⁷⁵

⁶³ Resolution 2270 (2016), para. 26; the list is contained in document S/2006/853 and S/2006/853/Corr.1.

⁶⁴ Resolution 2321 (2016), para. 7.

⁶⁵ Resolutions 2371 (2017), para. 5; and 2375 (2017), paras. 4 and 5.

⁶⁶ Resolution 2270 (2016), para. 16.

⁶⁷ Resolutions 2321 (2016), para. 12; 2371 (2017), para. 6; and 2375 (2017), paras. 6 and 8.

⁶⁸ Resolution 2321 (2016), para. 44.

⁶⁹ Resolutions 2270 (2016), para. 40; 2321 (2016), para. 36; 2371 (2017), para. 18; 2375 (2017), para. 19; and 2397 (2017), para. 17.

⁷⁰ Resolution 2270 (2016), para. 40.

⁷¹ Resolution 2321 (2016), paras. 26 and 27.

⁷² Resolution 2371 (2017), para. 8.

⁷³ Resolutions 2375 (2017), para. 14; and 2397 (2017), para. 5.

⁷⁴ Resolution 2375 (2017), para. 14.

⁷⁵ Resolutions 2270 (2016), paras. 8, 13, 14, 19, 20, 22, 29, 31–33 and 35; 2321 (2016), paras. 8, 9, 11, 22, 26, 29–33

The Council, further, directed the Committee to work with INTERPOL to develop appropriate arrangements for the issuance of Special Notices with respect to designated individuals.⁷⁶

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

During the period under review, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) was operational for the first 15 days of 2016. On 16 January 2016, the Security Council received the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency confirming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had taken the actions specified in paragraphs 15.1–15.11 of annex V of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁷⁷ Accordingly, the provisions of Council resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), 1929 (2010) and 2224 (2015) were terminated as from 16 January 2016 and the Committee was ultimately dissolved.⁷⁸

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

In 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted four resolutions of relevance to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.⁷⁹ By resolution 2278 (2016), the Council requested the Government of National Accord to appoint a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution 2146 (2014), and to inform the Committee of any vessels transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya, and directed the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government focal point regarding vessels transporting oil illicitly exported from Libya. The Council also requested the Government of National Accord to appoint another focal point to brief the Committee and provide information relevant to the work of the Committee on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military

equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs, and emphasized the importance of the Government exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community.⁸⁰

Also in resolution 2278 (2016), the Council affirmed that the Government of National Accord could submit requests under paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014) for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for the use by security forces under its control to combat Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) and groups that had pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar al-Charia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya.⁸¹ The Council, further, decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) and decided that its mandate would remain as defined in resolution 2213 (2015).⁸² The Council reiterated its decision that the Panel of Experts should provide an interim report and a final report, and urged all States to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided by the Council.⁸³

By resolution 2292 (2016), the Council reiterated its request to the Government of National Accord to appoint a focal point to brief the Committee and provide information relevant to the Committee's work on the structure of the security forces under its control.⁸⁴ The Council decided to authorize Member States for a period of 12 months to inspect, on the high seas off the coast of Libya, vessels bound to or from Libya which they had reasonable grounds to believe were carrying arms or related materiel in violation of resolutions 1970 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2095 (2013) and 2174 (2014), and authorized Member States to use "all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances" to carry out such inspections.⁸⁵ In this regard, the Council decided that Member States undertaking such inspections should submit reports to the Committee on the results of the inspections and on the seizure and disposal of items, and encouraged the Panel of Experts to share relevant information with Member States

and 46; 2371 (2017), paras. 6, 7, 9, 12 and 26; 2375 (2017), paras. 15, 16, 21 and 26; and 2397 (2017), paras. 4, 9, 11–12, 14, 19 and 25.

⁷⁶ Resolution 2371 (2017), para. 23.

⁷⁷ See S/2016/57.

⁷⁸ See resolution 2231 (2015), para. 5. For more information, see part I, sect. 37.B, "Non-proliferation".

⁷⁹ For more information on the sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

⁸⁰ Resolution 2278 (2016), paras. 3, 4 and 6.

⁸¹ Ibid., para. 7.

⁸² Ibid., para. 12. For more information on the mandate of the Panel of Experts, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015*, part IX, sect. I.B.1.

⁸³ Resolution 2278 (2016), paras. 13 and 14.

⁸⁴ Resolution 2292 (2016), tenth preambular paragraph.

⁸⁵ Ibid., paras. 3 and 4.

operating under the authorization set out in the resolution.⁸⁶

By resolution [2357 \(2017\)](#) the Council extended the authorizations set out under resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) for 12 months, until 12 June 2018.⁸⁷ By resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), the Council welcomed the appointment by the Government of National Accord of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution [2146 \(2016\)](#), and directed the Committee to immediately inform Member States about notifications to the Committee from that focal point.⁸⁸ The Council requested the Panel of Experts to consult with the Government of National Accord about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel; extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 November 2018; and decided that the Panel should provide an interim report and a final report to the Council no later than 15 September 2018.⁸⁹ The Council urged all States and relevant United Nations bodies to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁹⁰

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

During the period under review the Council issued a presidential statement in connection with the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#), by which it decided that no further adjustments to the measures outlined in resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#) were necessary, and requested the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to submit two additional annual reports to the Committee, as outlined in annex 1 to resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#).⁹¹

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

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau. In June 2017, for the first time since the establishment of the Committee, the Chair of the Committee visited Guinea-Bissau to collect first-hand information on the effective implementation of the sanctions and briefed the Council on his visit on 24 August 2017.⁹²

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

During 2016 and 2017, the Council expanded the sanctions measures imposed relating to the situation in the Central African Republic.⁹³ Consequently, the Council extended and modified the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

By resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#) and [2339 \(2017\)](#), the Council decided that the mandate of the Committee would apply with respect to the measures imposed in previous resolutions and extended by those resolutions.⁹⁴ The Council emphasized the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations in order to ensure full implementation of the measures, and encouraged the Committee to consider visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.⁹⁵ The Council requested the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and to provide progress reports on its work on this issue.⁹⁶ The Council also requested the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once a year to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee, and encouraged the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States.⁹⁷

Also by resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#) and [2339 \(2017\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) until 28 February 2017 and 28 February 2018, respectively.⁹⁸ The Council reiterated the mandate of the Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, to gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures, and to assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

⁸⁷ Resolution [2357 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

⁸⁸ Resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), paras. 3 and 4.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 9, 13 and 14.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 15.

⁹¹ [S/PRST/2017/15](#).

⁹² [S/PV.8031](#), pp. 6–7.

⁹³ 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”.

⁹⁴ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 15; and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 19.

⁹⁵ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 16; and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 20.

⁹⁶ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 17; and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 22.

⁹⁷ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 31; and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 37.

⁹⁸ Resolutions [2262 \(2016\)](#), para. 22; and [2339 \(2017\)](#), para. 27.

designated individuals and entities.⁹⁹ The mandate of the Panel of Experts was also reaffirmed with respect to its responsibility to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a midterm report and a final report on the implementation of the sanctions measures.¹⁰⁰ The Council decided to include among the functions of the Panel the facilitation of assistance in capacity-building upon request by Member States.¹⁰¹ The Council also mandated the Panel of Experts to cooperate with the Kimberley Process monitoring team for the Central African Republic to support the resumption of exports of rough diamonds and report to the Committee if the resumption of that trade was destabilizing the country or benefiting armed groups; and called upon the Panel of Experts to cooperate actively with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate.¹⁰²

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), relating to Yemen, remained largely unchanged.¹⁰³ With regard to the Panel of Experts, the Council, in resolution 2266 (2016), reiterated its mandate to assist the Committee, gather and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council, monitor the implementation of the arms embargo, provide information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities as subject to sanctions, provide periodic reports, and assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to the measures, including through the

⁹⁹ Resolutions 2262 (2016), para. 23 (a), (b) and (e); and 2339 (2017), para. 28 (a), (b) and (e).

¹⁰⁰ Resolutions 2262 (2016), para. 23 (c); and 2339 (2017), para. 28 (c).

¹⁰¹ Resolutions 2262 (2016), para. 23 (b); and 2339 (2017), para. 28 (b).

¹⁰² Resolutions 2262 (2016), paras. 23 (g) and 24; and 2339 (2017), paras. 28 (g) and 30.

¹⁰³ Resolutions 2266 (2016), paras. 3, 9 and 10; and 2342 (2017), paras. 3, 9 and 10. The Committee's main tasks in accordance with resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) remained to monitor the implementation of the travel ban, the asset freeze and the targeted arms embargo, to designate individuals and entities subject to those measures, to grant exemptions mainly for humanitarian reasons and to advance peace and stability in Yemen, to coordinate with other sanctions committees, to monitor compliance, and to encourage a dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, to discuss the implementation of the measures.

provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.¹⁰⁴ By resolutions 2266 (2016) and 2342 (2017), the Council twice extended the sanctions measures, and twice extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, for a period of 13 months each time, until 27 March 2017 and 28 March 2018, respectively.¹⁰⁵

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan remained largely unchanged. The Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) four times, for a period of 13 months each time.¹⁰⁶

With regard to the Committee, by resolution 2290 (2016), the Council emphasized the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in the resolution and, in this regard, encouraged the Committee to consider visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.¹⁰⁷

Regarding the Panel of Experts, by resolution 2290 (2016), the Council expanded its mandate and requested the Panel of Experts to provide to the Council a report providing analysis of the security threats facing the Transitional Government of National Unity and of the role of arms and related materiel coming into South Sudan with respect to the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and the threats to United Nations Mission in South Sudan and other United Nations and international humanitarian personnel.¹⁰⁸

In December 2016, for the first time since the establishment of the Committee, the Chair of the Committee visited South Sudan to collect first-hand information on the effective implementation of the sanctions measures.¹⁰⁹ The visit was undertaken with a

¹⁰⁴ See resolutions 2140 (2014), para. 21; 2216 (2015), para. 21; and 2266 (2016), paras. 5–7.

¹⁰⁵ Resolutions 2266 (2016), paras. 2 and 5; and 2342 (2017), paras. 2 and 5.

¹⁰⁶ Resolutions 2271 (2016), para. 2; 2280 (2016), para. 2; 2290 (2016), para. 12; and 2353 (2017), para. 2.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 2290 (2016), para. 11.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 12 (e).

¹⁰⁹ See the report of the Committee of December 2016

view to implementing paragraph 11 of resolution [2290 \(2016\)](#), in which the Security Council encouraged the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members.

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

During the period 2016–2017, the Council repeatedly expressed in its decisions its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who obstructed or threatened the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali of 2015, those who resumed hostilities and violated the ceasefire, those who attacked and took actions to threaten the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and other international presences, as well as those who provided support to such attacks and actions.¹¹⁰

By resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), the Council imposed, for an initial period of one year, an asset freeze and a travel ban against individuals and entities designated as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threatened the peace, security or stability of Mali.¹¹¹ The Council also established a Committee, consisting of all the members of the Council, mandated to designate those individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and to consider requests for exemptions.¹¹² The Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) was also mandated to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures, to encourage a dialogue with interested Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations, to seek information regarding the actions taken by States and organizations to implement the measures, and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance.¹¹³

Also by resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), the Council established a Panel of Experts of five members, for an initial period of 13 months.¹¹⁴ The Panel of Experts was mandated to provide the Committee with information relevant to the designation of individuals who might be responsible for or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies

that threatened the peace, security or stability of Mali; and to assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to the measures imposed by the resolution. The Council also decided that the Panel of Experts would gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures and cooperate with INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and with other relevant expert groups established by the Council to support the work of the sanctions committees. The Panel of Experts was requested to provide to the Council periodic updates, an interim update by 1 March 2018, and a final report by 1 September 2018.¹¹⁵ The Council further requested that the Panel of Experts have the necessary gender expertise, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), and noted that the selection process of the experts should prioritize appointing individuals with the strongest qualifications while paying due regard to the importance of regional and gender representation.¹¹⁶

2. Other committees

During 2016 and 2017, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established by resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee remained active. During the period, the Council emphasized the need for continued engagement between the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and all key actors in countering terrorist narratives. The Council also stressed the importance of cooperation at all levels to tackle the terrorist threat, including international cooperation among Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society in a variety of areas.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) continued to meet during the period under review against the backdrop of the 2016 comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the report on which was issued in December 2016.¹¹⁷ During this period, the Council emphasized the continually evolving nature of the risks of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, by non-State actors, in particular for terrorist purposes.

(S/2016/1124, para. 15).

¹¹⁰ Resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#), para. 4; and [2364 \(2017\)](#), para. 4; and S/PRST/2016/16, second paragraph.

¹¹¹ Resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1, 4 and 8.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, para. 9 (b) and (c).

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 9 (a), (e), (f) and (g).

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 11 (a)–(e) and 14.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 13.

¹¹⁷ See S/2016/1038.

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

In resolution 2309 (2016), the Council expressed concern that terrorist groups continued to view civil aviation as an attractive target.¹¹⁸ The Council accordingly encouraged closer cooperation between the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and requested the Executive Directorate to continue to work with ICAO to address aviation security in all relevant activities and reports, in particular country assessments. The Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold a special meeting, within 12 months of the adoption of the resolution, in cooperation with ICAO, on the issue of terrorist threats to civil aviation, and invited the Secretary-General of ICAO and the Chair of the Committee to brief the Council on the outcomes of that meeting.¹¹⁹

By resolution 2322 (2016), the Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to include in its dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations and Member States their efforts to promote international law enforcement and judicial cooperation in counter-terrorism matters and to work with such organizations in order to facilitate international cooperation to counter terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters. The Council also directed the Committee to identify gaps or trends in current international cooperation among Member States, including through briefings to exchange information on good practices, and facilitate capacity-building, including through sharing good practices and exchange of information. The Council, further, directed the Committee to work with Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to identify areas where it was appropriate to deliver technical assistance to Member States, including through the training of prosecutors, judges and other relevant officials involved in international cooperation, in particular by providing analysis on capacity gaps and recommendations based on the country assessments of the Executive Directorate. Finally, the Council directed the Committee to identify and raise awareness on good practices on international judicial and law enforcement cooperation in counter-terrorism matters.¹²⁰ The Council further requested the Executive Directorate,

with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and in consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to prepare a report on the current state of international law enforcement and judicial cooperation related to terrorism, identifying major gaps and providing the Committee with recommendations to address them within 10 months.¹²¹

By resolution 2331 (2016), the Council adopted several measures intended to counter trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflicts. The Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, under the policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant entities, to include in its country assessments, as appropriate, information regarding efforts by Member States to address the issue of trafficking in persons where committed for the purpose of supporting terrorism.¹²²

In a presidential statement, the Council requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and other relevant United Nations bodies and international and regional organizations, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office, as well as interested Member States, to present a proposal to the Council by 30 April 2017 for a comprehensive international framework to effectively counter the ways that ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to encourage, motivate and recruit others to commit terrorist acts.¹²³

By resolution 2341 (2017), the Council recognized the growing importance of ensuring the reliability and resilience of critical infrastructure and its protection from terrorist attacks for national security, public safety and the economy of the concerned States as well as the well-being and welfare of their populations.¹²⁴ The Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to examine the efforts of Member States to protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks as relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field. The Council also

¹¹⁸ Resolution 2309 (2016), sixth preambular paragraph.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 11.

¹²⁰ Resolution 2322 (2016), paras. 19 (a)–(d).

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

¹²² Resolution 2331 (2016), para. 16.

¹²³ S/PRST/2016/6, thirteenth paragraph.

¹²⁴ Resolution 2341 (2017), tenth preambular paragraph.

encouraged the Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, as well as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to facilitate technical assistance and capacity-building and to raise awareness in the field of protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks.¹²⁵

In resolution 2354 (2017), the Council welcomed the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives, with recommended guidelines and good practices to effectively counter the ways that ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to encourage, motivate and recruit others to commit terrorist acts.¹²⁶ The Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and in consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and other actors, to facilitate international cooperation to implement the comprehensive international framework.¹²⁷ In addition, the Council requested the Committee to undertake a variety of actions, including to continue to identify and compile existing good practices in countering terrorist narratives, to work with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations agencies, and to further develop initiatives to strengthen public-private partnerships in countering terrorist narratives.¹²⁸ The Council further directed the Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, to organize at least one open meeting annually to review developments globally in countering terrorist narratives; to recommend ways for Member States, regarding capacity-building, to enhance their efforts in the field of counter-terrorist narratives; and to use the existing research network of the Executive Directorate and create an annual work plan to provide advice and to support the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate related to countering terrorist narratives.¹²⁹ The Council also directed the Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, to include in the country assessments the efforts of Member States to counter terrorist narratives.¹³⁰

In resolution 2370 (2017), the Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee to continue to examine the efforts of Member States to eliminate the

supply of weapons to terrorists, as relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field.¹³¹ By resolution 2395 (2017) the Council decided that the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate would continue to operate for another four years, until 31 December 2021, and further decided to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2019.¹³²

In resolution 2396 (2017), the Council welcomed the establishment of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and encouraged continued cooperation on counter-terrorism efforts between the Office and relevant United Nations entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations, on technical assistance and capacity-building to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹³³ The Council further requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee to review the Madrid Guiding Principles of 2015 in the light of the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters.¹³⁴

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolution 2325 (2016), in which it recalled the invitation in resolution 2319 (2016) for the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations to brief, as appropriate, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).¹³⁵

The Council stressed the need to reinforce the role of the Committee in providing and facilitating effective assistance, including in the field of State capacity-building, and collaboration among States, between the Committee and States and between the Committee and other relevant stakeholders in assisting States to implement resolution 1540 (2004).¹³⁶ The Council urged the Committee to continue to strengthen its role in facilitating technical assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in particular by engaging actively in matching offers and requests for assistance through a regional approach, as well as the holding of regional assistance conferences.¹³⁷

¹²⁵ Ibid., paras. 10 and 11.

¹²⁶ Resolution 2354 (2017), para. 1. See also S/2017/375.

¹²⁷ Resolution 2354 (2017), para. 3.

¹²⁸ Ibid., para. 4.

¹²⁹ Ibid., para. 5 (a)–(c).

¹³⁰ Ibid., para. 6.

¹³¹ Resolution 2370 (2017), para. 16.

¹³² Resolution 2395 (2017), para. 2.

¹³³ Resolution 2396 (2017), twenty-third preambular paragraph.

¹³⁴ Ibid., para. 44.

¹³⁵ Resolution 2325 (2016), sixth preambular paragraph.

¹³⁶ Ibid., fourteenth preambular paragraph.

¹³⁷ Ibid., para. 20.

The Council also called upon all States that had not yet submitted a first report on steps they had taken or intended to take to implement resolution 1540 (2004) to do so, and encouraged all States that had submitted such reports to provide to the Committee additional information on their implementation of the resolution.¹³⁸ The Council requested the Committee to take note in its work, where relevant, of the continually evolving nature of the risk of proliferation, including the use by non-State actors of rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce for proliferation purposes, and also requested the Committee to undertake additional consideration, consistent with the report of the 2016 comprehensive review, of the efficiency and effectiveness of the special political mission supporting the Committee and encouraged the Committee to report to the Council on its findings in 2017.¹³⁹

The Council also urged the Committee to continue to explore and develop an approach with regard to implementation and reporting, and decided that the Committee should continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of the resolution by all States, particularly noting the need for

more attention on enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; proliferation finance measures; accounting for and securing related materials; and national export and trans-shipment controls.¹⁴⁰

The Council, further, requested the Committee to convene regular meetings with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to share information and experiences on their efforts to facilitate implementation of resolution 1540 (2004); and reiterated the need to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation among the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.¹⁴¹

During the period under review, the Council made no changes to the mandate of the group of experts established pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011) to assist the Committee.

¹³⁸ Ibid., paras. 3 and 4.

¹³⁹ Ibid., paras. 8 and 9.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 11 and 12.

¹⁴¹ Ibid., paras. 26 and 27.

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

2016 and 2017, five of the six existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.¹⁴²

Table 2 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 2016 and 2017.

¹⁴² The Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004) did not meet during the period under review.

Table 2
Working groups of the Security Council, 2016-2017

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>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	Senegal (2016–2017)

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
	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	
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 statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa	Angola (2016) Ethiopia (2017)
	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	
	To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that 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 (Organization of African Unity [now African Union]) and subregional organizations	
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)		
Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))	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	Egypt (2016–2017)
	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	
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict		
Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))	To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict	Malaysia (2016) Sweden (2017)
	To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)	

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
	To consider other relevant information presented to it	
	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	
	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	
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions		
Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions	Japan (2016–2017)
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	Uruguay (2016–2017)

^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 forward, the Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the reporting period, the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations created pursuant to resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#) terminated its operations as from 17 November 2017. On 21 September 2017, the Council authorized the establishment of an investigative team aimed at assisting the Government of Iraq in the investigations to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable for possible war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism began its full operations on 13 November

2015.¹⁴³ During the period under review, the Council twice renewed the mandate of the Mechanism, on 31 October 2016 and 17 November 2016.¹⁴⁴ During 2016 and 2017, the Mechanism issued a total of seven reports pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#), detailing the progress of its work.¹⁴⁵ After various attempts to renew the mandate of the Mechanism,¹⁴⁶ the Council, on 17 November 2017, also failed to adopt a draft resolution submitted by Japan, by which it would have extended the mandate of

¹⁴³ For more information on the establishment of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, see Repertoire, Supplement 2014-2015, part IX, sect. III.

¹⁴⁴ Resolutions [2314 \(2016\)](#), para. 1; and [2319 \(2016\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁴⁵ [S/2016/142](#), [S/2016/530](#), [S/2016/738](#), [S/2016/888](#), [S/2017/131](#), [S/2017/552](#) and [S/2017/904](#).

¹⁴⁶ Two draft resolutions ([S/2017/962](#) and [S/2017/968](#)) were before the Council at meetings held on 7 November 2017 (see [S/PV.8090](#)) and 16 November 2017 (see [S/PV.8105](#)), respectively.

the Mechanism for a period of 30 days.¹⁴⁷ As a result, the mandate of the Mechanism expired, and its operations were terminated.¹⁴⁸

Investigative team to hold Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) accountable

Under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security”, and acting at the request of the Government of Iraq, the Council adopted resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish an investigative team, headed by a Special Adviser, to support domestic efforts to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable by collecting, preserving and storing evidence in Iraq of acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed by the terrorist group ISIL in Iraq, and to

¹⁴⁷ See [S/PV.8107](#). The draft resolution ([S/2017/970](#)) received 12 votes in favour, 2 against (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Russian Federation), and one abstention (China).

¹⁴⁸ For more information on the discussions on this matter in the Council, see part I, sect. 24, “The situation in the Middle East”.

ensure the broadest possible use of such evidence before national courts, complementing investigations being carried out by the Iraqi authorities or by authorities in third countries at their request.¹⁴⁹ The Council, further, underlined that the Special Adviser should also promote, throughout the world, accountability for acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed by ISIL.¹⁵⁰ The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit within 60 days terms of reference acceptable to the Government of Iraq in order to ensure that the investigative team could fulfil its mandate.¹⁵¹ Those terms of reference were not finalized within the reporting period.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁹ Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), para. 2. See also letter dated 14 August 2017 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council ([S/2017/710](#)).

¹⁵⁰ Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), para. 3. For more information, see part I, sect. 39, “Threats to international peace and security”.

¹⁵¹ Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), para. 4.

¹⁵² See [S/2017/989](#) and [S/2017/990](#); [S/2017/1072](#) and [S/2017/1073](#); [S/2017/1122](#) and [S/2017/1123](#).

IV. Tribunals

Note

During the period under review, 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 1991¹⁵³ continued to work in parallel with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.¹⁵⁴ The Council adopted three

¹⁵³ For more information on the actions of the Council during 2016 and 2017 in connection with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 28, “Items relating to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda”.

¹⁵⁴ By resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Council established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the 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 after the completion of their mandates.

resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter concerning the appointment of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism, an amendment to the statute of the Tribunal, the extension of the terms of judges and other matters.¹⁵⁵ The Tribunal, established by the Council in resolution [827 \(1993\)](#), formally closed on 31 December 2017.

Developments in 2016 and 2017

By an exchange of letters dated 23 and 27 February 2016 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to reappoint the President of the Mechanism and to nominate a candidate for appointment by the Council

¹⁵⁵ Resolutions [2269 \(2016\)](#), [2306 \(2016\)](#) and [2329 \(2016\)](#). For more information on the appointment mechanism, see part IV, sect. I.D.

as Prosecutor of the Mechanism.¹⁵⁶ On 29 February 2016, by resolution 2269 (2016), the Council appointed the Prosecutor of the Mechanism with effect from 1 March 2016 until 30 June 2018, and decided that the judges of the Mechanism could be appointed or reappointed for a two-year term notwithstanding the provisions of the statute of the Mechanism.¹⁵⁷

On 6 September 2016, by resolution 2306 (2016), the Council decided to amend the statute of the Tribunal to enable the Secretary-General to assign to the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal a former judge of the Tribunal who was also a judge of the Mechanism.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁶ See S/2016/193 and S/2016/194. In the latter, the Council noted the position expressed by the Russian Federation in a letter dated 27 February 2016 (S/2016/197).

¹⁵⁷ Resolution 2269 (2016), paras. 1 and 2.

¹⁵⁸ Resolution 2306 (2016), para. 1. The Council took note of the letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the President of the Tribunal (S/2016/693). See also exchange of letters dated

On 19 December 2016, by resolution 2329 (2016), the Council extended the terms of office of the President and the judges of the Tribunal and reappointed its Prosecutor, under the condition that those extensions and reappointment would be final.¹⁵⁹ By the same resolution, the Council reiterated its request to the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal “as expeditiously as possible”, with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism and, in the light of resolution 1966 (2010), to redouble its efforts to review its projected case completion dates with a view towards shortening them, as appropriate, and to prevent any additional delays.¹⁶⁰

13 and 19 September 2016 (S/2016/794 and S/2016/795).

¹⁵⁹ Resolution 2329 (2016), paras. 3, 4 and 5. For more information on the actions of the Security Council concerning judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism., see part IV, sect. I. D.3.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 2329 (2016), para. 1.

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during the years 2016 and 2017. 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, from 1990 to 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

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.

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, 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 Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region.

On 4 May 2017, by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, a Special Envoy was appointed to lead and coordinate the political efforts of the United

Nations in Burundi.¹⁶¹ During the period under review, most new and continuing special advisers, representatives or envoys were frequently mentioned in decisions of the Council.

Table 3 lists decisions of the Council relating to its acknowledgement of the appointment of personal and special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred during the period under review.

¹⁶¹ [S/2017/396](#) and [S/2017/397](#).

Table 3
Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives, 2016–2017

<i>Establishment/appointment</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	
S/1997/236 19 March 1997	S/2017/463 Resolution 2285 (2016) , second and twenty-first preambular paragraphs and para. 8 Resolution 2351 (2017) , second, ninth and twenty-third preambular paragraphs and paras. 7 and 11
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	
S/1997/320 17 April 1997	Resolution 2263 (2016) , fourth preambular paragraph Resolution 2300 (2016) , fourth preambular paragraph
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	Resolution 2338 (2017) , fourth and seventeenth preambular paragraphs Resolution 2369 (2017) , fourth preambular paragraph
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	
S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2327 (2016) , fourth preambular paragraph and para. 7 (b) (iii)
S/2004/568 13 July 2004	
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	
S/PRST/2004/36 19 October 2004	There were no developments in 2016–2017
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 31 August 2007	There were no developments in 2016–2017
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	

Establishment/appointment

Decisions

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

Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2301 (2016), twenty-ninth preambular paragraph
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2320 (2016), tenth preambular paragraph
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	Resolution 2327 (2016), fourteenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2331 (2016), paras. 12, 13 and 18
	Resolution 2348 (2017), seventeenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2349 (2017), para. 12
	Resolution 2368 (2017), forty-fourth preambular paragraph

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan

S/2011/474 27 July 2011	There were no developments in 2016-2017
S/2011/475 29 July 2011	

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen^a

S/2012/469 18 June 2012	S/PRST/2016/5 , third paragraph
S/2012/470 21 June 2012	Resolution 2266 (2016), sixth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2342 (2017), sixth preambular paragraph

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel^b

S/2012/750 5 October 2012	S/PRST/2016/11 , second, third and nineteenth paragraphs
S/2012/751 9 October 2012	

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

S/2013/166 15 March 2013	Resolution 2277 (2016), paras. 5, 19 and 51
S/2013/167 18 March 2013	S/PRST/2016/2 , thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth paragraphs
	S/2016/892
	Resolution 2348 (2017), paras. 25 and 54

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi

S/2017/396 3 May 2017	S/PRST/2017/13 , sixth, seventh, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-third paragraphs
S/2017/397 4 May 2017	

^a Superseded the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen on 25 April 2015.

^b In accordance with the letter dated 28 January 2016 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General ([S/2016/89](#)), the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel was merged with the United Nations Office for West Africa to create the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel.

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005.¹⁶² During the period under review, the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone remained on the agenda of the Commission. On 12 July 2017, pursuant to a review of the scope of the country's engagement with the Commission initiated in 2016 at the request of the President of Guinea, the Commission decided to terminate the Guinea configuration while maintaining the Commission as a platform for supporting Guinea in a flexible manner.¹⁶³ Building on its previous experience, the Commission continued to work in a flexible way and to use the platform of its Organizational Committee to convene regional, country-specific and thematic discussions, to help sustain attention to and enhance coherence in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹⁶⁴

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2016, Angola and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) were the two elected members of the Council selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹⁶⁵ In 2017, Senegal and Uruguay were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee.¹⁶⁶

Developments during 2016 and 2017

In 2016 and 2017, 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.¹⁶⁷

At meetings of the Council concerning the situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration briefed the Council five times, reporting on aspects concerning political dialogue, security and human rights, as well as socioeconomic development and the humanitarian situation in the country.¹⁶⁸ The Chair of the Central African Republic configuration briefed the Council five times, focusing on the support provided to the Central African authorities before and throughout a period of political transition, and on the challenges and opportunities with respect to peacebuilding in the country.¹⁶⁹ The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council on four occasions, addressing the political impasse in the country and his engagement with key stakeholders, including the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and countries in the region.¹⁷⁰ The Chair of the Liberia configuration briefed the Council twice, reporting on security issues, in the light of the drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, and on the reconciliation process, the socioeconomic needs in the aftermath of the Ebola epidemic, the progress in the area of the rule of law, and the elections of 2017.¹⁷¹ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations briefed Council

¹⁶² 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. 38, "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace".

¹⁶³ Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eleventh session (A/72/721-S/2018/83, para. 11).

¹⁶⁴ Reports of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (A/71/768-S/2017/76, para. 10) and its eleventh session (A/72/721-S/2018/83, para. 4).

¹⁶⁵ See S/2016/61.

¹⁶⁶ See S/2016/1075.

¹⁶⁷ 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).

¹⁶⁸ See S/PV.7652, S/PV.7895, S/PV.7978, S/PV.8013 and S/PV.8109. For more information, see part I, sect. 4, "The situation in Burundi".

¹⁶⁹ See S/PV.7671, S/PV.7734, S/PV.7787, S/PV.7884 and S/PV.7901. For more information, see part I, sect. 7, "The situation in the Central African Republic".

¹⁷⁰ See S/PV.7624, S/PV.7764, S/PV.7883 and S/PV.8031. For more information, see part I, sect. 8, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

¹⁷¹ See S/PV.7649 and S/PV.7761. For more information, see part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Liberia".

members also in the context of annual informal interactive dialogues on peacebuilding.¹⁷²

In 2016, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council also under thematic items, namely the items entitled “Women and peace and security”¹⁷³ and “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security”.¹⁷⁴

During the period under review and after the submission of the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture,¹⁷⁵ the General Assembly and the Council adopted substantively identical resolutions, resolution 70/262 and resolution 2282 (2016), respectively.¹⁷⁶ By resolution 2282 (2016), the Council reaffirmed that the mandate of the Commission was, *inter alia*, to serve a “bridging role” among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations and to serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations.¹⁷⁷ The Council encouraged the Commission to enhance its focus on developments at the country and regional levels and foster greater engagement by its membership, and to consider diversifying its working methods to enhance its efficiency and flexibility, including by providing options for the country-specific meetings and formats, to be applied upon the request of the country concerned; enabling it to consider regional and cross-cutting issues; enhancing synergies with the Peacebuilding Fund; and continuing to use its annual session to facilitate closer engagement with relevant stakeholders.¹⁷⁸ By the same resolution the Council expressed its intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Commission.¹⁷⁹ In a presidential statement, the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to further consider and share good practices on institution-building for sustaining peace in Africa.¹⁸⁰

In the note by the President of 30 August 2017, the Council underscored the importance of increased coordination, cooperation and interaction among the principal organs of the United Nations, as well as with other relevant bodies including the Peacebuilding Commission and regional organizations.¹⁸¹ Council members also acknowledged the importance of maintaining communication with the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body and expressed their intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon its specific, strategic and targeted advice, in accordance with Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 2282 (2016). The Chair of the Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations would be invited, as appropriate, to participate in public Council meetings, and Council members encouraged, in addition, informal exchanges with the Chair of the Commission and the Chairs of the country-specific configurations, as appropriate, through informal interactive dialogues.¹⁸²

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and to its mandate in several other decisions adopted under both thematic and country-specific items. Under thematic items, while underlining the importance of peacebuilding efforts to prevent relapses into conflict, the Council encouraged close cooperation between the Peacebuilding Commission and relevant regional organizations.¹⁸³ It also called upon the Commission to integrate child protection provisions into all peace negotiations, ceasefire and peace agreements, and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring,¹⁸⁴ and to ensure that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies prioritized issues concerning children affected by armed conflict.¹⁸⁵ In connection with United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Council reiterated its intention to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, including with regard to the formation, review and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and the mandates of special political missions.¹⁸⁶

Under country-specific items, with regard to Burundi, the Council welcomed the active engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission as a “viable platform

¹⁷² For more information on informal interactive dialogues, see part II, sect. I.C.

¹⁷³ See [S/PV.7658](#).

¹⁷⁴ See [S/PV.7694](#).

¹⁷⁵ [A/69/968-S/2015/490](#).

¹⁷⁶ For more information on the relations of the Security Council with the General Assembly, see part IV, sect. I.

¹⁷⁷ Resolution 2282 (2016), paras. 4 (c) and (d).

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

¹⁸⁰ [S/PRST/2016/12](#), twelfth paragraph.

¹⁸¹ [S/2017/507](#), para. 93.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, para. 95.

¹⁸³ [S/PRST/2016/2](#), twenty-fifth paragraph.

¹⁸⁴ [S/PRST/2017/21](#), thirtieth paragraph.

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, thirty-first paragraph.

¹⁸⁶ [S/PRST/2017/27](#), twenty-third paragraph.

for dialogue” between Burundi and its partners.¹⁸⁷ In respect of the Central African Republic, the Council stressed the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission in bringing “strategic advice” and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts, and encouraged continued coordination of the country with the Commission and other relevant international organizations and institutions.¹⁸⁸ In connection with the situation in the Great Lakes region, the Council underlined the importance of peacebuilding efforts to address the root causes of conflict through a collaborative approach, and recognized, in this regard, the potential contribution of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹⁸⁹ With regard to the situation in Guinea-Bissau, the Council affirmed that UNIOGBIS and the Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau would continue to lead international efforts with respect to working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of the country’s peacebuilding priorities.¹⁹⁰ The Council requested UNIOGBIS to focus on supporting the Government of Guinea-Bissau, in cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, towards the mobilization, harmonization and

coordination of international assistance.¹⁹¹ The Council also recognized the role of the Commission in support of the long-term peacebuilding priorities of Guinea-Bissau.¹⁹² With regard to Liberia, the Council emphasized the important “convening role” of the Commission in the development of a peacebuilding plan.¹⁹³ The Council noted the collaboration undertaken between the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the Peacebuilding Commission, and encouraged continued close and effective cooperation in support of sustainable peace in the region.¹⁹⁴ In this context the Council emphasized yet again the importance of the convening role of the Peacebuilding Commission in peacebuilding efforts,¹⁹⁵ and reiterated the importance of continuing UNOWAS collaborative engagement with the Commission.¹⁹⁶

¹⁸⁷ S/PRST/2017/13, fifteenth paragraph.

¹⁸⁸ S/PRST/2016/17, fourteenth paragraph; S/PRST/2017/5, tenth paragraph; and resolution 2387 (2017), para. 23.

¹⁸⁹ Resolution 2389 (2017), para. 20.

¹⁹⁰ Resolution 2267 (2016), para. 3 (f).

¹⁹¹ Resolution 2343 (2017), para. 2 (d).

¹⁹² Resolutions 2267 (2016), para. 11; and 2343 (2017), para. 14; and S/PRST/2017/17, tenth paragraph.

¹⁹³ Resolution 2333 (2016), para. 13; and S/PRST/2017/11, seventh paragraph.

¹⁹⁴ S/PRST/2016/11, eight paragraph; S/PRST/2017/2, fifteen paragraph; and S/PRST/2017/10, seventeenth paragraph.

¹⁹⁵ S/PRST/2017/2, nineteenth paragraph.

¹⁹⁶ S/PRST/2017/10, twenty-third paragraph.

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

During the period 2016–2017, there was one instance of a subsidiary organ of the Council being proposed but not established. The proposal was contained in a draft resolution concerning the use of toxic chemicals as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic (see case study below).

The situation in the Middle East

On 28 February 2017, at its 7893rd meeting, the Council considered a draft resolution sponsored by 42 Member States concerning the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁹⁷

The draft resolution was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of two permanent members of the

Council.¹⁹⁸ By the draft resolution, the Council, taking note of the findings of the third and fourth reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism,¹⁹⁹ would have imposed sanctions measures under Article 41, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter.²⁰⁰

By the draft resolution the Council would have established, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter and rule 28 of the provisional rules of

¹⁹⁷ S/2017/172.

¹⁹⁸ The draft resolution received 9 votes in favour, 3 against (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Russian Federation) and 3 abstentions (Egypt, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan). See S/PV.7893.

¹⁹⁹ S/2016/738 and S/2016/888.

²⁰⁰ S/2017/172, paras. 17–26.

procedure, a committee consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks: to monitor implementation of the measures imposed in the draft resolution; to designate individuals, groups and entities to be subject to the sanctions measures and to consider requests for exemptions; to establish such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed; to report within 30 days on its work and every 90 days thereafter; to encourage a dialogue between the committee and interested States, in particular those in the region; to seek from all States whatever information it might consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed; and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in the draft resolution. The Council would have requested the Secretary-General to establish a panel of experts to support the work of the committee.²⁰¹

Speaking before the vote, the representative of France recalled the unanimous decision of the Council, in resolution 2118 (2013), to impose measures under Chapter VII in the event of non-compliance with that resolution, including unauthorized transfer of chemical weapons, or any use of chemical weapons by anyone in the Syrian Arab Republic.²⁰² The representative of France said that it was now up to the Council, as guardian of the system of collective security, to act.²⁰³ Also speaking before the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom expressed the hope that all members of the Security Council would vote in favour of the draft resolution.²⁰⁴

After the vote, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom strongly criticized the vote against the draft resolution by some members of the Council.²⁰⁵ The representatives of France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay also expressed regret at the inability of the Security Council to adopt the draft resolution.²⁰⁶ The representative of Senegal, who voted in favour of the draft resolution, acknowledged the outcome of the vote and stated that the Council could only accept that the draft resolution did not enjoy consensus.²⁰⁷

The representative of the Russian Federation reiterated his country's scepticism about the

conclusions of the third and fourth reports of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, and stated that the conclusions were not based on convincing facts on which any sort of charges could be founded.²⁰⁸ The representative of China said that investigations on the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic were ongoing, and that it was therefore too early to reach a final conclusion. He asserted that the Council should preserve its unity and continue to support the Joint Investigative Mechanism so that it could carry out its investigations in a professional manner, based on objective and fair criteria and in accordance with the mandate that was conferred on it by resolution 2319 (2016). The representative of China noted further that the draft resolution was based on conclusions on which the parties continued to have differences.²⁰⁹ The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia explained the reasons for voting against the draft resolution, including that the list of people and companies subject to sanctions annexed to the draft resolution had not been compiled by the Joint Investigative Mechanism, which he considered a violation of the right to due process.²¹⁰

The representative of Egypt also raised concerns about transparency in respect of the list of individuals and entities and the evidence made available by the Joint Investigative Mechanism to explain his country's abstention in the voting. He recalled that the common practice when introducing sanctions against individuals or entities was to establish a sanctions committee which would evaluate the evidence provided in connection with the individuals or entities accused of using chemical weapons, whose names would then be included in a sanctions list.²¹¹ The representative of Ethiopia, in explaining his country's abstention, argued that the conclusions of the Joint Investigative Mechanism were not firm enough to make the kind of decision proposed.²¹² The representative of Kazakhstan cited the importance of making punitive decisions only on the basis of strong, clear and irrefutable evidence, and the lack of consensus in the Council, to explain his country's abstention in the voting on the draft resolution.²¹³ The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the draft resolution was based on reports written under unprecedented pressure. He said that his Government denied all accusations made in the reports of the Joint Investigative Mechanism regarding the use of chemical weapons and reiterated his Government's commitment to its obligations, including those stemming from the Chemical Weapons Convention.²¹⁴

²⁰¹ Ibid., paras. 13 and 27.

²⁰² Resolution 2118 (2013), para. 21.

²⁰³ S/PV.7893, p. 3.

²⁰⁴ Ibid., p. 4.

²⁰⁵ Ibid. p. 4–6.

²⁰⁶ Ibid., pp. 8–15.

²⁰⁷ Ibid., p. 15.

²⁰⁸ Ibid., p. 7.

²⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 9.

²¹⁰ Ibid., p. 11.

²¹¹ Ibid., p. 12.

²¹² Ibid., p. 13.

²¹³ Ibid., p. 14.

²¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 16–17.