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

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Introductory note

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 IR ӟ u e

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to their mandates, as well as their termination, during the period 2016ï2017. Subsection A covers standing committees and subsection B covers committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The description of each committee includes the tasks of the committee as mandated by the Security Council in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures such as an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban. Information on measures mandated by the Security Council pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter is provided in part VII, section III. The committees are discussed within each subsection below in the order of their establishment.

The committees of the Security Council consist of all 15 members of the Council. Their meetings are held in private, unless a Committee itself decides otherwise, and decisions are reached by consensus. The Bureau of each Committee generally consists of a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the Council on an annual basis.[1] The Council has both standing committees that meet only when issues under their purview are being considered, and committees established on an ad hoc basis, in response to specific requirements of the Council, such as counter-terrorism or sanctions committees.

A. Standing committees

During the period under review, the standing committees, namely, the Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts established by the Council at its 1506th meeting to study the question of associate membership, the Committee on the Admission of New Members, and

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	X	X

During the period under review, the Council decided to terminate the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions 1521 (2003), 1572 (2004) and 1737 (2006) and consequently the mandates of the Committees established pursuant to those resolutions. Including measures relating to, inter alia, transport and aviation measures, trade restrictions and/or diplomatic restrictions.

The committees carried out their mandate of,

the date of expiration of its current mandate, in December 2019.[43] By the same resolution, the Council recalled the mandate of the Office as set oq

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

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning C¹te dôIvoire

By resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, the Council established a Committee to oversee an arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze concerning C¹te dôIvoire. By resolution 1584 (2005), the Council established a Group of Experts.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, the report of the Group of Experts and the

The Council, further, directed the Committee to work with INTERPOL to develop appropriate arrangements for the issuance of Special Notices with respe Î §sionatieğ ʻя

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operating under the authorization set out in the resolution.[86]

By resolution 2357 (2017) the Council extended the authorizations set out under resolution 2292 (2016) for 12 months, until 12 June 2018.[87] By resolution 2362 (2017), the Council welcomed the appointment by the Government of National Accord of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution 2146 (2016), and directed the Committee to immediately inform Member States about notifications to the Committee from that focal point.[88] The Council requested the Panel of Experts to consult with the Government of National Accord about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel; extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 November 2018; and decided that the Panel should provide an interim report and a final report to the Council no later than 15 September 2018.[89] The Council urged all States and relevant United Nations bodies to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.[90]

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

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

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

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau. In June 2017, for the first time since tf u)

Where appropriate, to seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, so that their views are taken into account by the Council

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Established in March 2002

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

Investigative team to hold Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daôesh) accountable

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

[147] See

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

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

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

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

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

[158] Resolution 2306 (2016), para. 1. The Council took note of the letter dated 5 August 2016 from the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the President of the Tribunal (S/2016/693). See also exchange of letters dated 13 and 19 September 2016 (S/2016/794 and S/2016/795).

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

[160] Resolution 2329 (2016), para. 1.

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during the years 2016 and 2017. The United Nations Compensation Commission established pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 692 (1991) to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, from1990 to 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

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

In 2016, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council also under thematic items, namely the items entitled ñWomen and peace and securityò[173] and ñCooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizationsiǫ w‸ Ŋaiŋ̈ Ŋngag₽sa Meom oŋ̈ egion]я