
Part IX

I. Committees

Note

Section I focuses on the decisions of the Council adopted during 2019 concerning the establishment of committees and the implementation of and changes to

Item

Monitoring Team with relevant information pertaining to such cases.²³

In the same resolution, the Council requested the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) concerning counter-terrorism to hold, within 12 months, a joint special meeting on terrorist financing threats and trends as well as on the implementation of the provisions of that resolution.²⁴ Furthermore, the Council requested the Monitoring Team and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to prepare, ahead of the joint special meeting, a report on actions taken by Member States to disrupt terrorist financing.²⁵

In its resolution [2482 \(2019\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, within 12 months, a joint report by the Office of Counter Terrorism and UNODC, with inputs from the relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the Monitoring Team, on actions taken by Member States and the entities of the United Nations Global Compact Terrorism Coordination Compact to address the issue of linkages between terro

information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁴⁷ The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya, which the Council had extended in 2018 for 15 months until 15 February 2020, also remained unchanged.⁴⁸

In its resolution 2486 (2019), by which the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was renewed, the Council underscored the importance of ensuring that existing sanctions measures were fully implemented and that violations were reported to the Committee. The Council also welcomed efforts by the Panel of Experts to investigate violations of the arms embargo and noted its intention to hold those who violated the arms embargo accountable through the Committee.⁴⁹

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

In 2019, the Council addressed matters related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) under two different items of its agenda, namely: (a) The situation in Afghanistan; and (b) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.⁵⁰ The mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) remained largely unchanged.⁵¹ The Council adopted one resolution in relation to the mandate of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. By its resolution 2501 (2019), the Council extended the mandate of the Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months until 16 December 2020, with the mandate set

⁴⁷ S/2019/972.

⁴⁸ 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 Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁹ Resolution 2486 (2019), twentieth preambular paragraph and para. 4. For more information on the mandate of UNSMIL, see part X, sect. II.

⁵⁰ For more information, see part I, sects. 17sol

04ation,ia8.40(d)-45(-)-63(p)-42(a)-41(r)-37(a)-69(-)-35(t)-64(h)-45(n)-42(g)-42(-)-35(t64

Central African Republic.⁵⁸ By its resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), the Council renewed until 31 January 2020 the sanctions measures imposed by the Council in resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and reaffirmed that the travel ban and asset freeze measures would apply to individuals and entities designated by the Committee.⁵⁹ By its resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#), the Council decided to adjust the arms embargo measures and to require more detailed information in the notifications and exemption requests addressed to the Committee.⁶⁰ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to the Central African Republic from 1 to 4 October 2019, regarding which he provided a briefing to the Council.⁶¹ For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2019.⁶²

Also in its resolution [2454 \(2019\)](#), by which the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic was extended until 29 February 2020, the Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intention to re-mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 31 January 2020.⁶³ Expressing concern about reports of illicit transnational trafficking networks that are expressing

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, working groups of the 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 2019, five of the six existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.⁹¹

Information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions and Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council in 2019 is provided in table 3.

⁹¹ The Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004) did not meet during the period under review.

Table 3
Working groups of the Security Council, 2019

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair (Vice-Chair)</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	Côte (United Kingdom)
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 the 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 affect the 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	South Africa (Côte)
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)		
Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))	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 1267 (1999) 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	Peru (France, Russian Federation, South Africa)

Establishment

Mandate

*Chair
(Vice-Chair)*

To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to
compensate victims of te

V. Ad hoc commissions

No new commissions were created during 2019. 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 and 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

Section VI provides a list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to

Establishment/appointment

Decisions

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

[S/2013/166](#)

15 March 2013

Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), paras. 26 27 and 47

Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph and paras. 14, 26, 29 (ii) (b) and 52

[S/PRST/2019/10](#)

Central African Republic.¹¹⁸ The Council recognized the role of the Commission in enhancing the efforts to support the long-term peacebuilding priorities of Guinea-Bissau and affirmed that UNIOGBIS would continue to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau, in close cooperation with the Commission, in the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance for the upcoming legislative and presidential elections.¹¹⁹ The Council welcomed the active engagement of the Commission with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and relevant

stakeholders on the ground, as well as with regional organizations, with the view to maintaining the long-term peacebuilding priorities of the country, and urged the Commission to increase n5 Tm0 G[(t)P 1(e)-31(r)-2BT/F1 10.08

¹¹⁸ Resolution 2499 (2019), para. 17.

¹¹⁹ Resolution 2458 (2019), paras. 6 (e) and 21.