



*Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

**21<sup>st</sup> Supplement**

**2018**

Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division  
Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

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## **Part IX**

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

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## **Introductory note**

### *Article 29*

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

### *Rule 28*

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

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

## **I. Committees**

### **Note**

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council adopted during 2018 concerning the establishment of committees; the implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination. Subsection A covers standing committees and subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description of each committee includes a description of 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 2018, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership, the Committee on the Admission of New Members, and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet.

#### **B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter**

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated groups or panels of experts active during the period under review that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2018. During this period, the Security Council terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, modified the mandate and changed the name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#), and replaced the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group with the Panel of Experts on Somalia.<sup>2</sup> As

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<sup>1</sup> For the bureaux of the committees during the period covered in this Supplement, see [S/2018/2](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.3](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.4](#)

<sup>2</sup> With the adoption of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea was changed to Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.

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, in 2018, the Council decided that the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan would consider sexual and gender-based violence as a separate criterion for listing individuals and entities.<sup>3</sup> Consequently, the Council requested that the Panels of Experts on Somalia, Libya and South Sudan included the necessary gender expertise, in line paragraph 6 of resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#).<sup>4</sup> The Council expanded the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan to oversee the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#).

Furthermore, for the first time since the inception of the sanctions regime in 2011, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) visited Libya from 1 to 2 November 2018.<sup>5</sup> 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 sanctions committees, earlier Supplements should be consulted for information on previous periods.

The committees carried out their mandate of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing

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<sup>3</sup> Resolutions [2444 \(2018\)](#), para. 50 (Somalia), [2441\(2018\)](#), para. 11 (Libya) and [2428 \(2018\)](#), para. 14 (e) (South Sudan)

<sup>4</sup> Resolutions [2444 \(2018\)](#), para. 12 (Somalia), [2441 \(2018\)](#), para. 14 (Libya) and [2428 \(2018\)](#), para. 20 (South Sudan).

<sup>5</sup> See [S/PV.8394](#), p. 7.

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 2018, Chairs of subsidiary organs briefed the Council under various items of the agenda, both thematic and country-specific.

As outlined in Table 1, briefings under thematic items included a joint briefing by the Chairs of 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 \(2004\)](#), on the cooperation among these committees and the respective groups of experts. The briefing took place on 3 October 2018 under the item entitled “Briefings by the Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”. Under the same item, on 17 December 2018, the Council heard briefings from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Netherlands and Sweden in their capacities as outgoing Chairs of subsidiary organs.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the Chairs of sanctions committees briefed the Council under country-specific items at varying intervals, ranging from one to five times in 2018.

These briefings included reports on visits to concerned states conducted by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#),<sup>7</sup> the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#),<sup>8</sup> the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#),<sup>9</sup> the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#),<sup>10</sup> the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#),<sup>11</sup> the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#),<sup>12</sup> the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#),<sup>13</sup> and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#).<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> See [S/PV.8428](#).

<sup>7</sup> See [S/PV.8322](#), pp.2-3.

<sup>8</sup> See [S/PV.8364](#), pp. 5-6 and [S/PV.8428](#), pp. 3-4.

<sup>9</sup> See [S/PV. 8287](#), pp. 2-3.

<sup>10</sup> See [S/PV.8428](#), p. 10.

<sup>11</sup> See [S/PV. 8337](#), pp.4-5.

<sup>12</sup> See [S/PV.8378](#), pp. 7-9.

<sup>13</sup> See [S/PV.8431](#), pp. 6-9.

<sup>14</sup> See [S/PV.8229](#), p. 5 and [S/PV.8428](#), p. 11

**Table 1**

**Briefings by the Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2018**

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
<b>Thematic</b>		
Briefings by the Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council	(a) Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> , <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">2253 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8364</a> 3 October 2018
	(b) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1373 (2001)</a>	
	(c) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	
	(a) Committee pursuant to resolution <a href="#">751 (1992)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8428</a>
	(b) Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> , <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">2253 (2015)</a>	17 December 2018
	(c) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a>	
	(d) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	
	(e) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1718 (2006)</a>	
	(f) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a>	
(g) Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2374 (2017)</a>		
(h) Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa		
(i) Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict		
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8230</a> 12 April 2018
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1373 (2001)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8180</a> 13 February 2018
<b>Country-specific</b>		
The situation in Afghanistan	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1988 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8426</a> 17 December 2018
The situation in the Central African Republic	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8187</a> 22 February 2018
		<a href="#">S/PV.8378</a> 23 October 2018
The situation in the Democratic	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1533 (2004)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8318</a> 26 July 2018

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Republic of the Congo		
The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8337</a> 30 August 2018
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8159</a> 17 January 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8211</a> 21 March 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8263</a> 21 May 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8312</a> 16 July 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8341</a> 5 September 2018
The situation in Mali	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2374 (2017)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8229</a> 11 April 2018
The situation in Somalia	Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">751 (1992)</a> and <a href="#">1907 (2009)</a> <sup>a</sup>	<a href="#">S/PV.8322</a> 30 July 2018
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1591 (2005)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8202</a> 14 March 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8287</a> 14 June 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8366</a> 3 October 2018
	Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2206 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PV.8249</a> 8 May 2018 <a href="#">S/PV.8431</a> 18 December 2018

<sup>a</sup>This Committee ceased to exist in this format on 14 November 2018 after the adoption of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#).

## 1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In 2018, with the adoption of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the Council decided to terminate the Eritrea sanctions regime. The name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea changed to become the Committee pursuant to



resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia. The mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was terminated, and a new Panel of Experts on Somalia was established.<sup>15</sup>

During the period under review, the total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures was 14. Table 2 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2018.

**Table 2**

**Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 2018**

	Arms embargo	Asset freeze	Travel ban	Non-proliferation measures/ restrictions on ballistic missiles	Financial restrictions	Petroleum related (including bunkering services)	Natural resources <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>
Committee pursuant to resolution <a href="#">751 (1992)</a>	X	X	X				X	
Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">751 (1992)</a> and <a href="#">1907 (2009)</a> <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X				X	
Committee pursuant to resolutions <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> , <a href="#">1989 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">2253 (2015)</a>	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1518 (2003)</a>	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1518 (2003)</a>	X	X	X					X

<sup>15</sup> Resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), paras. 9, 10 and 11.

	Arms embargo	Asset freeze	Travel ban	Non-proliferation measures/ restrictions on ballistic missiles	Financial restrictions	Petroleum related (including bunkering services)	Natural resources <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>
<a href="#">1533 (2004)</a>								
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1591 (2005)</a>	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1636 (2005)</a>		X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1718 (2006)</a>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a>	X	X	X		X	X		
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a>			X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2127 (2013)</a>	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2140 (2014)</a>	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to	X	X	X					

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

*Repertoire website:* <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/repertoire/structure>

	Arms embargo	Asset freeze	Travel ban	Non-proliferation measures/ restrictions on ballistic missiles	Financial restrictions	Petroleum related (including bunkering services)	Natural resources <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>
resolution <a href="#">2206 (2015)</a>								
Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">2374 (2017)</a>		X	X					

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

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

<sup>c</sup> This Committee ceased to exist in this format on 14 November 2018 after the adoption of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#).

#### (a) Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

During the period under review, further to the lifting of the measures imposed on Eritrea in November, the Council decided to adjust the scope of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) and to terminate the mandate of the Monitoring Group.<sup>16</sup> Prior to the lifting of the measures in 2018, the Chair of the Committee visited Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia from 4 to 10 May 2018, marking the Chair's first trip since 2010 to the Horn of Africa, as reported to the Council.<sup>17</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee prior to the termination of the Eritrea sanctions regime, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>18</sup>

On 6 November 2018, the Council, in its resolution [2442 \(2018\)](#), called upon all States to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban.<sup>19</sup> Shortly thereafter,

<sup>16</sup> The new name of the Committee became the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia, see sect. (b).

<sup>17</sup> See [S/PV.8322](#), p. 2.

<sup>18</sup> See [S/2018/1116](#).

<sup>19</sup> Resolution [2442 \(2018\)](#), para. 11.

on 14 November 2018, the Council adopted resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#). In this resolution, the Council recalled paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution [1907 \(2009\)](#) and recognized that during the course of its current and four previous mandates the Monitoring Group had not found conclusive evidence that Eritrea supported Al -Shabaab. The Council decided to lift the measures imposed on Eritrea and to terminate the mandate of the Monitoring Group effective from 16 December 2018.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid., paras. 1, 4 and 10.

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

On 14 November 2018, by resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the Council terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, whilst reaffirming the arms embargo on Somalia as well as the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal.<sup>21</sup> The Council renewed the exemptions to the arms embargo on Somalia as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2142 \(2014\)](#) until 15 November 2019 as well as the exemptions to the asset freeze.<sup>22</sup> As a result, the new name of the Committee became the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.<sup>23</sup> In addition, the Council established, with effect from the date of adoption of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), until 15 December 2019, the Panel of Experts on Somalia and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding any extensions of the mandate of the Panel of Experts no later than 15 November 2019.<sup>24</sup>

Except for its scope, now covering Somalia exclusively, the mandate of the Committee remained largely unaltered and included the tasks as set out in paragraph 11 of resolution [751 \(1992\)](#), paragraph 11 of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#), and paragraph 23 of resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#). In essence, the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia was mandated to deliver on the same range of functions including monitoring the implementation of measures, gathering and analyzing information on compliance, granting exemptions and taking action on alleged violations by, inter alia, designating individuals and entities. In addition, the Council requested the Committee to consider the recommendations contained in the reports of the Panel of Experts and to recommend to the Security Council ways to improve the implementation and compliance with the measures in place in response to continuing violations.<sup>25</sup>

Additionally, the Council also requested the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures above, with a view to encouraging States to

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<sup>21</sup> Resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), paras. 13 and 41.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 48.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 11. On 13 December 2018, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that he had appointed six experts and designated a Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on Somalia (see [S/2018/1115](#)).

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 55.

comply fully with this resolution.<sup>26</sup> Consistent with the changes to its scope, by resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the Council also requested that the Committee amend its guidelines, its implementation assistance notices and its website.<sup>27</sup>

Similarly by resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia mirrored the mandate of the terminated Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. The Council decided that the mandate would include the tasks as set out in paragraph 13 of resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#), paragraph 23 of resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#) and paragraph 29 of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#) as they related to Somalia.<sup>28</sup> These provisions concerned, inter alia, assisting in monitoring the implementation of measures, gathering and analyzing information on compliance, assessing impact and effectiveness of measures, providing information relevant to listings and/or violations, reporting and making recommendations and identifying areas where sanctions implementation capacities of regional States could be strengthened.

In addition, the Council decided that the Panel of Experts would continue the investigations started by the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea related to the export to Somalia of chemicals that could be used as oxidisers in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices.<sup>29</sup> The Council further welcomed the Panel of Experts' reporting on the illicit charcoal trade by Al Shabaab as well as its cooperation with the Combined Maritime Forces,<sup>30</sup> and it requested the Panel of Experts to continue to focus on the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia and to propose further measures, taking account of human rights concerns,<sup>31</sup> and to provide monthly updates to the Committee as well as a midterm report.<sup>32</sup> The Council further expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding any extensions of the mandate of the Panel of Experts no later than 15 November 2019.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid., para. 56.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., para. 9.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., para. 11.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., para. 29.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., paras. 33 and 43.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., para 45.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., para. 54.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., para. 11.

**(c) 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 mandate of the Committee<sup>34</sup> and its Monitoring Team<sup>35</sup> remained unchanged. The Council addressed matters related to the Committee under three different items of its agenda, namely, (i) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; (ii) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and (iii) Maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>36</sup> On 21 December 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", the Council issued a presidential statement stating that it would continue to evaluate the implementation of the measures and make adjustments, as necessary, to support their full implementation with respect to "all individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions list".<sup>37</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>38</sup>

On 24 May 2018, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Daniel Kipfer Fasciati of Switzerland as Ombudsperson and he took office on 18 July 2018.<sup>39</sup> By resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), the Council had extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson until 17 December 2021.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialised reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List.

<sup>35</sup> The mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the Sanctions List, assisting in the Ombudsperson in carrying out the mandate and providing periodic reports.

<sup>36</sup> For more information, see part I, sects. 31, 34A and 37 concerning these items.

<sup>37</sup> [S/PRST/2018/21](#)

<sup>38</sup> See [S/2018/1128](#).

<sup>39</sup> See [S/2018/514](#) and [S/2018/579](#), paragraph 2.

<sup>40</sup> Resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), para. 60.

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

During the reporting period, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#). By resolution [1518 \(2003\)](#), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Security Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#).<sup>41</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>42</sup>

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

In 2018, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) remained largely unchanged.<sup>43</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>44</sup>

By resolution [2424 \(2018\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) until 1 August 2019 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2019.<sup>45</sup> By resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), which renewed the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the Council expressed full support to the Group of Experts and mandated MONUSCO to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo in cooperation with the Group of Experts, to observe flows in violation of such measures and to exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> For further background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000-2003*, chap. V part I.B.2.

<sup>42</sup> See [S/2018/1127](#).

<sup>43</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze, transport and customs controls and a travel ban.

<sup>44</sup> See [S/2018/1135](#).

<sup>45</sup> Resolution [2424 \(2018\)](#), para. 3. The mandate of the Group of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

<sup>46</sup> Resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), paras. 37(iii) and 46.



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

In 2018, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan remained largely unchanged.<sup>47</sup> On 13 July 2018, by resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), the Council expressed its intent to consider imposing additional measures against any party that impeded the peace process.<sup>48</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>49</sup>

On 8 February 2018, by resolution [2400 \(2018\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) until 12 March 2019 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 February 2019.<sup>50</sup>

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

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1636 \(2005\)](#) to register and oversee the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals designated by the International Independent Investigation Commission or by the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.<sup>51</sup> The Committee held no meetings during 2018. As of 31 December 2018, no individuals had been registered.

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<sup>47</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions designating individuals and entities subject sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

<sup>48</sup> Resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), para. 31.

<sup>49</sup> See [S/2018/1122](#).

<sup>50</sup> Resolution [2400 \(2018\)](#), para. 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

<sup>51</sup> For further background, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V part I.B.

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

During the period under review, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).<sup>52</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, including the adoption of the implementation assistance notice” to provide Member States additional guidance obtaining exemptions to deliver humanitarian assistance to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>53</sup>

By resolution [2407 \(2018\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 24 April 2019 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 24 March 2019.<sup>54</sup> The Council urged all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.<sup>55</sup>

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

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#) relating to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya.<sup>56</sup> The Council urged all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the

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<sup>52</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an embargo relating to nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, sectoral bans on coal, minerals and fuel, a ban on the export of luxury goods, a travel ban, an asset freeze, a ban on the provision of financial services as well as a ban on specialized teaching and training in disciplines that could contribute to prohibited activities and programmes.

<sup>53</sup> See [S/2018/1148](#).

<sup>54</sup> Resolution [2407 \(2018\)](#), para. 1. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.

<sup>56</sup> In 2018, the Council also adopted resolution [2420 \(2018\)](#) not directly affecting the mandate of the Committee. The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, a travel ban, an asset freeze and business restrictions, and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum.

implementation of the measures decided in resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) as well as subsequent relevant resolutions.<sup>57</sup> On 1 and 2 November 2018, the Chair of the Committee conducted the first visit to Libya since the inception of the sanctions regime in 2011.<sup>58</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee in 2018, including the designation of eight individuals, see its annual report.<sup>59</sup>

With respect to the Panel of Experts, the Council extended its mandate until 15 February 2020 and decided that the Panel's mandated tasks as defined in resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#) shall also apply with respect to the measures updated in resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#).<sup>60</sup> The Council also affirmed its readiness to review the mandate of the Panel, as needed at any time in light of developments in Libya.<sup>61</sup>

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

In 2018, there were no changes to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#).<sup>62</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>63</sup>

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

During 2018, whilst the Council decided in February to review the sanctions measures imposed on Guinea-Bissau within seven months of resolution [2404 \(2018\)](#),<sup>64</sup> no changes were

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<sup>57</sup> Resolution [2441\(2018\)](#), para. 16.

<sup>58</sup> See [S/PV.8394](#), p. 7.

<sup>59</sup> See [S/2018/1176](#).

<sup>60</sup> Resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#), para. 14. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, making recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Libyan Government or other States may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures, and providing periodic reports.

<sup>61</sup> Resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#), para. 18.

<sup>62</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialised reviews of the entries on the Sanctions List. The Committee was also supported by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

<sup>63</sup> See [S/2018/1118](#).

<sup>64</sup> Resolution [2404 \(2018\)](#), para. 27. In this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on Guinea-Bissau's progress on stabilization and the return of constitutional order, as well as recommendations on the continuation of the sanctions regime imposed by the Council further to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#). The Secretary-General's report was submitted to the Council on 28 August 2018 (see [S/2018/791](#)).

made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#) concerning Guinea-Bissau. In this regard, the Committee continued to oversee the implementation of the travel ban imposed against 11 members of the military that led the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau on 12 April 2012, designate individuals who met the listing criteria contained in resolution [2048 \(2012\)](#), and consider and decide upon requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures. The Chair of the Committee visited Guinea and Guinea-Bissau from 25 to 29 June 2018, with the purpose of acquiring first-hand information on the implementation of sanctions measures.<sup>65</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>66</sup>

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

During the period under review, the Council adopted one resolution relating to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and its Panel of Experts concerning the Central African Republic.<sup>67</sup> By resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), the Council extended the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions [2127 \(2013\)](#) and [2134 \(2014\)](#) in connection with the Central African Republic and decided, for the first time, that individuals and entities who committed incitement to violence, in particular on ethnic or religious basis, could meet the criteria for designation by the Committee.<sup>68</sup> The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to the Central African Republic from 2 to 5 October 2018.<sup>69</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>70</sup>

By resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), the Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 February 2019 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate

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<sup>65</sup> See [S/PV.8337](#), pp. 3-5. For more information on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, see part I, sect. 8 “The situation in Guinea-Bissau”.

<sup>66</sup> See [S/2018/1140](#).

<sup>67</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

<sup>68</sup> Resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1, 9, 16 and 22.

<sup>69</sup> See [S/PV.8378](#), page 7.

<sup>70</sup> See [S/2018/1136/Rev.1](#).

action regarding further extension no later than 31 January 2019.<sup>71</sup> In addition to its previously mandated tasks, the Council requested that the Panel of Experts collect data on perpetrators and acts of incitement to violence, especially on religious or ethnic grounds, and to include a gender perspective throughout its investigation and reporting.<sup>72</sup>

Further, by resolution [2448 \(2018\)](#), the Council authorized the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts and to monitor the implementation of sanctions in the Central African Republic. The Council also mandated MINUSCA to support the Panel of Experts in the collection of information on acts of incitement to violence, particularly on religious or ethnic grounds.<sup>73</sup>

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

In 2018, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), relating to Yemen, remained largely unchanged.<sup>74</sup> By resolution [2402 \(2018\)](#), the Council reaffirmed the arms embargo as set out in resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#) and renewed the asset freeze and travel ban imposed by resolutions [2140 \(2014\)](#) and [2216 \(2015\)](#) until 26 February 2019.<sup>75</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>76</sup>

The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 March 2019 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 28 February 2019.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> Resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), para. 31. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., paras. 32(g) and 35.

<sup>73</sup> Resolution [2448 \(2018\)](#), paras. 41 (b), (c) and (d).

<sup>74</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

<sup>75</sup> Resolution [2402 \(2018\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>76</sup> See [S/2018/1125](#).

<sup>77</sup> Resolution [2402 \(2018\)](#), para. 5.

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

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions affecting the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#)<sup>78</sup> and its Panel of Experts concerning South Sudan.<sup>79</sup> The Council adopted resolutions [2418 \(2018\)](#) of 31 May 2018 and [2428 \(2018\)](#) of 13 July 2018 concerning the sanctions measures on South Sudan. By resolution [2418 \(2018\)](#), the Council provided for a technical roll-over of the travel and financial measures imposed by resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) for a period of one and a half months and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 14 August 2018.<sup>80</sup> The Council further requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, to report on violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement and on whether the parties had reached a viable political agreement and decided that, in the absence of such progress, it would consider applying targeted measures to six individuals identified in the annex to the resolution and/or an arms embargo.<sup>81</sup>

By resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), the Council renewed the asset freeze and travel ban and imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan.<sup>82</sup> The Council also decided to impose the asset freeze and the travel ban on two designated individuals.<sup>83</sup> The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda from 16 to 26 June 2018.<sup>84</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>85</sup>

By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for 11 and a half months until 1 July 2019 and broadened it to include assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan with information on

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<sup>78</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

<sup>79</sup> The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analysing information on compliance and, as of 2018, information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

<sup>80</sup> Resolution [2418 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3 and Annex 1.

<sup>82</sup> Resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), paras. 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 17 and Annex 1.

<sup>84</sup> See [S/PV.8431](#).

<sup>85</sup> See [S/2018/1123](#).

individuals and entities engaged in planning acts of violence and planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>86</sup> The Panel of Experts was requested to provide or analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaged in the illicit exploitation of trade and natural resources and, in the context of the diversion of public resources and reports of financial impropriety by the Transitional Government of National Unity, on individuals engaged in actions or policies that had the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan.<sup>87</sup> The Panel's mandate to gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms was broadened to include the financing modalities of such activities.<sup>88</sup> Reiterating its previous request to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee, the Council also invited the High Commissioner for Human Rights to also share information, as appropriate.<sup>89</sup>

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

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#)<sup>90</sup> and the Panel of Experts on Mali<sup>91</sup> remained unchanged.

By resolution [2432 \(2018\)](#), the Council renewed the sanctions measures imposed by resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#).<sup>92</sup> In this regard, the Council reaffirmed that the Committee was mandated to designate those individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, and to consider requests for exemptions.<sup>93</sup> On 20 December 2018, the Committee approved the addition of three individuals to its sanctions list. The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to Mali

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<sup>86</sup> Resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), paras. 14(d), 14 (e) and 19 (a).

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 14(j), 15, 19(a) and (d).

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 19 (c).

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 22.

<sup>90</sup> The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding requests for exemptions, and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council, comprising an asset freeze and a travel ban.

<sup>91</sup> The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to listing individuals and entities target of the sanctions measures, and providing periodic reports.

<sup>92</sup> Resolution [2432 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2.

from 26 to 27 March 2018.<sup>94</sup> For more information on the work of the Committee, including the Chair's second visit to Mali, see its annual report for 2018.<sup>95</sup>

The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) until 30 September 2019 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action no later than 31 August 2019.<sup>96</sup>

## **2. Other committees**

During the period under review, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism, and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established by resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee, remained active. In 2018, the Security Council did not adopt any resolution related to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Council issued two presidential statements concerning the Committee and its Executive Directorate on 19 January and 8 May 2018.<sup>97</sup> The focus of the Council's decisions over the period under review concerned broadly the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime and encouraged the Committee and its Executive Directorate to coordinate with other entities. The briefings of the Chair of the Committee focused also on the implementation of resolution [2341 \(2017\)](#) concerning the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks as well as on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their family members.<sup>98</sup>

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

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<sup>94</sup> See [S/PV.8229](#), p. 5.

<sup>95</sup> See [S/2018/1124/Rev.1](#).

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.

<sup>97</sup> [S/PRST/2018/2](#) and [S/PRST/2018/9](#).

<sup>98</sup> [S/PV.8180](#), p. 2 and [S/PV.8364](#), pp. 6 to 8.



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

In its presidential statement of 19 January 2018, the Council took note of the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to assess and monitor implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#) and other relevant resolutions on terrorism by Afghanistan and countries of the region, and acknowledged its recommendations, including on technical assistance.<sup>99</sup>

In its presidential statement of 8 May 2018, the Council encouraged the Executive Directorate to leverage its Global Research Network to better understand the nature and scope of the links that may exist between terrorists and transnational organized criminals.<sup>100</sup> It also invited the Executive Directorate to enhance cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF-style regional bodies.<sup>101</sup> Finally, the Council welcomed the Counter-Terrorism Committee's open briefing on the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, and further requested the Counterterrorism-Committee, the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and the Committee pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) to hold a special joint meeting within 12 months on addressing the issue of the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime.<sup>102</sup> Also on 8 May 2018, the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee transmitted the joint report of the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Executive Directorate, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#).<sup>103</sup> As requested in paragraph 44 of resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), the Committee reviewed the 2015 guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters (Madrid Guiding Principles) in light of the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters, and adopted the addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on 27 December 2018.<sup>104</sup>

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<sup>99</sup> [S/PRST/2018/2](#), seventh paragraph.

<sup>100</sup> [S/PRST/2018/9](#), third paragraph.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, tenth paragraph.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, fourteenth paragraph.

<sup>103</sup> See [S/2018/435](#).

<sup>104</sup> See [S/2018/1177](#).

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

During the period under review, whilst the Security Council did not adopt any resolution related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the Chair of the Committee briefed the Council on various occasions on the work of the Committee in its task of overseeing the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).<sup>105</sup> The Chair also briefed on its outreach activities, including the engagement with international and regional organizations with mandates directly related to the resolution.<sup>106</sup>

The Committee submitted its seventeenth programme of work covering the period from 1 February 2018 to 31 January 2019, on 13 April 2018, pursuant to resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#).<sup>107</sup> The Committee agreed on the programme of work to fulfil its responsibilities under Council resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#), [1673 \(2006\)](#), [1810 \(2008\)](#), [1977 \(2011\)](#) and [2325 \(2016\)](#).

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<sup>105</sup> [S/PV.8230](#), p. 2.

<sup>106</sup> [S/PV.8364](#), pp. 8 to 10.

<sup>107</sup> See [S/2018/340](#). Resolution [2325 \(2016\)](#), para. 2.

## 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 2018, five of the six existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.<sup>108</sup>

Table 3 provides information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions, and chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council in 2018.

**Table 3**  
**Working Groups of the Security Council, 2018**

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

<sup>108</sup> The Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet during the period under review.

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
	<p>To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa.</p> <p>To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution.</p> <p>To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity [now African Union]) and subregional organizations.</p>	
<p><b>Working Group established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1566 (2004)</a></b></p>		
<p>Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution <a href="#">1566 (2004)</a>)</p>	<p>To consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1267 (1999)</a> concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, including more effective procedures considered to be appropriate for bringing them to justice through prosecution or extradition, freezing their financial assets, preventing their movement through the territories of Member States, and preventing supply to them of all types of arms and related material, and on the procedures for implementing these measures.</p> <p>To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council.</p>	Peru
<p><b>Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict</b></p>		
<p>Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a>)</p>	<p>To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict.</p> <p>To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions <a href="#">1539 (2004)</a> and <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a>.</p> <p>To consider other relevant information presented to it.</p> <p>To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict.</p>	Sweden

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<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chairs</i>
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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.	Kuwait
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**Informal Working Group on International Tribunals**

Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal made by some Council members at the <a href="#">4161st</a> meeting (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the Tribunals.	Peru
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<sup>a</sup> In notes by the President of the Security Council, the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group for periods of one year until 31 December 2011 (see [S/2003/1138](#), [S/2004/1031](#), [S/2005/814](#), [S/2007/6](#), [S/2008/795](#), [S/2009/650](#) and [S/2010/654](#)). From that date onward, the Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

### **III. Investigative bodies**

#### **Note**

During the period under review, the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant became operational, including through the acceptance by the Government of Iraq and the approval by the Council of the terms of reference for the activities of the Investigative Team. In addition, a Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team was appointed by the Secretary-General and initial elements of the Investigative Team were deployed to Baghdad in October 2018.<sup>109</sup>

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

Further to the Government of Iraq's acceptance on 14 February 2018, the Council approved the terms of reference for the activities of the Investigative Team in Iraq, which included details on its structure, composition and overall working methods.<sup>110</sup>

Following the Secretary-General's appointment of the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team on 13 July 2018, the Team formally commenced its activities on 20 August 2018 and initial elements were deployed to Baghdad on 29 October 2018.<sup>111</sup> On 15 November 2018, the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team presented the first report on the activities of the Team and briefed the Council on 4 December 2018.<sup>112</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> For background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2016-2017*, part IX, sect. III.

<sup>110</sup> See [S/2018/118](#) and [S/2018/119](#).

<sup>111</sup> See [S/2018/773](#) and [S/2018/1031](#).

<sup>112</sup> [S/PV.8412](#).

## IV. Tribunals

### Note

In the note by the President of 2 February 2018,<sup>113</sup> the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be considered under an item entitled “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”,<sup>114</sup> under which would be subsumed the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.<sup>115</sup> During the period under review, the Council adopted one presidential statement and one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter concerning, inter alia, the re-appointment of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism as well as other aspects regarding the management, reporting and completion of functions of the Tribunal.

### Developments in 2018

By an exchange of letters dated 1 and 6 March 2018 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy following the resignation of one of the judges of the Mechanism with effect from 11 March 2018.<sup>116</sup>

On 19 March, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it further recalled its decision that the Mechanism should operate for an initial period of four years starting from 1 July 2012, and its decision to review the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, before the end of that initial period and every two years thereafter. In

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<sup>113</sup> [S/2018/90](#).

<sup>114</sup> By resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), the Council established the Mechanism to carry out the residual functions of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (International Tribunal for Rwanda) after the completion of their mandates. For more information on the activities of the Council during 2018 in connection with the Mechanism, see part I, sect. 27, “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”.

<sup>115</sup> See *Repertoire, Supplement 2016-2017*, part I, sect. 28 and *Repertoire, Supplement 2014-2015*, part I, sect. 27.

<sup>116</sup> See [S/2018/190](#) and [S/2018/191](#).

that connection, the Council also recalled its further decision that the Mechanism should continue to operate for subsequent periods of two years following each such review, unless the Security Council decided otherwise and that the Mechanism should be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions.<sup>117</sup>

By resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council appointed the Prosecutor of the Mechanism with effect from 1 July 2018 until 30 June 2020.<sup>118</sup> In this resolution, the Council emphasized that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism was established to be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions, and urged the Mechanism to continue to be guided in its activities by those elements.<sup>119</sup>

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<sup>117</sup> [S/PRST/2018/6](#), second and third paragraphs.

<sup>118</sup> Resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#), para 1. For more information on the appointment mechanism, see part IV, sects. I.D. 3 and 4.

<sup>119</sup> Resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#), para. 5.



## **V. Ad hoc commissions**

### **Note**

No new commissions were created during 2018. The United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#) and [692 \(1991\)](#) to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 to 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

## **VI. Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives**

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. Previous Supplements of the *Repertoire* should be consulted for information concerning Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives who ceased functions.

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 Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi. In addition, on 13 July 2018, the Secretary-General appointed the Special Adviser

and Head of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.<sup>120</sup>

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

#### **Table 4**

#### **Developments relating to Special Advisers, Envoys and Representatives, 2018**

<i>Establishment/appointment</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
<b>Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara</b>	
<a href="#">S/1997/236</a> 19 March 1997	Resolution <a href="#">2414 (2018)</a> , second, third, eleventh preambular paragraphs and para. 13 Resolution <a href="#">2440 (2018)</a> , second, third, fourth, fifth, twelfth, fourteenth preambular paragraphs and paras. 3 and 7
<b>Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus</b>	
<a href="#">S/1997/320</a> 17 April 1997	There were no developments in 2018.
<a href="#">S/1997/321</a> 21 April 1997	
<b>Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide</b>	
<a href="#">S/2004/567</a> 12 July 2004	Resolution <a href="#">2406 (2018)</a> , para. 7
<a href="#">S/2004/568</a> 13 July 2004	
<b>Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution <a href="#">1559 (2004)</a></b>	
<a href="#">S/PRST/2004/36</a> 19 October 2004	There were no developments in 2018.
<a href="#">S/2004/974</a> 14 December 2004	
<a href="#">S/2004/975</a> 16 December 2004	
<b>Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect</b>	

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<sup>120</sup> See [S/2018/773](#). For further information, see sect. III above.

*Establishment/appointment*      *Decisions*

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[S/2007/721](#)      There were no developments in 2018.

31 August 2007

[S/2007/722](#)

7 December 2007

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

Resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#)

30 September 2009

[S/2010/62](#)

29 January 2010

[S/2010/63](#)

2 February 2010

Resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), para. 39

Resolution [2406 \(2018\)](#), eighteenth preambular paragraph, para. 7

Resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), twenty-fourth preambular paragraph

Resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), para. 22

Resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), eighteenth preambular paragraph, para.35

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

[S/2011/474](#)

27 July 2011

[S/2011/475](#)

29 July 2011

There were no developments in 2018.

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen**

[S/2012/469](#)

18 June 2012

[S/2012/470](#)

21 June 2012

There were no developments in 2018.

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel**

[S/2012/750](#)

5 October 2012

[S/2012/751](#)

9 October 2012

There were no developments in 2018.

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

[S/2013/166](#)

15 March 2013

[S/2013/167](#)

18 March 2013

Resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), para. 62

[S/PRST/2018/17](#), seventh paragraph

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi**

[S/2017/396](#)

3 May 2017

[S/2017/397](#)

4 May 2017

[S/PRST/2018/7](#), sixteenth paragraph

[S/PRST/2018/17](#), seventh paragraph

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

Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#)

21 September 2017

There were no further developments in 2018.

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*Establishment/appointment*    *Decisions*

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[S/2018/118](#)

9 February 2018

[S/2018/119](#)

9 February 2018

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## VII. Peacebuilding Commission

### Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005.<sup>121</sup> During the period under review, the Commission addressed an increased number of country-specific, regional and thematic issues to help sustain attention to and enhance coherence in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.<sup>122</sup> In 2018, the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone remained on the agenda of the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission continued to sustain international attention to efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the Gambia, following up on its engagement since 2017.<sup>123</sup>

### Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2018, Bolivia and Côte d'Ivoire were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.<sup>124</sup>

### Developments in 2018

Consistent with past practice, the Council, in 2018, 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.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> 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. 35.

<sup>122</sup> Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its twelfth session ([A/73/724-S/2019/88](#), para. 4).

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 8.

<sup>124</sup> See [S/2018/75](#).

<sup>125</sup> 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).

At meetings of the Council concerning the situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration briefed the Council three times, addressing in particular humanitarian, socioeconomic and political questions, as well as aspects concerning security and human rights.<sup>126</sup> The Chair of the Central African Republic configuration briefed the Council once, and reported on the work and initiatives to bring a long-term focus to stabilization, reconciliation and development efforts in the country, including the assistance provided to the establishment of the Special Criminal Court.<sup>127</sup> The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council on four occasions, reporting on the support to the justice sector and to national reconciliation efforts, the implementation of the Peacebuilding Commission's portfolio for Guinea-Bissau, the engagement with regional and international partners to assist in the solution of the political impasse in the country, as well as on the implementation of the Conakry Agreement and the preparations for elections.<sup>128</sup> The Chair of the Liberia configuration briefed the Council once, and elaborated on the need to address the remaining root causes of the conflict and the key structural reforms set out in the peacebuilding plan.<sup>129</sup> The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council in a meeting held under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa", which dealt with the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, an integrated response to peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the Sahel.<sup>130</sup>

In 2018, the Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council also under thematic items, namely the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace",<sup>131</sup> and in a meeting on youth, peace and security.<sup>132</sup> The Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Peacebuilding Commission continued the practice of briefing Council members in the context of an annual informal interactive dialogue on peacebuilding.<sup>133</sup>

Following the General Assembly high-level event on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2413 \(2018\)](#) in parallel to the adoption of resolution

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<sup>126</sup> See [S/PV.8189](#), [S/PV.8268](#), [S/PV.8408](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 4, "The situation in Burundi".

<sup>127</sup> See [S/PV.8187](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 7, "The situation in the Central African Republic".

<sup>128</sup> See [S/PV.8182](#), [S/PV.8261](#), [S/PV.8337](#), [S/PV.8438](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 8, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

<sup>129</sup> See [S/PV.8239](#). For more information, see part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Liberia".

<sup>130</sup> See [S/PV.8435](#).

<sup>131</sup> See [S/PV.8301](#) and [S/PV.8243](#).

<sup>132</sup> See [S/PV.8241](#).

<sup>133</sup> For further information on informal interactive dialogues, see part II, sect. I.C.

[72/276](#) by the General Assembly. The Council welcomed the presentation of the Secretary-General's report on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace and took note of the General Assembly decision to invite the relevant bodies and organs of the United Nations, including the Peacebuilding Commission, to further advance, explore and consider implementation of the recommendations and options contained in the report of the Secretary-General.<sup>134</sup> It also took note of the General Assembly's decision to request the Secretary-General to present during the seventy-third session an interim report further elaborating on his recommendations and options, as well as a detailed report during the seventy-fourth session in connection with the next comprehensive review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture.<sup>135</sup> On 18 December 2018, the Council issued a presidential statement recognizing that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, acknowledging the progress achieved by the Peacebuilding Commission, and underscoring that the Commission had an important role as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring coherence to international peacebuilding efforts.<sup>136</sup> The Council noted the importance of the informal interactive dialogues between the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission as a useful venue for exercising the advisory role of the Commission and encouraged the Peacebuilding Commission to present concise, targeted, context-specific and applicable recommendations to the Council in countries considered by both bodies.<sup>137</sup> The Council emphasized the need to further harness the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in advancing and supporting an integrated and coherent approach with respect to multidimensional peacekeeping mandates, and acknowledged its role in advising the Council during transitions related to the withdrawal of peacekeeping operations and special political missions.<sup>138</sup> Emphasizing the importance of further engagement with regional and sub-regional organizations, the Council recommended further exploring ways for closer cooperation between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund that could, inter alia, allow the Commission to distill good practices in peacebuilding.<sup>139</sup>

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<sup>134</sup> Resolution [2413 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 3 and 4.

<sup>136</sup> [S/PRST/2018/20](#), eighth and ninth paragraphs.

<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.*, eleventh and twelfth paragraphs.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, thirteenth and fifteenth paragraphs.

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, seventeenth and twenty-first paragraphs.

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, the Council emphasized the need for engaging and collaborating with regional actors in policy related and country-specific issues in the advice made by the Peacebuilding Commission, and acknowledged the significant role of the Peacebuilding Commission and United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Offices in supporting national efforts to build and sustain peace, as well as addressing cross-border threats.<sup>140</sup> The Council emphasized also the importance of drawing upon the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission on major agreements between the United Nations and other stakeholders relating to United Nations mission mandates and transitions.<sup>141</sup> In connection with children and armed conflict, the Council called upon the Peacebuilding Commission to integrate child protection provisions, as well as provisions on the rights and well-being of children, into all peace negotiations, ceasefire and peace agreements, and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring.<sup>142</sup> The Council also called upon the Peacebuilding Commission to ensure that the views of children were taken into account in programming activities throughout the conflict cycle, and that the protection, rights, well-being and empowerment of children affected by armed conflict were fully incorporated and prioritized in all post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programs and strategies, as well as in efforts on peacebuilding and sustaining peace.<sup>143</sup> In addressing youth, peace and security, the Council recommended that the Commission include in its discussions and advice, ways to engage youth meaningfully in national efforts to build and sustain peace.<sup>144</sup>

Under country- and region-specific items, the Council welcomed the peaceful elections held in Liberia in 2017 and encouraged continued engagement to assist the country's efforts to achieve sustainable peace. The Council acknowledged the importance of maintaining international attention on Liberia after the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in March 2018, as well as during the transition period to follow, and stressed the important role

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<sup>140</sup> [S/PRST/2018/1](#), twenty-sixth paragraph.

<sup>141</sup> [S/PRST/2018/10](#), twelfth paragraph.

<sup>142</sup> Resolution [2427 \(2018\)](#), para. 22.

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.

<sup>144</sup> Resolution [2419 \(2018\)](#), para. 15.



of the Peacebuilding Commission in this regard.<sup>145</sup> The Council further emphasized the convening role of the Peacebuilding Commission in sustaining peace and peacebuilding efforts,<sup>146</sup> and in mobilizing deeper commitment and partnership between the United Nations system, the countries of the Sahel and other regional and international partners, including International Financial Institutions.<sup>147</sup> In connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau, the Council affirmed that the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau and the Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, in close cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, would support the Government of Guinea Bissau in the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance to ensure lasting peace and stability in the country.<sup>148</sup> The Council recognized the role of the Commission in enhancing efforts towards the country's stabilization, with a view to supporting the long-term peacebuilding priorities.<sup>149</sup> With regard to the situation in Burundi, the Council welcomed the active engagement of the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission as a viable platform for dialogue between Burundi and its partners, using a holistic approach to address the political and socio-economic situation.<sup>150</sup> Finally, in connection with the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council stressed the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission in bringing strategic advice, providing observations, and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to peacebuilding efforts, and encouraged continued coordination with the Commission in support of the country's long term peacebuilding needs.<sup>151</sup>

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<sup>145</sup> [S/PRST/2018/3](#), seventh paragraph, [S/PRST/2018/8](#), twelfth paragraph.

<sup>146</sup> [S/PRST/2018/3](#), sixteenth paragraph, [S/PRST/2018/16](#), tenth paragraph.

<sup>147</sup> [S/PRST/2018/3](#), sixteenth paragraph.

<sup>148</sup> Resolution [2404 \(2018\)](#), para. 4(e).

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 16.

<sup>150</sup> [S/PRST/2018/7](#), sixteenth paragraph.

<sup>151</sup> Resolution [2448 \(2018\)](#), para. 25.

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

In 2018, there was one instance in which a subsidiary organ of the Council was proposed but not established. Following the termination of the mandate of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism,<sup>152</sup> the Security Council considered re-establishing a new structure to investigate instances of use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>153</sup>

On 10 April 2018, two draft resolutions, which proposed the establishment of the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation to investigate an alleged chemical weapons attack in Douma in the Syrian Arab Republic, and a third draft resolution focused on the work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Fact Finding Mission at the site of the alleged incident, were considered by the Council. None of the three resolutions were adopted as illustrated in case 1.<sup>154</sup>

### **Case 1**

#### **The situation in the Middle East**

Further to the meeting held under the item “Threats to international peace and security” on 9 April 2018, to hear the briefings of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs on the 7 April 2018 chemical weapons attack in Douma in the Syrian Arab Republic,<sup>155</sup> the Security Council met again this time under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East” to consider three draft resolutions on the issue, all of which failed to be adopted.<sup>156</sup>

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<sup>152</sup> On 17 November 2017, after various attempts to renew the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution that would have extended its mandate. As a result, the mandate of the Mechanism expired, and its operations were terminated. For further information on the establishment and termination of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, see *Repertoire, Supplements 2014-2015 and 2016-2017*, part IX, sect. III.

<sup>153</sup> See [S/PV.8160](#), [S/PV.8164](#), [S/PV.8174](#), [S/PV.8225](#), [S/PV.8230](#), [S/PV.8244](#), [S/PV.8344](#), [S/PV.8390](#).

<sup>154</sup> See [S/2018/321](#), [S/2018/175](#) and [S/2018/322](#).

<sup>155</sup> [S/PV.8225](#), p. 2 and 4.

<sup>156</sup> See [S/PV.8228](#).

The first draft resolution put to a vote was sponsored by 26 Member States.<sup>157</sup> According to the draft resolution, the Council would have established the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation for a period of one year with a possibility of further extension and update if deemed necessary.<sup>158</sup> The Council would have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), to submit to the Security Council, for its authorization, within 30 days of the adoption of the draft resolution, recommendations, including elements of Terms of Reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the independent mechanism based on the principles of impartiality, independence and professionalism, to identify to the greatest extent feasible, individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemical weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>159</sup> According to the draft resolution, the Council would have also requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the OPCW, to undertake measures and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the independent mechanism, including the recruitment of impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the Terms of Reference.<sup>160</sup> The draft resolution also underlined that the Security Council would have thoroughly assessed how to take action following the conclusions of the independent mechanism, and would have reaffirmed its decision in response to violations of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) to impose measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>161</sup>

Speaking before the vote, the representative of France stated that his country would do all it could to prevent impunity for the use of chemical weapons because to allow the normalization of the use of chemical weapons without responding would be “to let the genie of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction ... out of the bottle”. He added that the demise of the Joint Investigative Mechanism in November 2017 sent a dangerous signal of impunity and deprived

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<sup>157</sup> [S/2018/321](#).

<sup>158</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 7.

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 8.

<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.

<sup>161</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 19.

the Council of an essential “deterrent tool”.<sup>162</sup> The representative of the United States said that, as penholder of the draft resolution, they had done everything possible to work towards Council unity on the text.<sup>163</sup> By contrast, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that the text of the draft resolution was nothing more than an attempt to resurrect, unchanged, the former Joint Investigative Mechanism, established to investigate cases of the use of chemical weapons in Syria. The representative of the Russian Federation further stressed that the draft resolution represented an identical reproduction of all of the former Joint Investigative Mechanism’s flawed working methods and that the new independent mechanism would conduct investigations as it saw fit, with no reference to the standards of the Chemical Weapons Convention.<sup>164</sup> The draft resolution failed to be adopted, owing to the negative vote of the Russian Federation, a permanent member of the Council.<sup>165</sup>

After the vote, the representatives of Côte d’Ivoire and Poland stated that the draft resolution presented by the United States would have ensured the independence and impartiality of the proposed mechanism.<sup>166</sup> The representative of China explained that while they supported the carrying out of a comprehensive, objective and impartial investigation into the use of chemical weapons in Syria, the United States draft resolution did not take full consideration of some of the major concerns of certain Council members on improving the mechanism’s working methods and ensuring an objective and impartial investigation.<sup>167</sup>

Subsequently, the Council considered the draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation.<sup>168</sup> According to this draft resolution, the Council would have also established the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation for a period of one year from the date the Council approved its Terms of Reference with a possibility of further extension and update by the Security Council if deemed necessary. The Council would have urged the Mechanism to fully ensure a truly impartial, independent, professional and credible way to conduct its

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<sup>162</sup> [S/PV.8228](#), pp. 2-3.

<sup>163</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>165</sup> *In favour*: Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; *Against*: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Russian Federation; *Abstaining*: China.

<sup>166</sup> [S/PV.8228](#), p. 6-7 (Côte d’Ivoire) and p. 7 (Poland).

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>168</sup> [S/2018/175](#).

investigations on the basis of credible, verified and corroborated evidence, collected in the course of on-site visits, and would have underlined that the Council would thoroughly assess the conclusions of the independent mechanism.<sup>169</sup> The Council would have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the OPCW, to submit to the Security Council, for its authorization, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, recommendations, including elements of Terms of Reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the independent mechanism to identify beyond reasonable doubt facts which could lead to the attribution by the Security Council of the involvement in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>170</sup> The Council would have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the OPCW, to undertake the recruitment of impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the Terms of Reference and in coordination with relevant States, to be endorsed by the Security Council.<sup>171</sup> Speaking before the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation called on the Council members to vote in favour of the draft affirming that they now had a real opportunity to create a “genuinely independent and impartial working mechanism” to identify those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in Syria.<sup>172</sup> However, the draft resolution was not adopted, failing to obtain the required number of votes.<sup>173</sup>

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom noted that the draft resolution was unacceptable because it sought to assert that sovereign States were above international law and international norms.<sup>174</sup> Also speaking after the vote, the representative of the United States stressed that there were two key differences between the draft resolutions presented by the United States and Russia. According to the representative of the United States, Russia wanted to give itself the opportunity “to approve the investigators who were chosen for the task” and secondly, it wanted the Security Council “to assess the findings of any

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<sup>169</sup> [S/2018/175](#), para. 5.

<sup>170</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 6.

<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 7.

<sup>172</sup> [S/PV.8228](#), p. 8.

<sup>173</sup> *In favour*: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation; *Against*: France, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America; *Abstaining*: Côte d’Ivoire, Kuwait.

<sup>174</sup> [S/PV.8228](#), p. 9.

investigation before any report was released”.<sup>175</sup> The representative of China, who voted in favour of the draft resolution, stated that the new investigative mechanism would have been able to function with greater professionalism and to reach a truly credible conclusion and expressed regret that the draft resolution was not adopted.<sup>176</sup> The representative of Equatorial Guinea expressed frustration that the Council was not able to adopt either of the draft resolutions submitted by the United States or the Russian Federation and explained that they had voted in favour of both drafts in the hope of having a new monitoring mechanism to attribute responsibility so as to protect the people from the terrible and harmful effects of such chemical weapons.<sup>177</sup> Likewise, the representative of Ethiopia expressed regret that the Council could not adopt a resolution to establish a new mechanism and added that establishing such a tool would have sent a quick and unified message regarding the resolve of the Council not to tolerate impunity.<sup>178</sup>

After the failure to adopt the prior two draft resolutions, a third draft resolution also submitted by the Russian Federation, was put to a vote.<sup>179</sup> By this last draft resolution, the Council would have reiterated its condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and would have expressed alarm at allegations of the use of chemical weapons in Douma.<sup>180</sup> The Council would have welcomed the decision of the Director-General of the OPCW to send its Fact Finding Mission experts for investigation in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention to the site of the alleged incident in Douma and adjacent areas, would have requested the Fact Finding Mission to report the results of its investigation to the OPCW Executive Council as soon as possible, and would have requested the Director-General of the OPCW to keep the Security Council informed of the progress of the investigation.<sup>181</sup> By virtue of the draft resolution, the Council would have also

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<sup>175</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

<sup>176</sup> Ibid.

<sup>177</sup> Ibid.

<sup>178</sup> Ibid. pp. 10-11.

<sup>179</sup> [S/2018/322](#).

<sup>180</sup> See [S/2018/322](#), paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid., para. 3.

requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution and on compliance by all relevant parties in the Syrian Arab Republic within 15 days of its adoption.<sup>182</sup>

Speaking before the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation emphasized the need to adopt the draft resolution in support of the mission of the OPCW.<sup>183</sup> The meeting was then suspended so that Council members could move to consultations. Further to consultations, the draft resolution was put to a vote and was not adopted, as it failed to obtain the required number of votes.<sup>184</sup> After the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that they did not vote for the draft resolution because it would not have established responsibility for the use of chemical weapons.<sup>185</sup> The representative of Ethiopia explaining his vote in favor stated that even if “undoubtedly, it would not have made achieving attribution possible, but finding out whether chemical weapon were in fact used would have been a great achievement”.<sup>186</sup> Other Council members who had either abstained or voted against the draft resolution explained that they had done so because the draft resolution did not provide for the establishment of an independent and impartial investigative mechanism.<sup>187</sup> The representative of the Netherlands stated that they had serious hesitations about the text of the draft resolution because the text made it insufficiently clear that the OPCW Fact Finding Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic already had the mandate for on-site visits, as States have to comply with it and the Netherlands did not want to set a precedent that Security Council authorization was needed for a fact-finding mission to do its work.<sup>188</sup>

In a letter dated 11 April 2018, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the deliberations that took place in the Security Council on 10 April 2018. He expressed deep disappointment that the Security Council was unable to agree on a dedicated mechanism to attribute responsibility for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic and appealed to the Security Council to fulfil its duties and to not give up on

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<sup>182</sup> Ibid., para. 7.

<sup>183</sup> [S/PV.8228](#), p. 14.

<sup>184</sup> *In favour*: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation; *Against*: France, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America; *Abstaining*: Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden.

<sup>185</sup> [S/PV.8228](#), pp. 14-15.

<sup>186</sup> Ibid., p. 16.

<sup>187</sup> Ibid., p. 15 (Poland), p. 16 (United States), p. 17 (Kuwait), p. 18 (France) and pp. 18-19 (Peru).

<sup>188</sup> Ibid., p. 18.

efforts to agree upon a dedicated, impartial, objective and independent mechanism for attributing responsibility with regard to the use of chemical weapons.<sup>189</sup>

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<sup>189</sup> [S/2018/333](#).