
Chapter V

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council

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during the period under review,⁵ as well as one Security Council committee, one investigative body and one ad hoc commission.⁶ This is reflected in a table in part II. Part III describes one instance in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not established.

⁵ United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL); United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR); United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III); UNOMSIL; United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH); UNTMIH; UNSMIH; MINUGUA; United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP); United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); UNTAES; UNPSG; UNAMET; and MONUA.

⁶ Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia; International Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 1012 (1995) concerning Burundi; and United Nations Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991), respectively.

Part I

Subsidiary organs of the Security Council established or continuing during the period 1996-1999

A. Standing committees and ad hoc committees

During the period under review, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established at the 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist but did not meet.

The Committee on the Admission of New Members

measures; (e) examining reports submitted to them, including those from monitoring bodies; (f) identifying individuals and entities subject to the measures; and (g) making recommendations to the Council on how to improve the effectiveness of the measures. In one case, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990), concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, was, *inter alia*, mandated to supervise the implementation of the oil-for-food programme established by resolution 986 (1995).

The committees consisted of all 15 members of the Council, held their meetings in private sessions, unless the committee itself decided otherwise, and reached their decisions by consensus. The bureaux of the committees were elected by the Council annually and announced through notes by the President of the Security Council or press releases.¹² In a note by the President dated 30 October 1998,¹³ the Council decided that, with effect from 1999, the bureau of each sanctions committee should be appointed by that committee, following consultations between Council members, either at its first meeting if that meeting took place in January, or in writing at the instance of the Presidency of the Council under a no-objection procedure.

In accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Council in his note dated 29 March 1995,¹⁴ the committees continued to submit their annual reports to the Council.

In addition, during the period under consideration, a number of innovations related to the work of the Security Council's subsidiary bodies were introduced by the Couh32(t)-34.0283[.5844()-86.99(w)-2616.537(t)-46.5086(h)-24.6877(r)-41.4336(o)-36.6877(u)-49.1688(g)-36.687

More specifically, the note by the President outlined the following measures:

1. The sanctions committees should establish appropriate arrangements and channels of communication with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and regional organizations, neighbouring countries and other countries and parties concerned, in order to improve the monitoring of the implementation of sanctions regimes and the assessment of their humanitarian consequences on the population of the target State and their economic consequences on neighbouring and other States.
2. The Chairpersons of the sanctions committees should make visits to the regions concerned, as appropriate, in order to obtain first-hand accounts of the impact of sanctions regimes and the results and difficulties in their implementation.
3. Member States should provide the sanctions committees with all information available on alleged violations of arms embargoes, and other sanctions regimes. Sanctions committees should seek to clarify all cases of alleged violations.
4. The Secretariat should be requested to provide the sanctions committees with information from published sources, radio, television or other media concerning alleged violations of the sanctions regimes or other issues relevant to the activities of the committees.

mandatory measures, which are based on their nature and not intended to serve as legal definitions of those measures, are added (for example: arms embargo, travel restrictions, petroleum embargo, restriction of air traffic, restrictions on diplomatic representation). The measures imposed by the Council pursuant to Article 41 are described in chapter XI of this volume.

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

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990), concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, continued to exercise its authority in monitoring the measures imposed by it, including the oil-for-food programme established by resolution 986 (1995).

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Mandate implementation

By resolution 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, the Security Council approved the general principles to be followed in implementing the monitoring mechanism which was presented in the letter of 17 July 1995 from the Chairman of the Special Commission to the Chairman of the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990).

Libyan-registered aircraft had flown from Tripoli to Accra on 21 January 1997, in apparent violation of resolution 748 (1992), and asked the Committee to follow up on the matter.³³

By a statement of the President dated 4 April 1997,³⁴ Council members cited the flight of a Libyan-registered aircraft from Tripoli to Jeddah, on 29 March

continued to fulfil its mandate of monitoring the measures imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) by resolution 864 (1993), and modified by subsequent resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

Mandate implementation

Following the failure by UNITA to comply with its obligations under the “Acordos de Paz” and the Lusaka Protocol and with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1118 (1997), on 28 August 1997, the Council adopted resolution 1127 (1997), by which it decided to impose additional measures against UNITA, such as restrictions on the

Monitoring and reporting

By resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999, the Security Council endorsed the recommendation contained in the Chairman's letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure,⁵⁴ and decided to establish the panel of experts referred to therein for a period of six months, with the following mandate: (a) to collect information and investigate reports, including through visits to the countries concerned, relating to the violation of the measures imposed against UNITA with respect to arms and related materiel, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds and the movement of UNITA funds as specified in the relevant resolutions and information on military assistance, including mercenaries; (b) to identify parties aiding and abetting the violations of the above-mentioned measures; and (c) to recommend measures to end such violations and to improve the implementation of the above-mentioned measures.⁵⁵ By the same resolution, the Council also requested the Chairman of the Committee to submit to the Council, no later than 31 July 1999, an interim report of the panel of experts regarding its progress and preliminary findings and recommendations and to submit to the Council, within six months of the formation of the panel, the final report.

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C. Informal and ad hoc working groups

During the period under review, the Council's Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions continued to exist. In addition, the Council established, for a period of six months, two new informal working groups: the Ad Hoc Working Group on Africa and the Informal Working Group on

the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. The working groups, consisting of all fifteen members of the Council, held their meetings in private sessions, and reached their decisions by consensus. A brief overview of the establishment and mandate of the working groups is provided in the table below.

Informal and ad hoc working groups

Title

Establishment

Mandate

administrative nature, as appropriate, after consultation with the Government of Burundi, and measures with regard to the bringing to justice of persons responsible for those acts, to prevent any repetition of deeds similar to those investigated by the Commission and, in general, to eradicate impunity and promote national reconciliation in Burundi.¹⁰²

In a statement by the President dated 5 January 1996,¹⁰³ the members of the Council, expressing their concern about the deterioration of the situation in Burundi, stressed the importance they attached to the work of the International Commission of Inquiry, and undertook to study carefully the letter from the Secretary-General dated 3 January 1996 containing an interim report on that work.¹⁰⁴

By a letter dated 25 July 1996 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁰⁵ the Secretary-General transmitted the final report of the International Commission of Inquiry. In that report, the Commission explained that it was not in a position to identify by name the persons who should be brought to justice for

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with a view to facilitating the efforts of the Government of Burundi and OAU. In response to that request of the Security Council, the United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB) was established in November 1993 to support the initiatives aimed at promoting peace and reconciliation between the parties to the conflict.¹⁴⁷

During the period under consideration, UNOB was composed of 12 international and 17 local staff.

Mandate implementation

By a letter dated 12 April 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁴⁸ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the peace

the establishment of a new integrated operation to be known as the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) for a period of seven months.¹⁵⁶ By resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997, the Security Council established MONUA for an initial period of four months and expected a full completion of the Mission by February 1998.¹⁵⁷ The Security Council also decided that MONUA had to assume responsibility

11. The United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

Establishment, mandate and composition

Following the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report dated 9 June 1998,²⁰⁷ by resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for an initial period of six months until 13 January 1999, to monitor and advise efforts to disarm combatants and restructure the country's security forces.²⁰⁸

The mandate of UNOMSIL, as set out in resolution 1181 (1998), was as follows: (a) to monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole, as security conditions permitted, and to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with regular information thereon, in particular with a view to determining when conditions were sufficiently secure to allow subsequent deployments of military observers; (b) to monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country, including monitoring of the role of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group in the provision of security and in the collection and destruction of arms in those secure areas; (c) to assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demobilization sites, where security conditions permitted; and (d) to monitor the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defence Forces, as security conditions permitted.²⁰⁹

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made in the peace process.²²⁹ The Force Commander of UNAMSIL was appointed through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.²³⁰

13. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau established pursuant to resolution 1233 (1999)

Establishment, mandate and composition

Following the formation of the Government of National Unity in Guinea-Bissau, the Council adopted resolution 1216 (1998) of 21 December 1998, by which it requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council on a possible role of the United Nations in the process of peace and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau, including the early establishment of arrangements for liaison between the United Nations and the Monitoring Group.²³¹ In a letter dated 26 February 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council,²³² the Secretary-

necessary for the equipping of up to 500 military observers to facilitate future rapid United Nations deployments as authorized by the Council.²⁴⁹

Americas

15. United Nations Mission in Haiti established pursuant to resolution 867 (1993)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission in Haiti continued to help implement provisions of the Governor's Island Agreement of 3 July 1993, and to assist the democratic Government to sustain a stable environment, professionalize the armed forces and create a separate police force.²⁵⁰

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establish the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH).²⁸⁰

18. United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti established pursuant to resolution 1141 (1997)

Establishment, mandate and composition

By resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, the Council established the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) for a period of one year,²⁸¹ based on the request of the Government of Haiti²⁸² and the recommendations of the Secretary-General.²⁸³ MIPONUH succeeded UNTMIH and was the fourth United Nations mission in Haiti during the period under review.

By resolution 1141 (1997), the Council decided that MIPONUH would continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police, including mentoring Haitian national police field performance as set out in the report of the Secretary-General.²⁸⁴

In an addendum to his report of 31 October 1997,²⁸⁵ the Secretary-General proposed an initial composition of up to 290 police officers, including a 90-strong special police unit, supported by a civilian establishment of some 72 international and 133 local personnel, as well as 17 United Nations Volunteers-17.4-246.6877()-86.(1TJ T*[(o)-36.6884(n)-T6877(t)-46.5-2463(-24.2066(e)

19. United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala established pursuant to resolution 1094 (1997)

Establishment, mandate and composition

The United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) was established by Security Council resolution 1094 (1997) of 20 January 1997 for a three-month period,²⁹⁵ based on the recommendations of the Secretary-General.²⁹⁶ The Mission was established as a military attachment to the existing civilian and humanitarian United Nations

to promote peace and national reconciliation and to assist in the implementation of the General Agreement and, to this end: (a) to provide good offices and expert advice as stipulated in the General Agreement; (b) to cooperate with the Commission on National Reconciliation and its subcommissions and with the Central Commission on Elections and the Holding of a Referendum; (c) to participate in the work of the Contact Group of guarantor States and organizations and to serve as its coordinator; (d) to investigate reports of ceasefire violations and report on them to the United Nations and the Commission on National Reconciliation; (e) to monitor the assembly of United Tajik Opposition fighters and their reintegration, disarmament and demobilization; (f) to assist in the reintegration into governmental power structures or demobilization of ex-combatants; (g) to coordinate United Nations assistance to Tajikistan during the transition period; and (h) to maintain close contacts with the parties, as well as cooperative liaison with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the Mission in Tajikistan of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.³⁰⁸

Termination of mandate

By resolution 1274 (1999), on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General,

Mandate implementation

Based on the recommendations of the Secretary-General,³²⁵ the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMET twice, for periods of one month and three months, respectively, until 30 November 1999.³²⁶

By resolution 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999, the Council endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General that, in the interim phase, the Mission incorporate the following components: (a) an electoral unit; (b) a civilian police component of up to 460 personnel to continue to advise the Indonesian police and to prepare for the recruitment and training of the new East Timorese police force; (c) a military liaison component of up to 300 personnel to undertake the necessary military liaison functions, to continue to be involved in the work of the East Timorese bodies established to promote peace, stability and reconciliation, and to provide advice to the Special Representative for the East Timor Popular Consultation on security matters as required, pursuant to the implementation of the Agreements of 5 May 1999; (d) a civil affairs component to advise the Special Representative for the East Timor Popular Consultation in monitoring the implementation of the Agreements of 5 May 1999; and (e) a public information component to provide information on progress made towards implementation of the outcome of the ballot, and to disseminate a message promoting reconciliation, confidence, peace and stability.³²⁷

Termination of mandate/transition to a new mission

By resolution 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999, the Council authorized the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: (a) to restore peace and security in East Timor; (b) to protect and support the United Nations Mission in East Timor in carrying out its tasks; and (c) within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations.³²⁸ The Council

also agreed that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor until replaced by a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and invited the Secretary-General to

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³²⁵ S/1999/830 and S/1999/862, para. 16.

³²⁶ Resolutions 1257 (1999) and 1262 (1999).

³²⁷ Resolution 1262 (1999), para. 1. For the report of the Secretary-General, see S/1999/862.

³²⁸ Resolution 1264 (1999), para. 3.

a permanent member of the Security Council.³⁶¹ The Force was therefore terminated on 28 February 1999.

28. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina established pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995)

During the period under review, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), established pursuant to resolution 1035 (1995) and consisting of the United Nations International Police Task Force and the United Nations civilian office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued to monitor law enforcement activities and facilities, advise and train law enforcement personnel, respond to requests for assistance and mobilize and coordinate all civilian activities.

Mandate implementation

During the period under review, on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,³⁶² the Council continuously extended for four times the mandate of UNMIBH for periods of six and twelve months, the last of which ended on 21 June 2000.³⁶³

By resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, the Security Council decided that UNMIBH should continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5

Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), under the coordination of the High Representative, in a programme of judicial and legal reforms, including assessment and monitoring of the court system, development and training of legal professionals and restructuring of institutions with the judicial system.³⁷²

Based on the recommendations of the Secretary-General,³⁷³

months,³⁹⁷ as recommended by the Secretary-General.³⁹⁸

In accordance with the report of the Secretary-General,³⁹⁹ the Council decided, by resolution 1145 (1997), that UNPSG would continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region, particularly in connection with the return of displaced persons, and would assume responsibility for those former UNTAES personnel and United Nations-owned assets needed for its use in fulfilment of its mandate.⁴⁰⁰

The United Nations Civilian Police Support Group was composed of 180 civilian police, supported by a civilian establishment of 53 international and 165 local personnel.⁴⁰¹

Mandate implementation: termination of mandate/transition to a new mission

Reporting to the Council on 11 June 1998,⁴⁰² the Secretary-General stated that he had instructed that a timetable be established for the handover of the functions of the Support Group to OSCE. By a statement of the President dated 2 July 1998,⁴⁰³ the Council members welcomed the planned transfer of the police monitoring function in the region to the OSCE and agreed with the intention of the Secretary-General to reduce gradually the number of civilian police monitors. In his final report dated 27 October 1998,⁴⁰⁴ the Secretary-General informed the Council that the mandate of UNPSG ended on 15 October 1998 and that OSCE had taken over the police monitoring responsibilities.

31. United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia

Mandate implementation: termination of mandate

Following the decision of the Council set out by resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) was terminated on 15 January 1996.

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

Establishment, mandate and composition

Following the termination of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the Council, by resolution 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996, authorized the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995.⁴⁰⁵ The Mission was established on 1 February 1996 for a period of three months, to be extended for an additional period of three months upon a report by the Secretary-General that such extension would continue to contribute to the decrease of tension in the area.⁴⁰⁶

UNMOP consisted of 28 military observers under the command and direction of a chief military observer.⁴⁰⁷ The appointment of the Chief Military Observer was approved through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.⁴⁰⁸

Mandate implementation

The mandate of UNMOP was extended))

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Secretary-Generes

³⁹⁷ Ibid.

³⁹⁸ S/1997/953.

³⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁰ Resolution 1145 (1997), paras. 13 and 14.

⁴⁰¹ S/1997/953/Add.1.

⁴⁰² S/1998/500.

⁴⁰³ S/PRST/1998/19.

⁴⁰⁴ S/1998/1004. The President of the Council welcomed the successful conclusion of the mandate of UNPSG in his statement of 6 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/32).

of later reports of the Secretary-General,⁴¹⁰ the

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to concur with the Secretary-General's recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained throughout the period under consideration, and decided to review the question once again by 6 April 2000. During this period, through exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, two new Force Commanders were appointed.⁴²⁹

F. Ad hoc commissions and ad hoc tribunals

Ad hoc commissions

During the period under review, the Security Council created one ad hoc commission, namely the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to resolution 1284 (1999), and continued to oversee two ad hoc commissions: the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991), and the United Nations Special Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991). The latter was terminated during the period under consideration.

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

Mandated to verify and value the claims of loss, damage and injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations resulting from Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait, and to administer the payment of compensation, the United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) continued to exist during the period under review.

Mandate implementation

The funding for payments came from a 30 per cent share of the revenue derived from the sale of Iraqi petroleum under the oil-for-food programme, established by resolution 986 (1995) and the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations, and subsequently

articles 702-716 (1996), 4571 (1997), 4572 (1997), 4573 (1997), 4574 (1997), 4575 (1997), 4576 (1997), 4577 (1997), 4578 (1997), 4579 (1997), 4580 (1997), 4581 (1997), 4582 (1997), 4583 (1997), 4584 (1997), 4585 (1997), 4586 (1997), 4587 (1997), 4588 (1997), 4589 (1997), 4590 (1997), 4591 (1997), 4592 (1997), 4593 (1997), 4594 (1997), 4595 (1997), 4596 (1997), 4597 (1997), 4598 (1997), 4599 (1997), 4600 (1997), 4601 (1997), 4602 (1997), 4603 (1997), 4604 (1997), 4605 (1997), 4606 (1997), 4607 (1997), 4608 (1997), 4609 (1997), 4610 (1998), 4611 (1998), 4612 (1998), 4613 (1998), 4614 (1998), 4615 (1998), 4616 (1998), 4617 (1998), 4618 (1998), 4619 (1998), 4620 (1998), 4621 (1998), 4622 (1998), 4623 (1998), 4624 (1998), 4625 (1998), 4626 (1998), 4627 (1998), 4628 (1998), 4629 (1998), 4630 (1998), 4631 (1998), 4632 (1998), 4633 (1998), 4634 (1998), 4635 (1998), 4636 (1998), 4637 (1998), 4638 (1998), 4639 (1998), 4640 (1998), 4641 (1998), 4642 (1998), 4643 (1998), 4644 (1998), 4645 (1998), 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By letters addressed to the President of the Security Council, the President of the Commission's Governing Council reported on the Commission's activities at its regular⁴³⁰ and special sessions.⁴³¹

By a letter dated 2 December 1996, addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁴³² the President of the Governing Council of e

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⁴²⁹ S/1997/841, S/1997/842, S/1999/1154 and S/1999/1155.

that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wished to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission and that the Government of Iraq give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to officials and other persons under the authority of the Government of Iraq whom the Special Commission wished to interview.⁴⁴³ By the same resolution, the Council requested the Chairman of the Special Commission to include in his consolidated progress reports under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with the above demands. In his fourth report to the Council pursuant to resolution 1051 (1996), the Executive Chairman of the Commission responded to the latter request, including in his consolidated progress reports an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997).⁴⁴⁴

By resolution 1134 (1997) of 23 October 1997, the Council reiterated its request to the Chairman of the Special Commission to include in all future consolidated progress reports, prepared pursuant to resolution 1051 (1996), an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with resolution 1115 (1997).

circumstances surrounding the decision to remove all of the Commission's personnel from Iraq.

On 15 December 1998, through a note by the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman reported to the Council on the level of cooperation offered by Iraq in the period since 17 November 1998.⁴⁵⁵ The Executive Chairman stated that, the experience over

1. 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

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, established pursuant to resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, continued its work during the period under review.

Annexes to the Statute

By resolution 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998, the Security Council, inter alia, decided to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal, and to that end, to amend articles 11, 12, and 13 of the Statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the resolution.⁴⁶²

Election of judges

By resolution 1126 (1997) of 27 August 1997, the Security Council endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judges Karibi-Whyte, Odio Benito and Jan, once replaced as members of the Tribunal, finish the *Celibici* case which they had begun before expiry of their terms of office, and took note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish the case before November 1998.⁴⁶³

By resolution 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998, the Security Council, inter alia, decided that three additional judges should be elected, as soon as possible, to serve in the additional Trial Chamber. It also decided, without prejudice to article 13 (4) of the Statute of the Tribunal, that once elected, the additional judges should serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges, and that, for the purpose of that election the Security Council should, notwithstanding article 13.2 (c) of the Statute, es

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Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, continued its work during the period under review.

Annexes to the Statute

By resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, the Security Council decided to establish a third Trial Chamber and to amend articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the resolution.⁴⁶⁶

Election of judges

By resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, the Security Council decided that the elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers should be held together, for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003.⁴⁶⁷ It further decided that, as an exceptional measure to enable the third Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date and without prejudice to article 12 (5) of the Statute of the International Tribunal, three newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, should commence their term of office as soon as possible following the elections.⁴⁶⁸

By resolution 1200 (1998) of 30 September 1998, the Security Council forwarded 18 nominations for judges of the Tribunal received by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12.3 (d) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

⁴⁶⁶ Resolution 1165 (1998), para. 1.

⁴⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁴⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

Part III
Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed