
Part IX

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

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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. 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.

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 period covered in this Supplement, see [S/2018/2](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.1](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.2](#), [S/2018/2/Rev.3](#) and [S/2018/2/Rev.4](#).

B. Committees established under Chapter VII of the Charter

Subsection 1 deals with the committees and associated groups or panels of experts active during the period under review that oversaw specific sanctions measures in 2018. During this period, the Security Council terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, modified the mandate and changed the name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia, and replaced the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group with the Panel of Experts on Somalia. As discussed in more detail below, while many of the mandates of the committees remained largely unchanged, the Council modified some aspects of the mandates of certain committees. For example, in 2018, the Council decided that the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan would consider sexual and gender-based violence as a separate criterion for listing individuals and entities.² Consequently, the Council requested that the Panels of Experts on Somalia, Libya and South Sudan include the necessary gender expertise, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#).³ The Council expanded the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) to oversee the arms embargo imposed in paragraph 4 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#).

Furthermore, for the first time since the inception of the sanctions regime in 2011, the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) visited Libya on 1 and 2 November 2018.⁴ For information on the mandate and/or composition of the committees and the groups or panels of experts during previous periods, earlier Supplements should be consulted. For information concerning the sanctions measures relevant to each of the committees, see part VII, section III, of the present Supplement.

² Resolutions [2444 \(2018\)](#), para. 50 (Somalia); [2441 \(2018\)](#), para. 11 (Libya); and [2428 \(2018\)](#), para. 14 (e) (South Sudan).

³ Resolutions [2444 \(2018\)](#), para. 12 (Somalia); [2441 \(2018\)](#), para. 14 (Libya); and [2428 \(2018\)](#), para. 20 (South Sudan).

⁴ [S/PV.8394](#), p. 7.

Subsection 2 deals with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which have broader mandates relating to terrorism and non-proliferation. Other subsidiary bodies, including the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and groups or panels of experts, are discussed together with the relevant committees. As in the case of the sanctions committees, earlier Supplements should be consulted for information on previous periods.

The committees carried out their mandate of, inter alia, listing and delisting individuals and entities, granting exemptions and processing notifications, monitoring and assessing implementation and reporting to the Council. In addition to reporting by means of written reports, Committee Chairs briefed the Council in closed consultations or open meetings. At public meetings during 2018, Chairs of subsidiary organs briefed the Council under various items, both thematic and country-specific.

As outlined in table 1, briefings under thematic items included a joint briefing by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the cooperation among those committees and the respective groups of experts. The briefing took place on 3 October 2018 under the item entitled "Briefings by the Chairs of subsidiary bodies

of the Security Council". Under the same item, on 17 December 2018, the Council heard briefings from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Netherlands and Sweden in their capacities as outgoing Chairs of subsidiary organs.⁵

The Chairs of sanctions committees briefed the Council under country-specific items at varying intervals, with the number of briefings by each Chair ranging from one to five in 2018. The briefings included reports on visits to concerned States conducted by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009),⁶ the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015),⁷ the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan,⁸ the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011),⁹ the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau,¹⁰ the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic,¹¹ the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)¹² and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali.¹³

⁵ See S/PV.8428.

⁶ S/PV.8322, pp. 2–3; and S/PV.8428, pp. 3–4.

⁷ S/PV.8364, pp. 5–6.

⁸ S/PV.8287, pp. 2–3.

⁹ S/PV.8428, p. 10.

¹⁰ S/PV.8337, pp. 4–5.

¹¹ S/PV.8378, pp. 7–9.

¹² S/PV.8431, pp. 6–9.

¹³ S/PV.8229, p. 5; and S/PV.8428, p. 11.

Table 1
Briefings by the Chairs of Security Council subsidiary organs, 2018

<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
Thematic		
Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council	Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	S/PV.8364 3 October 2018
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	S/PV.8428 17 December 2018
	Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2018

<i>Item</i>	<i>Briefing by the Chair</i>	<i>Meeting record and date</i>
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	
	Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa	
	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict	
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	S/PV.8230 12 April 2018
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)	S/PV.8180 13 February 2018
Country-specific		
The situation in Afghanistan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)	S/PV.8426 17 December 2018
The situation in the Central African Republic	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013)	S/PV.8187 22 February 2018
		S/PV.8378 23 October 2018
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	S/PV.8318 26 July 2018
The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012)	S/PV.8337 30 August 2018
The situation in Libya	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	S/PV.8159 17 January 2018
		S/PV.8211 21 March 2018
		S/PV.8263 21 May 2018
		S/PV.8312 16 July 2018
		S/PV.8341 5 September 2018
The situation in Mali	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)	S/PV.8229 11 April 2018
The situation in Somalia	Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) ^a	S/PV.8322 30 July 2018
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	S/PV.8202 14 March 2018
		S/PV.8287 14 June 2018

Item	Briefing by the Chair	Meeting record and date
		S/PV.8366 3 October 2018
	Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015)	S/PV.8249 8 May 2018
		S/PV.8431 18 December 2018

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

1. Committees overseeing specific sanctions measures

In resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the Council decided to terminate the Eritrea sanctions regime. The name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea was changed to the Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia. The mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was

terminated, and a new Panel of Experts on Somalia was established.¹⁴

During the period under review, the total number of active committees overseeing specific sanctions measures was 14. Table 2 provides an overview of the committees, including selected categories of the main mandatory measures that they oversaw during 2018.

¹⁴ Resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), paras. 9, 10 and 11.

Table 2
Security Council committees responsible for oversight of specific sanctions measures, 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 pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)	X	X	X				X	
Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) ^c	X	X	X				X	
Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) , 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)	X	X						
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)	X	X	X					X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005)	X	X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)		X	X					
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)	X	X	X		X	X		

	<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 resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

During the period under review, further to the lifting of the measures imposed on Eritrea in November 2018, the Council decided to adjust the scope of the mandate of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) and to terminate the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.¹⁵ Prior to the lifting of the measures in 2018, the Chair of the Committee visited Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia from 4 to 10 May 2018, marking the Chair's first trip since 2010 to the Horn of Africa, as reported to the Council.¹⁶ The work of the Committee in 2018 prior to the termination of the Eritrea sanctions regime is described in more detail in its annual report.¹⁷

On 6 November 2018, the Council, in its resolution [2442 \(2018\)](#), called upon all States to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban.¹⁸ On 14 November 2018, the Council adopted resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#). In that resolution, the Council recalled paragraphs 16 and 17 of its resolution [1907 \(2009\)](#) and recognized that, during the course of

its current and four previous mandates, the Monitoring Group had not found conclusive evidence that Eritrea supported Al-Shabaab. The Council decided to lift the measures imposed on Eritrea and to terminate the mandate of the Monitoring Group with effect from 16 December 2018.¹⁹

Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia

On 14 November 2018, by resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the Council terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, while reaffirming the arms embargo on Somalia as well as the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal.²⁰ The Council renewed the exemptions to the arms embargo on Somalia set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2142 \(2014\)](#) until 15 November 2019, as well as the exemptions to the asset freeze.²¹ The name of the Committee pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#) concerning Somalia and Eritrea was changed to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.²² In addition, the Council established, with effect from the date of adoption of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), until 15 December 2019, the Panel of Experts on Somalia and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate

¹⁵ The name of the Committee was changed to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.

¹⁶ [S/PV.8322](#), p. 2.

¹⁷ See [S/2018/1116](#).

¹⁸ Resolution [2442 \(2018\)](#), para. 11.

¹⁹ Resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1, 4 and 10.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 13 and 41.

²¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 48.

²² *Ibid.*, para. 9.

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 continuing violations.²⁴

The Council also requested the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures set out in resolution 2444 (2018), with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with the resolution.²⁵ Consistent with the changes to the scope of the Committee's work, set out in resolution 2444 (2018), the Council also requested that the Committee amend its guidelines, its implementation assistance notices and its website.²⁶

Similarly, as set out in resolution 2444 (2018), the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia mirrored that of the terminated Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. The Council decided that the mandate would include the tasks as set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013), paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014), paragraph 23 of resolution 2036 (2012) and paragraph 29 of resolution 2444 (2018) as they related to Somalia.²⁷ Those provisions concerned, inter alia, assisting in monitoring the implementation of measures, gathering and analysing

information on compliance, assessing the impact and effectiveness of measures, providing information relevant to listings and/or violations, reporting and making recommendations and identifying areas where sanctions implementation capacities of regional States could be strengthened.

In addition, the Council decided that the Panel of Experts would continue the investigations started by the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea related to the export to Somalia of chemicals that could be used as oxidisers in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices.²⁸ The Council welcomed the reporting of the Panel of Experts on the illicit charcoal trade by Al-Shabaab, as well as its cooperation with the Combined Maritime Forces,²⁹ and requested the Panel of Experts to continue to focus on the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia and to propose further measures, taking account of human rights concerns,³⁰ and to provide monthly updates to the Committee as well as a midterm report.³¹

Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

During the period under review, the mandate of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities³² and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team³³ remained unchanged. The Council addressed matters relating to the Committee under three different items, namely, (a) Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; (b) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass

²³ Ibid., para. 11. On 13 December 2018, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that he had appointed six experts and designated a Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on Somalia (see S/2018/1115).

²⁴ Ibid., para. 55.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 56.

²⁶ Ibid., para. 9.

²⁷ Ibid., para. 11.

²⁸ Ibid., para. 29.

²⁹ Ibid., paras. 33 and 43.

³⁰ Ibid., para. 45.

³¹ Ibid., para. 54.

³² The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list.

³³ The mandate of the Monitoring Team included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures, assisting the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list, assisting the Ombudsperson to the Committee in carrying out the mandate and providing periodic reports.

destruction; and (c) Maintenance of international peace and security.³⁴ On 21 December 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", the Council issued a presidential statement stating that it would continue to evaluate the implementation of the measures and make adjustments, as necessary, to support their full implementation with respect to "all individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list".³⁵ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.³⁶

On 24 May 2018, the Secretary-General appointed Daniel Kipfer Fasciati (Switzerland) as Ombudsperson, who took office on 18 July 2018.³⁷ By resolution 2368 (2017), the Council had extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson until 17 December 2021.³⁸

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

By resolution 1518 (2003), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003).³⁹ During the reporting period, there were no modifications to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003). The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁴⁰

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2018, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

remained largely unchanged.⁴¹ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁴²

By resolution 2424 (2018), the Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 August 2019 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 1 July 2019.⁴³ By resolution 2409 (2018), the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, expressed its full support to the Group of Experts and mandated the Mission to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo in cooperation with the Group of Experts, to observe flows in violation of the measures imposed in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 2293 (2016) and to exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts.⁴⁴

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

In 2018, the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan remained largely unchanged.⁴⁵ On 13 July 2018, by resolution 2429 (2018), the Council expressed its intention to consider imposing additional measures against any party that impeded the peace process.⁴⁶ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁴⁷

On 8 February 2018, by resolution 2400 (2018), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) until 12 March 2019 and expressed its

³⁴ For more information, see part I, sects. 31, 34.A and 37, concerning those items.

³⁵ S/PRST/2018/21.

³⁶ See S/2018/1128.

³⁷ S/2018/514 and S/2018/579, para. 2.

³⁸ Resolution 2368 (2017), para. 60.

³⁹ For background information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000–2003*, chap. V, part I.B.2.

⁴⁰ See S/2018/1127.

⁴¹ 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, transport and customs controls and a travel ban.

⁴² See S/2018/1135.

⁴³ Resolution 2424 (2018), para. 3. The mandate of the Group of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁴ Resolution 2409 (2018), paras. 37 (iii) and 46.

⁴⁵ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding on 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.

⁴⁶ Resolution 2429 (2018), para. 31.

⁴⁷ See S/2018/1122.

intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 February 2019.⁴⁸

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

During the period under review, no changes were made to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) to register and oversee the travel ban and asset freeze on individuals designated by the International Independent Investigation Commission or by the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.⁴⁹ The Committee held no meetings during 2018. As at 31 December 2018, no individuals 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).⁵⁰ The work of the Committee in 2018, including the adoption of Implementation Assistance Notice No. 7 to provide Member States with additional guidance for obtaining exemptions to deliver humanitarian assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is described in more detail in its annual report.⁵¹

By resolution 2407 (2018), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) until 24 April 2019 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no

later than 24 March 2019.⁵² The Council urged all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts.⁵³

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolution 2441 (2018) relating to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya.⁵⁴ In the resolution, the Council urged all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011), in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 1970 (2011) as well as subsequent relevant resolutions.⁵⁵ On 1 and 2 November 2018, the Chair of the Committee conducted the first visit to Libya since the inception of the sanctions regime in 2011.⁵⁶ The work of the Committee in 2018, including the designation of eight individuals, is described in more detail in its annual report.⁵⁷

In resolution 2441 (2018), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 February 2020 and decided that the Panel's mandated tasks as defined in resolution 2213 (2015) would also apply with respect to the measures updated in resolution 2441 (2018).⁵⁸ The Council also affirmed its readiness

⁴⁸ Resolution 2400 (2018), para. 2. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁴⁹ For further information, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004–2007*, chap. V, part I.B.

⁵⁰ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising 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.

⁵¹ See S/2018/1148.

⁵² Resolution 2407 (2018), para. 1. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

⁵⁴ In 2018, the Council also adopted resolution 2420 (2018), which did not directly affect the mandate of the Committee. The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions and designating individuals, entities and vessels subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, a travel ban, an asset freeze and business restrictions, and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum.

⁵⁵ Resolution 2441 (2018), para. 16.

⁵⁶ S/PV.8394, p. 7.

⁵⁷ See S/2018/1176.

⁵⁸ 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.

to review the mandate of the Panel, as may be needed at any time in the light of developments in Libya.⁵⁹

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

In 2018, there were no changes to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011).⁶⁰ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in its annual report.⁶¹

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

In resolution 2404 (2018), the Council decided to review the sanctions measures imposed on Guinea-Bissau within seven months of the adoption of the resolution;⁶² however, no changes were made in 2018 to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau. In that regard, the Committee continued to oversee the implementation of the travel ban imposed against 11 members of the military who led the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau on 12 April 2012, to designate individuals who met the listing criteria contained in resolution 2048 (2012) and to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions from the sanctions measures. The Chair of the Committee visited Guinea and Guinea-Bissau from 25 to 29 June 2018, with the purpose of acquiring first-hand information on the implementation of the sanctions measures.⁶³ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁶⁴

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

During the period under review, the Council adopted one resolution relating to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.⁶⁵ By resolution 2399 (2018), the Council extended the sanctions measures imposed in resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014) in connection with the Central African Republic and decided, for the first time, that individuals and entities who committed incitement to violence, in particular on an ethnic or religious basis, could meet the criteria for designation by the Committee.⁶⁶ The Chair of the Committee visited the Central African Republic from 2 to 5 October 2018.⁶⁷ The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁶⁸

Also by resolution 2399 (2018), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 February 2019 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 31 January 2019.⁶⁹ In addition to its previously mandated tasks, the Council requested that the Panel of Experts collect data on perpetrators and acts of incitement to violence, especially on religious or ethnic grounds, and to include a gender perspective throughout its investigation and reporting.⁷⁰

By resolution 2448 (2018), the Council authorized the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts and to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures in the Central African Republic. The Council also mandated the Mission to support the Panel of Experts in the collection of information on acts of incitement to violence, in particular on religious or ethnic grounds.⁷¹

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

⁶⁰ The mandate of the Committee included monitoring implementation, deciding upon requests for exemptions, designating individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures adopted by the Council, comprising an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, and conducting periodic and specialized reviews of the entries on the Committee's sanctions list. The Committee was supported by the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

⁶¹ See S/2018/1118.

⁶² Resolution 2404 (2018), para. 27. In the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress made with regard to the stabilization and restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, as well as recommendations on the continuation of the sanctions regime imposed by the Council further to resolution 2048 (2012). The Secretary-General submitted his report to the Council on 28 August 2018 (S/2018/791).

⁶³ S/PV.8337, pp. 4–5. For more information on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, see part I, sect. 8, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

⁶⁴ See S/2018/1140.

⁶⁵ 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.

⁶⁶ Resolution 2399 (2018), paras. 1, 9, 16 and 22.

⁶⁷ S/PV.8378, p. 7.

⁶⁸ See S/2018/1136/Rev.1.

⁶⁹ Resolution 2399 (2018), para. 31. The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 32 (g) and 35.

⁷¹ Resolution 2448 (2018), paras. 41 (b), (c) and (d).

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

report on violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement and on whether the parties had reached a viable political agreement, and decided that, in the absence of such progress, it would consider applying targeted measures to six individuals identified in the annex to the resolution and/or an arms embargo.⁷⁹

By resolution 2428 (2018), the Council renewed the asset freeze and travel ban and imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan.⁸⁰ The Council also decided to impose the asset freeze and the travel ban on two designated individuals.⁸¹ The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya from 16 to 26 June 2018.⁸² The work of the Committee in 2018 is described in more detail in its annual report.⁸³

By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 1 July 2019 and broadened it to include assisting the Committee by providing it with information on individuals and entities engaged in planning acts of violence and planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence.⁸⁴ The Council also decided that the Panel should gather, examine and analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources and, in the context of the diversion of public resources and reports of financial impropriety involving the Transitional Government of National Unity, on individuals engaged in actions or policies that had the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan.⁸⁵ The Panel's mandate to gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms was broadened to include the financing modalities of such activities.⁸⁶ The Council reiterated its previous request to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee, and invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate.⁸⁷

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.

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering, examining and analysing information on compliance and, as of 2018, information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁷⁸ Resolution 2418 (2018), paras. 1 and 2.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2428 (2018), paras. 4–6, 12 and 13.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, para. 17.

⁸² S/PV.8431, p. 7.

⁸³ See S/2018/1123.

⁸⁴ Resolution 2428 (2018), paras. 14 (d) and (e) and 19 (a).

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 14 (j), 15 and 19 (a) and (d).

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 19 (c).

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 22.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali

During the period under review, the mandates of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017)⁸⁸ and the Panel of Experts on Mali⁸⁹ remained unchanged.

By resolution 2432 (2018), the Council renewed the sanctions measures imposed in resolution 2374 (2017).⁹⁰ In that regard, the Council reaffirmed that the Committee was mandated to designate those individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and to consider requests for exemptions.⁹¹ On 20 December 2018, the Committee approved the addition of three individuals to its sanctions list. The Chair of the Committee conducted a visit to Mali on 26 and 27 March 2018.⁹² The work of the Committee in 2018, including the Chair's second visit to Mali, is described in more detail in its annual report.⁹³

By the same resolution, the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) until 30 September 2019 and expressed its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action no later than 31 August 2019.⁹⁴

2. Other committees

During the period under review, both the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established by resolution 1535 (2004) to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee remained active. In 2018, the Council did not adopt any resolution relating to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Council issued two presidential statements concerning the Committee and its Executive Directorate, on 19 January and 8 May 2018.⁹⁵ The focus of the Council's decisions during the period under review

concerned broadly the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, and the Council encouraged the Committee and its Executive Directorate to coordinate with other entities. The briefings of the Chair of the Committee were also focused on the implementation of resolution 2341 (2017) concerning the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, as well as on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their family members.⁹⁶

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) continued to meet during the period under review. The Council did not adopt any resolution relating to the Committee.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

In a presidential statement of 19 January 2018, the Council took note of the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to assess and monitor implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017) and other relevant resolutions on terrorism by Afghanistan and countries of the region, and acknowledged recommendations provided by the Committee, including on technical assistance.⁹⁷

In a presidential statement of 8 May 2018, the Council encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to leverage its Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network to better understand the nature and scope of the links that might exist between terrorists and transnational organized criminals.⁹⁸ It also invited the Executive Directorate to enhance cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force and Task Force-style regional bodies.⁹⁹ The Council welcomed the open briefing by the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, and requested the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to hold a special joint meeting within 12 months on addressing the issue of the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime.¹⁰⁰ Also on 8 May 2018, the Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee transmitted the joint report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, pursuant to paragraph 18 of

⁸⁸ 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 asset freeze and a travel ban.

⁸⁹ The mandate of the Panel of Experts included supporting the Committee, gathering and analysing information on compliance, providing information relevant to the listing of individuals and entities subject to the sanctions measures and providing periodic reports.

⁹⁰ Resolution 2432 (2018), para. 1.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁹² S/PV.8229, p. 5.

⁹³ See S/2018/1124/Rev.1.

⁹⁴ Resolution 2432 (2018), para. 3.

⁹⁵ S/PRST/2018/2 and S/PRST/2018/9.

⁹⁶ S/PV.8180, p. 2; and S/PV.8364, pp. 6–8.

⁹⁷ S/PRST/2018/2, seventh paragraph.

⁹⁸ S/PRST/2018/9, third paragraph.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, tenth paragraph.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, fourteenth paragraph.

resolution 2395 (2017).¹⁰¹ As requested in paragraph 44 of resolution 2396 (2017), the Committee reviewed the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters (Madrid Guiding Principles), adopted in 2015, in the light of the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters, and adopted the addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on 27 December 2018.¹⁰²

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any resolution relating to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). The Chair of the Committee, however, briefed the Council on various occasions on the work of the Committee in

its task of overseeing the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).¹⁰³ The Chair also briefed the Council on the Committee's outreach activities, including the engagement with international and regional organizations with mandates directly related to the resolution.¹⁰⁴

The Committee submitted its seventeenth programme of work, covering the period from 1 February 2018 to 31 January 2019, on 13 April 2018, pursuant to resolution 2325 (2016).¹⁰⁵ The Committee agreed on the programme of work to fulfil its responsibilities under Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016).

¹⁰¹ See S/2018/435.

¹⁰² See S/2018/1177.

¹⁰³ S/PV.8230, p. 2.

¹⁰⁴ S/PV.8364, pp. 8–10.

¹⁰⁵ See S/2018/340.

II. Working groups

Note

During the period under review, working groups of the Security 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

2018, five of the six existing working groups of the Council held regular meetings.¹⁰⁶

Table 3 provides information on the establishment, mandate, key provisions, and chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the informal and ad hoc working groups of the Council in 2018.

¹⁰⁶ 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, 2018

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>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 d'Ivoire
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	Ethiopia

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<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Chair</i>
	<p>To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution</p> <p>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</p>	
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)		
Established on 8 October 2004 (resolution 1566 (2004))	<p>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</p> <p>To consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families, which might be financed through voluntary contributions which could consist in part of assets seized from terrorist organizations, their members and sponsors, and submit its recommendations to the Council</p>	Peru
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict		
Established on 26 July 2005 (resolution 1612 (2005))	<p>To review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict</p> <p>To review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans called for in resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)</p> <p>To consider other relevant information presented to it</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	Sweden
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	Kuwait
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)	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	Peru

^a In notes by the President of the Security 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.

III. Investigative bodies

Note

During the period under review, the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant became operational, following the acceptance by the Government of Iraq and the approval by the Council of the terms of reference for the activities of the Investigative Team. In addition, a Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team was appointed by the Secretary-General, and the initial elements of the Investigative Team were deployed to Baghdad in October 2018.¹⁰⁷

United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

Further to the acceptance by the Government of Iraq of the terms of reference for the activities of the

Investigative Team, on 13 February 2018 the Council approved the terms of reference, which included details on the structure, composition and overall working methods of the Investigative Team.¹⁰⁸

Following the Secretary-General's appointment of the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team on 13 July 2018, the Investigative Team formally commenced its activities on 20 August 2018, and the initial elements of the Investigative Team were deployed to Baghdad on 29 October 2018.¹⁰⁹ On 15 November 2018, the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team presented the first report on the activities of the Team and briefed the Council on 4 December 2018.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁸ See [S/2018/118](#) and [S/2018/119](#).

¹⁰⁹ See [S/2018/773](#) and [S/2018/1031](#).

¹¹⁰ [S/PV.8412](#), pp. 2–6.

¹⁰⁷ For background information on the mandate of the Investigative Team, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2016–2017*, part IX, sect. III.

IV. Tribunals

Note

In a note by the President of 2 February 2018,¹¹¹ the Council agreed that issues pertaining to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals would be considered under an item entitled “International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals”,¹¹² 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.¹¹³ 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 Tribunal.

Developments in 2018

By an exchange of letters dated 1 and 6 March 2018 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy following the resignation of one of the judges of the Mechanism with effect from 11 March 2018.¹¹⁴

On 19 March 2018, the Council issued a presidential statement by which it recalled its decision that the Mechanism should operate for an initial period of four years starting from 1 July 2012, and its decision

¹¹³ See *Repertoire, Supplement 2016–2017*, part I, sect. 28, and *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015*, part I, sect. 26.

¹¹⁴ See [S/2018/190](#) and [S/2018/191](#).

to review the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, before the end of that initial period and every two years thereafter. In that connection, the Council also recalled its further decision that the Mechanism should continue to operate for subsequent periods of two years following each such review, unless the Council decided otherwise, and that the Mechanism should be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions.¹¹⁵

By resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council appointed the

¹¹⁵ [S/PRST/2018/6](#), second and third paragraphs.

Prosecutor of the Mechanism with effect from 1 July 2018 until 30 June 2020.¹¹⁶ In the resolution, the Council emphasized that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism was established to be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size would diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions, and urged the Mechanism to continue to be guided in its activities by those elements.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ Resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the appointment mechanism, see part IV, sect. I.D.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

V. Ad hoc commissions

Note

No new commissions were created during 2018. 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 Security Council has been involved and whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance 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 IV. Previous Supplements should be consulted for information concerning special advisers, envoys and representatives whose functions ceased.

During the period under review, the following envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General continued to exercise their functions: the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility

to Protect, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi. The remit of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan was expanded to cover the Horn of Africa.¹¹⁸ In addition, on 13 July 2018, the Secretary-General appointed the Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.¹¹⁹

Table 4 lists decisions of the Council acknowledging the appointment of personal and special envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, their mandate and any developments that occurred during the period under review.

¹¹⁸ See [S/2018/955](#).

¹¹⁹ See [S/2018/773](#). For more information, see sect. III above.

Table 4
Developments relating to special advisers, envoys and representatives, 2018

<i>Establishment/appointment</i>	<i>Decisions</i>
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	
S/1997/236 19 March 1997	Resolution 2414 (2018) , second, third and tenth preambular paragraphs and para. 13 Resolution 2440 (2018) , second, third, fourth, fifth, twelfth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs and paras. 3 and 7
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	
S/1997/320 17 April 1997	There were no developments in 2018
S/1997/321 21 April 1997	
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	
S/2004/567 12 July 2004	Resolution 2406 (2018) , para. 7 (c) (iii)
S/2004/568 13 July 2004	
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	
S/PRST/2004/36 19 October 2004	There were no developments in 2018
S/2004/974 14 December 2004	
S/2004/975 16 December 2004	
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect	
S/2007/721 31 August 2007	There were no developments in 2018
S/2007/722 7 December 2007	
Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	
Resolution 1888 (2009) 30 September 2009	Resolution 2399 (2018) , para. 39 Resolution 2406 (2018) , eighteenth preambular paragraph
S/2010/62 29 January 2010	Resolution 2409 (2018) , twenty-fourth preambular paragraph Resolution 2428 (2018) , para. 22
S/2010/63 2 February 2010	Resolution 2429 (2018) , eighteenth preambular paragraph and para. 35
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan	
S/2011/474 27 July 2011	There were no developments in 2018
S/2011/475 29 July 2011	

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Establishment/appointment

Decisions

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

[S/2018/955](#) Resolution [2445 \(2018\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph and paras. 7, 9 and 32
24 October 2018

[S/2018/979](#)
31 October 2018

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

[S/2012/469](#) There were no developments in 2018
18 June 2012

[S/2012/470](#)
21 June 2012

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

[S/2012/750](#) There were no developments in 2018
5 October 2012

[S/2012/751](#)
9 October 2012

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

[S/2013/166](#) Resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), paras. 36 (ii) (a) and 62
15 March 2013
[S/PRST/2018/17](#), seventh paragraph

[S/2013/167](#)
18 March 2013

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi

[S/2017/396](#) [S/PRST/2018/7](#), sixteenth paragraph
3 May 2017

[S/2017/397](#)
4 May 2017

Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

Resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#) There were no further developments in 2018
21 September 2017

[S/2018/118](#)
9 February 2018

[S/2018/119](#)
13 February 2018

VII. Peacebuilding Commission

Note

The Peacebuilding Commission was established by the Council in resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005.¹²⁰ During the period under review, the Commission addressed an increased number of country-specific, regional and thematic issues to help to sustain attention to and enhance coherence in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹²¹ In 2018, the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone remained on the agenda of the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission continued to sustain international attention to efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the Gambia, following up on its engagement since 2017.¹²²

Appointments to the Organizational Committee

In 2018, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Côte d'Ivoire were the two elected members of the Council that were selected to participate in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹²³

Developments in 2018

In 2018, 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, and on the situations on the agenda of the Commission.¹²⁴

At meetings of the Council concerning the situation in Burundi, the Chair of the Burundi configuration briefed the Council three times, addressing humanitarian, socioeconomic and political questions in particular, as well as aspects concerning security and human rights.¹²⁵ The Chair of the Central African Republic configuration briefed the Council once, reporting on the work and initiatives to bring a long-term focus to stabilization, reconciliation and development efforts in the country, including the assistance provided for the establishment of the Special Criminal Court.¹²⁶ The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council on four occasions, reporting on the support provided to the justice sector and to national reconciliation efforts, the implementation of the Peacebuilding Fund's portfolio for Guinea-Bissau and the engagement with regional and international partners to assist in resolving the political impasse in the country, as well as on the implementation of the Conakry Agreement and the preparations for elections.¹²⁷ The representative of the Chair of the Liberia configuration briefed the Council once, elaborating on the need to address the remaining root causes of the conflict and the key structural reforms set out in the peacebuilding plan.¹²⁸ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council at a meeting held under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" concerning the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, an integrated response to peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the Sahel.¹²⁹

In 2018, the Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council also under thematic items, namely the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace",¹³⁰ and in a meeting on youth and peace and security.¹³¹ The Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Peacebuilding Commission continued the practice of briefing Council members in

¹²⁰ By 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 for recovery from conflict, and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations. For more information, see part I, sect. 35, "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace".

¹²¹ Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its twelfth session (A/73/724-S/2019/88, para. 4).

¹²² Ibid., para. 8.

¹²³ See S/2018/75.

¹²⁴ The practice of inviting the Chairs of country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission to participate in formal Council meetings was established in the note by the President of 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507, para. 61) and was reaffirmed in the note by the President of 30 August 2017 (S/2017/507, para. 95).

¹²⁵ See S/PV.8189, S/PV.8268 and S/PV.8408. For more information, see part I, sect. 4, "The situation in Burundi".

¹²⁶ See S/PV.8187. For more information, see part I, sect. 7, "The situation in the Central African Republic".

¹²⁷ See S/PV.8182, S/PV.8261, S/PV.8337 and S/PV.8438. For more information, see part I, sect. 8, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

¹²⁸ See S/PV.8239. For more information, see part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Liberia".

¹²⁹ See S/PV.8435.

¹³⁰ See S/PV.8301 and S/PV.8243.

¹³¹ See S/PV.8241.

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 report further elaborating on his recommendations and options, as well as a detailed report during the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly in connection with the next comprehensive review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture.¹³⁵ On 18 December 2018, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it recognized that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, acknowledged the progress achieved by the Peacebuilding Commission and underscored that the Commission had an important role to play as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring coherence to international peacebuilding efforts.¹³⁶ The Council noted the importance of the informal interactive dialogues between the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission as a useful venue for exercising the advisory role of the Commission, and encouraged the Commission to present concise, targeted, context-specific and applicable recommendations to the Council in countries considered by both bodies.¹³⁷ The Council emphasized the need to further harness the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in advancing and supporting an integrated and coherent approach with respect to multidimensional peacekeeping mandates, and acknowledged the role of the Commission in advising the Council during transitions related to the withdrawal of peacekeeping operations and special political missions.¹³⁸ The Council emphasized the

importance of further engagement with regional and subregional organizations, and recommended further exploring ways to achieve closer cooperation between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund that could, inter alia, allow the Commission to distil good practices in peacebuilding.¹³⁹

The Council referred to the Peacebuilding Commission and to its mandate in several other decisions adopted under both thematic and country-specific items. Under thematic items, the Council emphasized the need for engaging and collaborating with regional actors on policy-related and country-specific issues in the advice given by the Peacebuilding Commission, and acknowledged the significant role of the Commission and United Nations integrated peacebuilding offices in supporting national efforts to build and sustain peace, as well as addressing cross-border threats.¹⁴⁰ The Council also emphasized the importance of drawing upon the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission with regard to major agreements between the United Nations and other stakeholders relating to United Nations mission mandates and transitions.¹⁴¹ In connection with children and armed conflict, the Council called upon the Peacebuilding Commission to integrate child protection provisions, as well as provisions on the rights and well-being of children, into all peace negotiations, ceasefire and peace agreements, and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring.¹⁴² The Council also called upon the Peacebuilding Commission to ensure that the views of children were taken into account in programming activities throughout the conflict cycle, and that the protection, rights, well-being and empowerment of children affected by armed conflict were fully incorporated and prioritized in all post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies, as well as in efforts on peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹⁴³ In addressing youth and peace and security, the Council recommended that the Commission include in its discussions and advice ways to engage youth meaningfully in national efforts to build and sustain peace.¹⁴⁴

Under country- and region-specific items, the Council welcomed the peaceful elections held in Liberia in 2017 and encouraged continued engagement to assist the country's efforts to achieve sustainable peace. The Council acknowledged the importance of maintaining international attention on Liberia after the withdrawal of

¹³² For further information on informal interactive dialogues, see part II, sect. I.C.

¹³³ [S/2018/43](#).

¹³⁴ Resolution [2413 \(2018\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 3 and 4.

¹³⁶ [S/PRST/2018/20](#), eighth and ninth paragraphs.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, eleventh and twelfth paragraphs.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, thirteenth and fifteenth paragraphs.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, seventeenth and twenty-first paragraphs.

¹⁴⁰ [S/PRST/2018/1](#), eighteenth paragraph.

¹⁴¹ [S/PRST/2018/10](#), twelfth paragraph.

¹⁴² Resolution [2427 \(2018\)](#), para. 22.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 23.

¹⁴⁴ Resolution [2419 \(2018\)](#), para. 15.

the United Nations Mission in Liberia in March 2018, as well as during the transition period to follow, and stressed the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in that regard.¹⁴⁵ The Council further emphasized the importance of the convening role of the Peacebuilding Commission in sustaining peace and peacebuilding efforts,¹⁴⁶ and in mobilizing deeper commitment and partnership between the United Nations system, the countries of the Sahel and other regional and international partners, including international financial institutions.¹⁴⁷ In connection with the situation in Guinea-Bissau, the Council affirmed that the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, in close cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, would support the Government of Guinea-Bissau in the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of

international assistance to ensure lasting peace and stability in the country.¹⁴⁸ The Council recognized the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in enhancing efforts towards the country's stabilization with a view to supporting its long-term peacebuilding priorities.¹⁴⁹ With regard to the situation in Burundi, the Council welcomed the active engagement of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission as a viable platform for dialogue between Burundi and its partners, using a holistic approach to address the political and socioeconomic situation.¹⁵⁰ In connection with the situation in the Central African Republic, the Council stressed the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission in bringing strategic advice, providing observations and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to peacebuilding efforts, and encouraged continued coordination with the Commission in support of the country's long-term peacebuilding needs.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁵ S/PRST/2018/3, seventh paragraph; and S/PRST/2018/8, twelfth paragraph.

¹⁴⁶ S/PRST/2018/3, sixteenth paragraph; and S/PRST/2018/16, tenth paragraph.

¹⁴⁷ S/PRST/2018/3, sixteenth paragraph.

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 2404 (2018), para. 4 (e).

¹⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 16.

¹⁵⁰ S/PRST/2018/7, sixteenth paragraph.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 2448 (2018), para. 25.

VIII. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council proposed but not established

Note

In 2018, there was one instance of a subsidiary organ of the Council being proposed but not established. Following the termination of the mandate of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism,¹⁵² the Council considered establishing a new structure to investigate instances of use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁵³

On 10 April 2018, two draft resolutions, in which the establishment of the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation to investigate an alleged chemical weapons attack in Duma, Syrian Arab

Republic, was proposed, and a third draft resolution focused on the work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons fact-finding mission at the site of the alleged incident, were considered by the Council. None of the three draft resolutions were adopted, as illustrated in the case study below.¹⁵⁴

The situation in the Middle East

Following the meeting held under the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security" on 9 April 2018 to hear the briefings of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs on the chemical weapons attack of 7 April 2018 in Duma, Syrian Arab Republic,¹⁵⁵ the Council met again on 10 April 2018, this time under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", to consider three draft resolutions on the issue, all of which the Council failed to adopt.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵² On 17 November 2017, after various attempts to renew the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, the Council failed to adopt a draft resolution by which it would have extended the mandate. As a result, the mandate of the Mechanism expired, and its operations were terminated. For more information on the establishment and termination of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, see *Repertoire, Supplements 2014–2015 and 2016–2017*, part IX, sect. III.

¹⁵³ See S/PV.8160, S/PV.8164, S/PV.8174, S/PV.8225, S/PV.8230, S/PV.8244, S/PV.8344 and S/PV.8390.

¹⁵⁴ See S/2018/321, S/2018/175 and S/2018/322.

¹⁵⁵ S/PV.8225, pp. 2 and 4.

¹⁵⁶ See S/PV.8228.

The first draft resolution put to a vote was sponsored by 26 Member States.¹⁵⁷ By the draft resolution, the Council would have established the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation for a period of one year with the possibility of further extension and update if deemed necessary.¹⁵⁸ The Council would have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to submit to the Council, for its authorization, within 30 days of the adoption of the draft resolution, recommendations, including elements of the terms of reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the independent mechanism, based on the principles of impartiality, independence and professionalism, to identify, to the greatest extent feasible, individuals, entities, groups or governments that were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemical weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁵⁹ The Council would also have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to undertake measures and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the independent mechanism, including the recruitment of impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the terms of reference.¹⁶⁰ The Council would have underlined that it would thoroughly assess how to take action following the conclusions of the independent mechanism, and would have reaffirmed its decision in response to violations of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) to impose measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.¹⁶¹

Speaking before the vote, the representative of France stated that his country would do all it could to prevent impunity for the use of chemical weapons, because to allow the normalization of the use of chemical weapons without responding would be “to let the genie of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction out of the bottle”. He added that the demise of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism in November 2017 had sent a dangerous signal of impunity and had deprived the Council of an essential “deterrent tool”.¹⁶² The representative of the United States of America said that, as pen holder of the

draft resolution, the United States had done everything possible to work towards Council unity on the text.¹⁶³ The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the text of the draft resolution was nothing more than an attempt to resurrect, unchanged, the former Joint Investigative Mechanism, established to investigate cases of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. He further stated that the draft resolution represented an identical reproduction of all of the former Mechanism’s flawed working methods, and that the new independent mechanism would conduct investigations as it saw fit, with no reference to the standards of the Chemical Weapons Convention.¹⁶⁴ The Council failed to adopt the draft resolution, owing to the negative vote of the Russian Federation, a permanent member of the Council.¹⁶⁵

After the vote, the representatives of Côte d’Ivoire and Poland stated that the draft resolution presented by the United States would have ensured the independence and impartiality of the proposed mechanism.¹⁶⁶ The representative of China said that while his country supported the carrying out of a comprehensive, objective and impartial investigation into the use of chemical weapons in Syrian Arab Republic, the draft resolution did not take full consideration of some of the major concerns of certain Council members on improving the mechanism’s working methods and ensuring an objective and impartial investigation.¹⁶⁷

The Council then considered the draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation.¹⁶⁸ By the draft resolution, the Council would have established the United Nations Independent Mechanism of Investigation for a period of one year from the date on which the Council approved its terms of reference, with the possibility of further extension and update by the Council if deemed necessary. The Council would have urged the independent mechanism to fully ensure a truly impartial, independent, professional and credible way to conduct its investigations on the basis of credible, verified and corroborated evidence, collected in the course of on-site visits, and would

¹⁵⁷ [S/2018/321](#).

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, para. 19.

¹⁶² [S/PV.8228](#), pp. 2–3.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁶⁵ The draft resolution received 12 votes in favour (Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), 2 against (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Russian Federation) and 1 abstention (China). See [S/PV.8228](#).

¹⁶⁶ [S/PV.8228](#), pp. 6–7 (Côte d’Ivoire) and p. 7 (Poland).

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹⁶⁸ [S/2018/175](#).

have underlined that the Council would thoroughly assess the conclusions of the independent mechanism.¹⁶⁹ The Council would have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to submit to the Council, for its authorization, within 30 days of the adoption of the draft resolution, recommendations, including elements of the terms of reference, regarding the establishment and operation of the independent mechanism to identify beyond reasonable doubt facts which could lead to the attribution by the Council of the involvement in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁷⁰ The Council would also have requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to undertake the recruitment of impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise in accordance with the terms of reference and in coordination with relevant States, to be endorsed by the Council.¹⁷¹ Speaking before the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation called upon the Council members to vote in favour of the draft resolution, affirming that they now had a real opportunity to create a “genuinely independent and impartial working mechanism” to identify those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁷² The draft resolution was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.¹⁷³

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted that the draft resolution was unacceptable because it sought to assert that sovereign States were above international law and international norms.¹⁷⁴ Also speaking after the vote, the representative of the United States stressed that there were two key differences between the draft resolutions presented by the United States and the Russian Federation. According to the representative of the United States, first, the Russian Federation wanted to give itself the

opportunity “to approve the investigators who were chosen for the task” and second, it wanted the Security Council “to assess the findings of any investigation before any report was released”.¹⁷⁵ The representative of China, who voted in favour of the draft resolution, stated that the new investigative mechanism would have been able to function with greater professionalism and to reach a truly credible conclusion, and expressed regret that the draft resolution was not adopted.¹⁷⁶ The representative of Equatorial Guinea expressed frustration that the Council was not able to adopt either of the draft resolutions and explained that his country had voted in favour of both draft resolutions in the hope of having a new monitoring mechanism to attribute responsibility so as to protect people from the terrible and harmful effects of such chemical weapons.¹⁷⁷ The representative of Ethiopia expressed regret that the Council could not adopt a resolution to establish a new mechanism, and added that establishing such a tool would have sent a quick and unified message regarding the resolve of the Council not to tolerate impunity.¹⁷⁸

Subsequently, a third draft resolution, also submitted by the Russian Federation, was put to a vote.¹⁷⁹ By the draft resolution, the Council would have reiterated its condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic, and would have expressed alarm at the allegations of the use of chemical weapons in Duma.¹⁸⁰ The Council would have welcomed the decision of the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to send its fact-finding mission experts for investigation in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention to the site of the alleged incident in Duma and adjacent areas, would have requested the fact-finding mission to report the results of its investigation to the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as soon as possible, and would have requested the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to keep the Council informed of the progress of the investigation.¹⁸¹ By the draft resolution, the Council would also have requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution, and on compliance by all relevant parties in

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., para. 5.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 6.

¹⁷¹ Ibid., para. 7.

¹⁷² S/PV.8228, p. 8.

¹⁷³ The draft resolution received 6 votes in favour (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation), 7 against (France, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and 2 abstentions (Côte d’Ivoire, Kuwait). See S/PV.8228.

¹⁷⁴ S/PV.8228, p. 9.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 10.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid. pp. 10–11.

¹⁷⁹ S/2018/322.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid., paras. 1 and 2.

¹⁸¹ Ibid., para. 3.

the Syrian Arab Republic, within 15 days of its adoption.¹⁸²

Speaking before the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation emphasized the need to adopt the draft resolution in support of the mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.¹⁸³ The meeting was then suspended so that Council members could move to consultations. Following consultations, the draft resolution was put to a vote and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.¹⁸⁴ After the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that her country did not vote for the draft resolution because it would not have established responsibility for the use of chemical weapons.¹⁸⁵ The representative of Ethiopia, explaining his country's vote in favour of the draft resolution, stated that even if, "undoubtedly, it would not have made achieving attribution possible, finding out whether chemical weapons were in fact used would have been a great achievement".¹⁸⁶ Other Council members who had either abstained or voted

against the draft resolution explained that they had done so because the draft resolution did not provide for the establishment of an independent and impartial investigative mechanism.¹⁸⁷ The representative of the Netherlands stated that his country had serious hesitations about the text of the draft resolution, because the text made it insufficiently clear that the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic already had the mandate for on-site visits, as States had to comply with it, and the Netherlands did not want to set a precedent that Council authorization was needed for a fact-finding mission to do its work.¹⁸⁸

In a letter dated 11 April 2018 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the deliberations that took place in the Council on 10 April 2018. He expressed his deep disappointment that the Council was unable to agree on a dedicated mechanism to attribute responsibility for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and appealed to the Council to fulfil its duties and to not give up on efforts to agree upon a dedicated, impartial, objective and independent mechanism for attributing responsibility with regard to the use of chemical weapons.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, para. 7.

¹⁸³ [S/PV.8228](#), p. 14.

¹⁸⁴ The draft resolution received 5 votes in favour (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation), 4 against (France, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and 6 abstentions (Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden).

¹⁸⁵ [S/PV.8228](#), pp. 14–15.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 15 (Poland), p. 16 (United States), p. 17 (Kuwait), pp. 17–18 (France) and pp. 18–19 (Peru).

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

¹⁸⁹ [S/2018/333](#).