
| | |
|--|-----|
| VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives | 418 |
| VII. Peacebuilding Commission. | 421 |
| VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established | 423 |

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 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 peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X of the present supplement. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII.

The present part is divided into eight sections: (a) committees; (b) working groups; (c) investigative bodies; (d) tribunals; (e) ad hoc commissions; (f) special advisers, envoys and representatives; (g) the Peacebuilding Commission; and (h) subsidiary organs of the Council proposed but not established. Brief background information and a summary of the major developments during the period covered by the present part are provided for each subsidiary organ. For each organ, a table illustrating its structure and functions is provided.

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014 20152014

| <i>Category and mandated task</i> | <i>Resolution (paragraph)</i> | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | <i>2161 (2014)</i> | <i>2170 (2014)</i> | <i>2178 (2014)</i> | <i>2195 (2014)</i> | <i>2199 (2015)</i> | <i>2214 (2015)</i> | <i>2220 (2015)</i> | <i>2253 (2015)</i> |
| Reporting | | | | | | | | |
| Produce programme of work | annex I, (e) | | | | | | | annex I, (e) |
| Provide periodic reports | annex I, (dd), (ee) | | 23, 23 (a) | 22 | 30 | 13 | | 96, annex I, (a), (a) (i) (vi), (cc) |
| Report and make recommendations | 35, 74, annex I, (a), (h), (i), (s), (t) | 22 | 23 (b) | | 30 | 13 | 30 | 48, 91, 93, 95, annex I, (a)(vi), (h), (i), (s), (t), (aa) |
| Review | | | | | | | | |
| Review of list | 66, 66 (a) (d), annex I, (c), (l), (q) | | | | | | | 80, 80 (a) (d), 82, annex I, (c), (l), (q) |
| Technical assistance | | | | | | | | |
| Assist States in complying with measures | 29, 70, 74, 75, annex I, (i), (aa) | | | | | | | 42, 85, 93, 94, annex I, (i), (z) |

*

-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.

Table 5

Office of the Ombudsperson: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014 2015

| <i>Category and mandated task</i> | <i>Resolution (paragraph)</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>2161 (2014)</i> | <i>2253 (2015)</i> |
| Listing/delisting | | |
| Delisting | 41 43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 61, annex II | 54 56, 60, 61, 63, 66, 74, annex II |
| General | | |
| Extension | 41 | 54 |
| General support | 9 | |

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

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014

Council decided that notification would no longer be required for supplies of non-lethal equipment or the provision of any technical assistance to enable the Ivorian security forces

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2014-2015

| <i>Category and mandated task</i> | <i>Resolution (paragraph)</i> | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>2153 (2014)</i> | <i>2219 (2015)</i> | <i>2226 (2015)</i> |
| Coordination and cooperation | | | |
| Coordinate with other entities | 19, 29, 30, 34 | 20, 30, 31, 35 | 19 (f) |
| General | | | |
| Extension | 24 | 25 | |
| Listing/delisting | | | |
| Provide information relevant to listing | 28 | 28 | |
| Monitoring and enforcement | | | |
| Gather and analyse information on compliance | 15, 25, 30, 34 | 16, 26, 31, 35 | |
| Monitor implementation | | | 19 (f) |
| Provide information on violations | 25 | 26 | |
| Reporting | | | |
| Provide periodic reports | 27 | 27 | |
| Report and make recommendations | 26, 28 | 27, 29 | |
| Technical assistance | | | |
| Assist States in complying with measures | 14 | | |

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

Islamic Republic of Iran. The resolution provided for the termination of the provisions of previous Council resolutions⁵⁵ upon receipt by the Council of the report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) confirming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had taken a series of nuclear-related actions specified in relevant part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁵⁶

For that reason and in the absence of a reoff

Part IX. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council:

**Committee established pursuant to resolution
2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau**

During

**Committee established pursuant to resolution
2140 (2014)**

On 26 February 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council adopted resolution 2140 (2014), in which it welcomed the recent progress made in the political transition of Yemen and reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the transition, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism.⁸⁷ In the same resolution, the Council imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban on individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen and established a Committee to oversee and monitor those measures. Specifically, the Council decided that the Committee would, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the measures,⁸⁸ designate individuals and entities to be subject to the measures,⁸⁹ grant exemptions mainly for humanitarian reasons and to advance peace and stability in Yemen,⁹⁰ coordinate with other sanctions committees⁹¹ and encourage a dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, to discuss implementation of the measures.⁹² In addition, the Council tasked the Committee with the processing

⁸⁷ Resolution 2140 (2014), para. 23. For more information on measures mandated by the Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter, see part VII, sect.

The Council urged States and other actors to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and urged all relevant States to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel and unhindered access in order for the Panel to execute its mandate.¹⁰⁰

Tables 26 and 27 list the provisions of Council decisions in 201-22(o)-41(n)-29(7.96-13 659.5 Tm0 G[()1s12 0 6120G[(-22(o)-9(t)-34(a)-25(t)-34(e)-37(s)-20()-110(t)-34(o)-29()-110

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

| <i>Category and mandated task</i> | <i>Resolution (paragraph)</i> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>2206 (2015)</i> | <i>2223 (2015)</i> | <i>2241 (2015)</i> | <i>2252 (2015)</i> |

General support

**Committee established pursuant to resolution
1540 (2004)**

During the period under review, the Council urged States to inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) regularly on their implementation of that resolution. In particular, it called upon all States that had not yet presented their first reports on the implementation of the resolution to

objective of achieving universal reporting.¹¹³ In that regard, the Council recommended that the Committee develop a strategy towards full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and incorporate such a strategy in the comprehensive review by the Committee to be submitted to the Council before December 2016.

In addition and as mentioned above, the need for coordination and cooperation between the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and other committees, such as the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373

(2001), was reiterated in resolutions 2161 (2014)¹¹⁴ and 2253 (2015),¹¹⁵ as well as in one presidential statement.¹¹⁶

In a letter dated 28 May 2014, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the appointment of three of the nine experts of the group of experts established pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011) to assist the Co-ordinator of the Panel of Experts.

¹¹³ S/PRST/2014/7, fifth paragraph.

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, five of the six existing working groups of the Security Council continued to hold regular meetings.¹¹⁹ 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.

¹¹⁹ The Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#) did not meet during the period under review. For information on the mandate of the Working Group, see table 31.

The activities of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict were regularly acknowledged by the Council in its decisions during the period under review.¹²⁰

Table 31 provides information on the establishment, key provisions of the mandates and Chairs of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council functioning in 2014 and 2015.

¹²⁰ See, for example, resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 33 (the situation in Mali); and [S/PRST/2014/25](#), thirteenth paragraph (the situation in the Central African Republic).

Table 31
Working groups of the Security Council, 2014 2015

| <i>Establishment</i> | <i>Mandate</i> | <i>Chairs</i> |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations | | |
| Established on 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3) | To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations 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 | Rwanda (2014) Chad (2015) |
| Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa | | |
| Established in March 2002 (S/2002/207) ^a | To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with Africa To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that resolution To propose recommendations to the Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution between the United Nations and regional (Organization of African Unity) ^b and subregional organizations | Nigeria (2014) Angola (2015) |

Establishment

Mandate

Chairs

Working Group established pursuant to resolution [1566 \(2004\)](#)

Established

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During 2014 and 2015, the Security Council authorized the establishment of an investigative body, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups or governments involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

By resolution [2235 \(2015\)](#) of 7 August 2015, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit within 20 days of the adoption of the resolution elements of terms of reference regarding the establishment and operation of a joint investigative mechanism of OPCW and the United Nations to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹²¹

On 27 August 2015, the Secretary-General, in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitted for the authorization of the Council recommendations, including elements of terms of reference, regarding the establishment of an OPCW-

Developments in 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, reappointed the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals and extended the terms of office of authorized permanent and ad litem judges of both Tribunals.¹²⁷ The Council also pressed for the two Tribunals to complete all remaining work as expeditiously as possible and bring their activities to a close with the aim of completing the transition to the Mechanism. Concerning the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia specifically, the Council, in resolutions 2193 (2014) and 2256 (2015), expressed its continued concern over delays in the conclusion of the work of the Tribunal, in the light of resolution 1966 (2010), in which it requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014. In addition, in resolution 2256 (2015), the Council requested the Tribunal to report in its following six-monthly report to the Council on the implementation of any recommendations by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in the context of the implementation of the completion strategy pursuant to resolution 1966 (2010). In resolution 2256 (2015), the Council welcomed the completion of the judicial work

of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the impending closure of the Tribunal, set for 31 December 2015.

On 16 November 2015, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it requested the Mechanism to present by 20 November 2015 its report on the progress of its work in the initial period and requested the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to carry out a thorough examination of the

consideration in its review of the work of the Mechanism, to be completed by 21 December 2015.¹²⁸ On 22 December 2015, in resolution 2256 (2015), the Council requested the Mechanism to include in its six-monthly reports to the Council information on progress achieved in implementing the resolution, as well as detailed information on the staffing of the Mechanism, respective workload and related costs with breakdown by division and detailed projections of the duration of residual functions based on available data.¹²⁹

Tables 32 and 33 list the provisions of Council decisions in 2014 and 2015 relating to the mandates of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. TQG WR SU

¹²⁷ Resolutions 2193 (2014), 2194 (2014) and 2256 (2015).

Table 33

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

| <i>Mandated task</i> | <i>Decision</i> |
|--|--|
| Completion of mandate | Resolution 2194 (2014) , para. 1 Resolution 2256 (2015) , para. 1 |
| Extension of terms of office of judges | Resolution 2194 (2014) , paras. 6–8 |
| Reappointment of Prosecutor | Resolution 2194 (2014) , para. 9 |

Table 34

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals: provisions relating to the mandate, 2014–2015

| <i>Mandated task</i> | <i>Decision</i> |
|----------------------|--|
| Reporting | S/PRST/2015/21 , fifth and sixth paragraphs Resolution 2256 (2015) , paras. 20 and 22 |

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during the period 2014–2015.

The United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991) to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq from 2 August 1990 to 2 March 1991 continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

While the Secretary-General has broad authority to appoint representatives and advisers, as reiterated by the General Assembly,¹³⁰ in many cases the Security Council either requests or supports the appointments. In such instances, envoys and representatives of the Secretary-General may be considered subsidiary organs of the Council. Section VI provides a selected list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Council has been involved and whose

maintenance of international peace and security. It does not cover special representatives who are appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions (see part X) or those authorized by the General

Assembly.¹³¹ During the period under review, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, the Special Adviser on Cyprus, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, the Special Envoy for the Sahel and the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region continued to exercise their functions.

¹³⁰ General Assembly resolution [51/226](#), sect. II, para. 5.

¹³¹ For example, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (see Assembly resolution [51/77](#), paras. 35–37) and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar (see Assembly resolution [48/150](#), para. 15).

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

Establishment

Decisions of relevance

the Chair indicated that the engagement of the Commission with Sierra Leone would be scaled down

advocate with the international community.¹³⁹

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In January 2014, Argentina and Chad were selected as the two elected members of the Security

Part IX.

2166 (2014).¹⁴⁵ Furthermore, the Council would have requested the States working together in the Joint Investigation Team established on 7 August 2014 and consisting of members from Australia, Belgium, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Ukraine¹⁴⁶ to continue to