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

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A. Standing committees

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 of the present Supplement 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, where applicable. Field-based missions, including United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, are covered in part X. Field-based missions led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII. Each subsection below provides a summary of the major developments relating to each subsidiary organ during the period covered by this Supplement.

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

During the period under review, the total number

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22 others.[35] The Committee held no meetings during 2020. As at 31 December 2020, no individual had been registered.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

During the period under review, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).[36] As reflected in its annual report, during a closed videoconference on 7 October 2020 the Committee held technical discussions on the conversion rate in relation to paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2397 (2017) concerning the supply, sale or transfer from

Korea of all refined petroleum products.[37]

By its resolution 2515 (2020), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 April 2021, requested the Panel to provide periodic

mandate and to take appropriate action regarding the further extension of the mandate no later than 26 March 2021.[38]

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

In 2020, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya remained unchanged.[39] For more

[35] For more information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004 ± 2007*, chap. V part I.B.

[36] The mandate of the Committee included, inter alia, monitoring implementation, deciding on requests for exemptions and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising, inter alia, an arms embargo, an embargo relating to nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, sectoral bans on coal, minerals and fuel, a ban on the export of luxury goods, a travel ban, an asset freeze, a ban on the provision of financial services and a ban on specialized teaching and training in disciplines that could contribute to prohibited activities and programmes.

[37] S/2020/1259, para. 13.

[38] Resolution 2515 (2020), paras. 1 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included, inter alia, supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, provi0 612 792R66(m64(008.4 144.29 Tm0 G[(e)-69(,)-35( )-35(p)-42(1 0 0 1 60.8 reW*)-41(c)-41(h)-42(i)-64(n)-42(g)-42(Tf1 0 0 1 80.2

unchanged.[44] The Council adopted one resolution in relation to the mandate of the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. By its resolution 2557 (2020), the Council extended, for a period of 12 months, until 16 December 2021, the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), with further details on the mandate set forth in the annex to the resolution.[45] In the resolution, the Council also directed the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 2255 (2015) and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capac

2020, a report assessing the role of the arms embargo in facilitating implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (Revitalized Agreement) and articulating options for the elaboration of benchmarks to assess the arms embargo measures according to progress on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including adherence to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access and ceasefire provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, and expressed its intention to review the options by 15 December 2020.[69]

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

In 2020, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) remained unchanged.[70] For more information on the work of the Committee, see its annual report for 2020.[71]

By its resolution 2541 (2020), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 September 2021. The Council also requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its

appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 August 2021.[72] Furthermore, in its

[69] Resolution 2521 (2020), para. 5. Further to resolution 2521 (2020), in 0)

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

In 2020, the Security Council did not adopt any resolutions related to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). In fulfilment of its responsibilities under resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016), the Committee submitted its nineteenth programme of work covering the period from 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2021,[79] and its annual review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2020,[80] pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 2325 (2016).

Owing to the delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee did not conduct a comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) during 2020, pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011). In that regard, the Committee decided that all activities related to the review, including the open consultations, would be postponed

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Establishment	*Mandate*	*Chair (Vice-Chair)*
	To consider other relevant information presented to it To make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict To address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) in accordance with their respective mandates	
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions		
Established in June 1993 (no formal decision was taken)	To deal with issues related to documentation and other procedural questions	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Estonia)
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals		
Established in June 2000 pursuant to a proposal made by some Council members at the 4161st meeting (no formal decision was taken)[b]	To deal with a specific issue pertaining to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently mandated to deal with other (legal) issues pertaining to the Tribunals	Viet Nam (Germany)

[a] In notes by the President of the Council, the Council renewed the mandate of the Working Group for periods of one year until 31 December 2011 (see S/2003/1138, S/2004/1031, S/2005/814, S/2007/6, S/2008/795, S/2009/650 and S/2010/654). From that date onward, the Working Group has continued to meet without the annual renewal of its mandate.

[b] See S/PV.4161.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for h/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) for 12 months until 18 September 2021.[85] The Council did not authorize the establishment of any new investigative bodies.

United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by 'D¶HVK ,VODPLF 6WDWH LQ ,UDT DQG WKH /HYDQW

UNITAD formally commenced its activities on 20 August 2018.[86] On 11 May and 11 November 2020, the Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD submitted to the Council the fourth and fifth reports on the activities of the Team,[87] consolidation and legal analysis, the identification of new evidentiary sources, expanding cooperation with Iraqi counterparts and strengthening partnerships with communities, non-governmental organizations and religious us fhiponnd lorgasndirnnt coogaon coo

[85] Resolution 2544 (2020), para. 2.

[86] S/2018/1031, para. 4. For more information on the establishment and history of UNITAD, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2016–2017* and *Supplement 2018*, part IX, sect. III.

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2379 (2017), by which UNITAD had been established, and recalled the terms of reference approved by the Council.[89] By the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Adviser and the Investigative Team until 18 September 2021.[90] As with previous extensions, the Council noted that any further extension of the mandate would be decided at the request of the Government of Iraq or any other Government that had requested UNITAD to collect evidence of acts that may amount to war crimes.[91] In addition, the Special Adviser was requested to continue to submit and present reports to the Council on the [92]

[89] Resolution 2544 (2020), para. 1. For the terms of reference approved by the Council for UNITAD, see S/2018/118, annex.

[90] Resolution 2544 (2020), para. 2.

[91] Ibid. See also resolution 2379 (2017), paras. 2 3, and a letter dated 16 September 2020 from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

[92] Resolution 2544 (2020), para. 4.

IV. Tribunals

Note

In a note by the President of the Council dated 2 February 2018,[93] the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be considered under an item [94] under which would be subsumed the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.[95] During the period under review, the Council adopted one presidential statement and one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter concerning, inter alia, the reappointment of the Prosecutor of the Mechanism, as well as other aspects regarding the management, reporting and completion of functions of the

statement of 28 February 2020 for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, as required by paragraph 17 of resolution 1966 (2010), and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism. The Council also took note of the implementation of the OIOS recommendations and paragraph 8 of resolution 2422 (2018).[100] The Council further noted the views and recommendations made Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, and requested the Mechanism to take into account those views and implement the recommendations, enumerating a series of steps the Mechanism should continue to take to further enhance efficiency and effective and transparent management.[101]

[100] Ibid., para. 7. For the report submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its presidential statement of 28 February 2020 (S/PRST/2020/4, fifth paragraph) for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, see S/2020/309. For the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, see S/2020/236.

[101] Resolution 2529 (2020), para. 9.

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during 2020. 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 to 1991, continued to function, without any changes to its mandate. In a letter dated 29 October 2020,[102] the Vice-President of the Governing Council of the Compensation Commission stated that the Council had noted that the timeline for the completion of the 2021.

[102] S/2020/1053.

VI. Special advisers, envoys and representatives

Note

Section VI provides a list of special advisers, envoys and representatives in whose appointment the Security Council has been involved and whose mandates of international peace and security. Special representatives appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions are covered in part X and those authorized by the General Assembly are covered in part

particular on good offices and mediation with Libyan and international actors to end the conflict. In December, the Secretary-General and the President of the Council exchanged letters on the appointment of the Special Envoy,[103] but the Secretary-General had not made an official announcement by the end of 2020.

On 4 December 2020, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it noted that the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi had completed his assignment on 30 November 2019 and requested the Secretary-General to cease his periodic reporting on the situation in Burundi.

Establishment/appointment	*Decisions*

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2521 (2020), para. 21
	Resolution 2551 (2020), para. 21
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2552 (2020), fourteenth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2556 (2020), para. 10
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	

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

S/2018/955 24 October 2018	Resolution 2519 (2020), fourth preambular paragraph
	Resolution 2524 (2020), para. 12
S/2018/979 31 October 2018	Resolution 2550 (2020), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 10, 30 and 33

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

S/2012/469 18 June 2012	Resolution 2505 (2020), paras. 3 4
	Resolution 2511 (2020), seventh preambular paragraph
S/2012/470 21 June 2012	Resolution 2534 (2020), paras. 3 4

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

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by the Council in resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005.[106] During the period under review, the Commission implemented a substantive programme of work with the highest number of meetings since its inception, including a series of electronic consultations on the 2020 review of the peacebuilding architecture.[107] Its programme of work was also adjusted to serve as a platform in support of national and regional responses to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.[108] In 2020, the Commission addressed the situations in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Somalia and the regional situations in Central Africa, West Africa, the Sahel, the Great Lakes region, the Lake Chad basin and, for the first time, the Pacific islands.[109]

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2020, the Dominican Republic and the Niger were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.[110]

Developments in 2020

In 2020, consistent with past practice, the Council invited the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of its country-specific configurations to provide briefings on their activities,

[106] In its resolution 1645 (2005), the Council, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, decided that the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission would be to, inter alia, bring together all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations involved in peacekeeping and peacebuilding to marshal the resources and advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary