
Part IX

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

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I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Security Council adopted during 2018 concerning the establishment of committees and 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.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 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.

¹ For the bureaux of the committees during the p

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2018

Item

Briefing by the Chair

Meeting record and date

Commi

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2018

	<i>Arms embargo</i>	<i>Asset freeze</i>	<i>Travel ban</i>	<i>Non-proliferation measures/restrictions on ballistic missiles</i>	<i>Financial restrictions</i>	<i>Petroleum related (including bunkering services)</i>	<i>Natural resources^a</i>	<i>Other^b</i>
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)			X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)		X	X					

^a Refers to a variety of measures on natural resources, including charcoal, coal, iron, gold, titanium, copper, nickel, silver and zinc.

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

^c Became the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia on 14 November 2018 pursuant to resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#).

Committee pursuant to resoluti

action regarding any extensions of the mandate of the Panel of Experts no later than 15 November 2019.²³

Except for its scope, now covering Somalia exclusively, the mandate of the Committee remained largely unaltered and included the tasks 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 as the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, including monitoring the implementation of measures, gathering and analysing 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 Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the measures in place in response to

destruction; and (c) Maintenance of international peace and security.

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.⁷² 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 the Council in resolutions [2140 \(2014\)](#) and [2216 \(2015\)](#) until 26 February 2019.⁷³ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁷⁴

The Council also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen until 28 March 2019 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 28 February 2019.⁷⁵

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 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan⁷⁶ and the Panel of Experts on South Sudan,⁷⁷ namely, resolutions [2418 \(2018\)](#) of 31 May 2018 and [2428 \(2018\)](#) of 13 July 2018. By resolution [2418 \(2018\)](#), the Council provided for a technical roll-over of the travel and financial measures imposed in resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) for a period of one and a half months and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 14 August 2018.⁷⁸ The Council requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, to

⁷² The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions and designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁷³ Resolution [2402 \(2018\)](#), para. 2.

⁷⁴ See [S/2018/1125](#).

⁷⁵ Resolution [2402 \(2018\)](#), para. 5.

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2018

Establishment

Mandate

Chair

To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution

To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in

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Establishment/appointment

Decisions

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa

[S/2018/955](#)

24 October 2018

Resolution [2445 \(2018\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 7, 9 and 32

[S/2018/979](#)

31 October 2018

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

[S/2012/469](#)

18 June 2012

There were no developments in 2018

[S/2012/470](#)

21 June 2012

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

[S/2012/750](#)

5 October 2012

There were no developments in 2018

[S/2012/751](#)

9 October 2012

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

[S/2013/166](#)

15 March 2013

Resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), paras. 36 (ii) (a) and 62

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

[S/2013/167](#)

18 March 2013

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi

[S/2017/396](#)

3 May 2017

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

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

[S/2017/397](#)

4 May 2017

Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established
by the Council in resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) of
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the context of an annual informal interactive dialogue on peacebuilding.¹³²

Following the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, held on 24 and 25 April 2018, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2413 \(2018\)](#), in parallel with the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution [72/276](#). The Council welcomed the presentation of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace,¹³³ and took note of the decision of the General Assembly to invite the relevant United Nations bodies and organs, including the Peacebuilding Commission, to further advance, explore and consider implementation of the recommendations and options contained in the report of the Secretary-General.¹³⁴ It also took note of the decision of the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to present, during the seventy-third session of the Assembly, an interim

Part IX.

